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APPENDIX

TO

Journals of Senate and Assembly,

OF THE

NINETEENTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Volume I.



SACRAMENTO:

T. A. SPRINGER, STATE PRINTER.

1872.

THE END

BOUND BY F. FOSTER, SACRAMENTO.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF STATE

FOR THE

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEARS,

1869-70, 1870-71.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, Cal., November 10th, 1871. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

SIR : As required by law, I herewith submit a report of the financial transactions and condition of the State for the twenty-first and twenty-second fiscal years, ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, together with a statement of the balances to the credit of the several funds on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

The tabular statements and exhibits are arranged under the following headings :

A.

Receipts; the several sources and counties from which they are derived.

B.

Expenditures; the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amounts expended under each and the balance unexpended at the close of the fiscal year.

C.

Assessed valuation of property, from the organization of the State Government to the year eighteen hundred and seventy, inclusive.

D.

Assessed value of real and personal property in the several counties for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy, and the amounts charged thereon for State and county purposes.

E.

Condition of the several funds at the close of each fiscal year.

F.

Funded debt of the State.

G.

Financial statements of counties.

H.

Number of poll taxes collected in the several counties, the number of voters therein and the percentage of poll taxpayers to the number of voters.

I.

Estimate of receipts for the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth fiscal years.

K.

Estimate of expenditures for the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth fiscal years.

L.

Balances in the several funds on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

The following statement shows the receipts from all sources, and the total disbursements for the term :

Receipts twenty-first year.....	\$3,508,163 91	
Receipts twenty-second year.....	3,329,984 99	
Total receipts.....		\$6,838,148 90
Disbursements twenty-first year.....	\$3,814,073 22	
Disbursements twenty-second year.....	2,915,592 72	
Total disbursements.....		\$6,729,665 94
Excess of receipts over disbursements.....		\$108,482 96

The following statement shows the General Fund transactions, in gross, for the two years:

Receipts.....	\$2,112,787 99
Transfers of surplus from Pacific Railroad Fund.....	175,544 84
Transfer of surplus from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund..	50,000 00
Total.....	\$2,338,332 83
Expenditures (warrants issued)	\$2,137,342 19
Transfers to University Fund	200,000 00
Transfer to Supreme Court Library Fund..	10,000 00
Total.....	\$2,347,342 19
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	\$9,009 36

The demands on the General Fund for special objects, and which are not properly chargeable to the expenses of government during the two years embraced in this report, have been large, and include such items as the following: For purchase of lands adjoining the State Prison grounds, \$25,000; redemption of Mono County bonds, \$15,000; for furnishing State Capitol, \$59,191, and for aid to charitable institutions, \$88,784 16. The latter amount exceeds the expenditure for the same purpose during the two preceding fiscal years, in the sum of \$30,534 16, the larger ratio of increase being in the twenty-second fiscal year, under the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy—the appropriations for that year alone being \$54,034 16.

The inmates of the Asylum for the Insane and of the State Prison are increasing to an alarming extent; and, in consequence, the expenses of these institutions are increasing in about the same ratio, and call for larger appropriations for their support. It is gratifying to note, however, that these demands have been met and the rate of taxation reduced at the same time. The tax for General Fund purposes averaged twenty-five and one-half cents for these two years, and although large expenditures were authorized, not properly chargeable to the ordinary expenses of government, there was but a small deficit, as above stated, and which the increased rate for the current year, to wit, twenty-eight and one-half cents, will make good and further increase the receipts to the fund by about \$60,000.

At the close of the twenty-second fiscal year (June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one), the expenses of the survey and sale of tide lands, together with \$200,000 derived therefrom, transferred to the University Fund, exceeded the receipts from the sale of tide lands in the sum of \$80 30, leaving the tide lands indebted to the General Fund in that sum.

With the growth and development of the industrial resources of the State, and the consequent augmentation of taxable values, and with a reasonable degree of economy on the part of the Legislature, both as to the expenditures of the respective branches thereof, and in making appropriations for special objects, the tax for the support of the General Fund will bear a considerable reduction.

STATE DEBT.

At the date of my last report, the funded indebtedness of the State was \$4,068,000. Since then, bonds to the amount of \$856,000 have been redeemed, and there remains in the treasury the further sum of \$149,500, set aside to pay bonds upon which interest has been stopped under notices of June first, eighteen hundred and seventy, and May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. Thus the old debt has been reduced during the two years in the sum of \$1,005,500. To arrive at the net reduction, however, we must deduct from this amount \$250,000 of State Capitol Bonds, issued under the Act of April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to provide means for the prosecution of work on the Capitol and the purchase of grounds for and erection of the Governor's mansion. This reduction has been effected under a diminished rate of taxation for the twenty-second fiscal year. In view of the fact that the holders of bonds will not surrender them until compelled to do so by the stoppage of interest, and that it takes some nine months to accomplish this (the State having the money locked up in her vaults meanwhile), it was deemed inexpedient to levy the full rate required by the Funding Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to wit, thirty cents on each one hundred dollars value; accordingly, the Legislature at its last session, reduced the rate for this class of bonds to fifteen cents, which rate, on calculation, was deemed ample to produce a sum more than sufficient to pay interest and all outstanding bonds before maturity.

The outstanding Soldiers' Bounty Bonds are all in the hands of the State Treasurer, in trust for the School Fund; and regarding it as unwise to disturb the School Fund investments, a tax sufficient to pay interest on these bonds was all that was required, the Legislature therefore levied a tax of only two cents for that purpose, the product of which has sufficed to pay interest, and left a small balance which was transferred to the General Fund.

On the first day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the Treasurer advertised the sum of \$63,000 as applicable to the redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds, and on the first day of March, the day set for redemption, only \$15,000 of the amount were offered. The law under which these bonds are issued does not contain any provision by which interest may be stopped, and the surrender of the bonds enforced thereby; but simply provides that any money not needed for payment of interest or redemption of the bonds shall be transferred to the General Fund. The bonds still outstanding amount to \$349,500, and of this amount \$177,500 are held by the Treasurer in trust for the School Fund. The Legislature may provide for the surrender of these bonds in exchange for bonds of the new issue under the Act to refund the debt, and if the individual bondholders do not elect to surrender, the interest on their bonds is all that need be provided for, and this may be paid out of the Interest and Sinking Fund created by the Act referred to.

The State Capitol Bonds are in the same condition as the Soldiers' Relief, in respect to the absence of any provision providing for the stoppage of interest thereon, but the School Fund holds of them to the amount of \$236,000, only \$14,000 being in private hands, and the Legislature may also provide for the surrender of the School Fund bonds of this class; the individual holders failing to surrender, the interest may be provided for in the same manner as suggested in the case of the Soldiers' Relief Bonds.

The total State debt on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, was as follows :

Funded debt (see Exhibit F).....	\$3,462,000 00
Warrants outstanding on Capitol Fund.....	320,011 21
Warrants outstanding on Normal School Fund.....	39,052 08
Warrants outstanding on Military Fund.....	8,238 51
Total.....	\$3,829,301 80

As before stated, interest has been stopped on \$149,500 of the bonds of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the money held to pay them on presentation, so that, in estimating the true sum of the State's liabilities, this amount should be deducted from the sum total above stated. The tax levied for this year, and which will be paid into the treasury in January next, will pay all warrants outstanding against the Normal School Fund and Military Fund, and about \$206,000 of the Capitol Fund indebtedness.

I have not included, in the foregoing statement of the debt, the Indian War Bonds issued under the Act of May third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, of which a small amount is still outstanding, and a considerable amount of unpaid coupons, which were detached from the bonds redeemed by the United States. These have not figured in the Controller's reports (at least not for some years) as a part of the debt, as there seemed to be a question whether they constituted a valid claim against the State; though three successive Legislatures have, however, appropriated moneys from the General Fund to pay these bonds as they have been presented to them.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund revenues have been largely augmented in the past two years, having increased from \$298,544 90, in the twentieth, to \$428,716 82, in the twenty-second fiscal year.

The following statement shows the total of the several amounts reported from this office to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as being subject to apportionment, during the twenty-first and twenty-second fiscal years, and the sources from which the same are derived :

One-half of poll taxes.....	\$86,860 47
Interest on State school lands.....	174,936 02
Property tax.....	395,824 71
Interest on bonds.....	138,057 50
Total.....	\$795,678 70

There is a discrepancy between the figures here given and the amount stated as expenditures for the same purpose, in another part of this report, which arises from the fact that many of the County Treasurers

retained the Superintendent's warrant on the Controller until their July settlements; thus the warrant is not charged to the fund until the following fiscal year. The Legislature, at its last session, increased the tax upon real and personal property for school purposes, from eight to ten cents, and, by the investment of moneys received in payment for State school lands in the bonds of this State, the securities in the hands of the Treasurer have been increased in the sum of \$173,000, and there remains in the State School Land Fund, to be invested in like manner, the sum of \$44,109 39. The law directs the Board of Examiners to invest the moneys derived from State school lands in the civil bonds of this State, at a rate not exceeding par. It is sometimes difficult to purchase California State bonds in any large amounts. I would, therefore, recommend that the Board of Examiners be authorized to invest these moneys (State bonds not being obtainable) in the bonds of the United States.

The following is a statement of the bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer for the School Fund :

Bonds of 1857.....	\$104,000 00
Bonds of 1860.....	11,000 00
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	177,500 00
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	605,000 00
State Capitol Bonds.....	236,000 00
Total.....	\$1,133,500 00

TIDE LANDS.

The following statement shows the result of sales made by Tide Land Commissioners up to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the expenses of the survey and sale to the same date :

Cash received.....	\$520,944 69	
Amount of deferred payments.....	679,829 95	
Total result.....		\$1,200,774 64
Deduct expenses of survey and sale.....		213,018 72
Net result to the State.....		\$987,755 92
Amount of cash received.....		\$520,944 69
Deduct expenses of survey and sale.....	\$213,018 72	
Deduct transfer to University Fund.....	200,000 00	
		413,018 72
Excess of receipts over disbursements.....		\$107,925 97

There is a considerable amount yet to be realized from appraisement sales, and from lands in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, to be sold at auction.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The State Treasurer now holds in trust for the University Fund, Soldiers' Relief Bonds to the amount of \$57,500, and on the ninth day of the current month the sum of \$100,000 of the net proceeds of the sale of tide lands was transferred to the University Endowment Fund, to be by the Treasurer invested in bonds, as provided by the Act to provide for the endowment of the University of California.

HOSPITAL FUND.

The law requires that all moneys received in commutation of bonds, under the provisions of the Act concerning passengers arriving in the ports of the State, shall be distributed among the counties pro rata upon the highest aggregate vote of the several counties.

This Act has lately been the subject of litigation, the collection of the tax being resisted upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality; and in consequence only the amount of \$3,153 80 was collected during the past year. This amount, if divided, would give so inconsiderable a sum to each county that it was deemed inexpedient to apportion it.

POLL TAXES.

For the purpose of exhibiting the inefficiency in the collection of poll taxes, and the gross inequality which exists between the several counties in the payment of this tax, I have prepared a statement, marked Exhibit H, showing the number of voters at the last Gubernatorial election, the number of those who paid poll taxes between the first days of March, in eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, this being the license year, and the percentage of poll tax-payers to the number of voters.

Assuming that there are as many persons not voters liable to pay poll taxes as there are voters exempt by law from such liability, there should have been, in round numbers, one hundred and twenty thousand poll taxes collected during the license year; yet only ninety-one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine persons are so taxed; a trifle less than seventy-six per cent. of the total voting population.

The disparity between the several counties in the collection of this tax is too great to be accounted for on any other hypothesis than that some officers, in degree, perform their duty, and others do not; it certainly does not rest in any difference in location or character of population, as will be seen in the unequal ratio of taxpayers to the number of voters exhibited in the following counties, possessing similarity of location, soil and character of population: Sacramento, eighty-three per cent.; Yolo, one hundred and seven; Colusa, sixty-seven; Sutter, sixty-two; Yuba, ninety-one, and Tehama, sixty-seven.

In my judgment, the evil lies in the fact that the tax is usually collected by deputy, the officer performing the service only receiving a portion of the commissions allowed by law.

It is customary for the Collector to collect the tax in the towns, and to deputize the Assessor to make the collections in the sparsely settled districts; the commissions allowed to the Assessor as such deputy do not compensate him, and he becomes careless in the performance of his duty. The officer who makes the collections should receive for his own

use and benefit, the full amount allowed by law as compensation for the service. I recommend, therefore, that the Assessor of each county should be created ex officio Collector of poll taxes, he having ample facilities for collecting the tax through the general intercourse with the inhabitants, required by his duty as Assessor.

LICENSES.

I would also direct attention to the laxity and great inequality in the collection of State and county licenses. In some of the counties they are collected very closely, while in others but very few persons engaged in certain classes of business ever pay a license. One not acquainted with the amount and character of business transacted in any particular locality, might, from the returns made to this office, form a very erroneous opinion in regard thereto. For instance, it is generally believed that the fascinating game of billiards is practised to some extent, and that there are numerous tables kept for hire, in the County of Sacramento; but an examination of the returns to this office discloses the fact that there is only one billiard table kept for hire in the whole county; only four quarterly licenses for one table having been sold during the twenty-second fiscal year, while the sparsely populated County of Humboldt settled for forty-nine one table licenses in the same year. It would be interesting to know the exact locality in Sacramento County in which this one table is situated, and who the individual is who pays his tax so promptly; he is certainly worthy of commendation.

Again, we find that San Francisco had no pawnbrokers during the twenty-second fiscal year. I could multiply the examples of dereliction of duty on the part of Collectors, but these will suffice. An examination into the returns made to this office gives convincing evidence of a vast amount of official negligence, to say the least, in the collection of business licenses. To correct the evil, the Assessor might be required to take a list of all business houses and report the same to the Board of Supervisors, who might exercise a supervision over the Collector. Doubtless the Legislature will devise some means whereby a more equal and certain collection of this class of taxes may be secured.

STATE STAMPS.

The Act of May ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, imposes a stamp tax upon "any bill of exchange, draft or order, certificate, or any written evidence of deposit, whether negotiable or otherwise, or letter of credit to any person or persons, and payable out of this State," at the average rate of twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of value represented by any of such instruments, and a tax of one-half of the above rate upon any fire, marine or life insurance policy. The following amounts were derived from the sale of stamps under this Act for the twenty-first and twenty-second fiscal years:

Twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$166,794 86
Twenty-second fiscal year.....	172,781-13
Total.....	\$339,575 99

The cost of collecting the same was four and three-tenths per cent. of the amount collected, as follows :

Twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$8,130 49
Twenty-second fiscal year.....	6,386 27
Total.....	\$14,516 76

I have no means of ascertaining the amount of foreign exchange business transacted in this State, or the precise amount of policies of insurance of all kinds issued, and am therefore unable to estimate exactly the amount of revenue which should have been derived from the sale of stamps. The Insurance Commissioner, in his report for eighteen hundred and seventy, states the amount of premiums collected during that year, by foreign and domestic life insurance companies, to be \$3,490,804, but the amount of policies issued in this State by the companies is not given; and from the rate of insurance depending on the character of the policy, an estimate of the amount of policies cannot be predicated upon the amount of premiums collected, with any degree of exactness.

An approximate estimate, however, can be made of the amount of fire and marine policies, based upon the amount of premiums collected, and the average rate of insurance. The Commissioner reports for eighteen hundred and seventy, coin premiums collected, as follows :

By California companies.....	\$1,541,365 85
By Eastern and foreign companies.....	878,802 07
Total	\$2,420,167 92

He also reports the average rate of premiums charged by California companies, in the year's business, to be 1.07 per cent. Assuming that the Eastern and foreign companies receive the same rates on their California business (and they cannot differ very widely therefrom), we have as the probable amount of policies issued, \$226,183,917, which, at the average rate required by the Stamp Act for insurance policies, should have required—

Stamps to the amount of.....	\$226,183 00
Life policies to the amount of.....	15,000 00
Estimating the foreign exchange business at \$30,000,000, it should have required.....	60,000 00
Total	\$301,183 00
Less discount allowed to purchasers.....	13,500 00
	\$287,683 00
Deduct amount received from sale of stamps during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	172,781 00
And we have a deficiency of.....	\$114,902 00

That infractions of the law are being constantly committed, and to the extent just stated, there can be no doubt. The various methods employed to evade the law need not be recited, but a statement of the following may be of interest. I am informed that it is the practice with certain bankers, in issuing bills of exchange, to divide the amount of stamp duty into three parts, and to stamp only the first and second of exchange, each with one-third of the amount of stamps required, the third of exchange being seldom, if ever, called for; while others affix to the instrument only a fraction of the required amount, and still others ignore the law entirely. The insurance companies infract the law both by the failure to stamp and by the use of cancelled stamps.

From the nature of this tax, the means of evading it are easy of appliance; the high rate forms a strong inducement for evasion, and especially, in cases of exchange, the transactions are so secret as to preclude any hope that the full amount of taxes legally due from these subjects of taxation will ever be paid, unless other and surer methods are provided for exacting payment thereof. I therefore recommend that the stamp tax be abolished, and that in lieu thereof, there be levied a tax of five per cent. upon the amount of premiums on fire and marine risks, and a tax of one per cent. upon premiums on life risks, collected in this State, and ten cents (one-half the present rate) upon each one hundred dollars of exchange, telegraphic transfers, letters of credit, or money orders, payable out of this State.

The following shows the comparison between the annual yield under the present system and the estimated annual yield under the plan proposed:

From sale of stamps.....	\$172,781 13
Deduct cost of collection.....	7,258 38
Net receipts.....	\$165,522 75

In eighteen hundred and seventy, the amount of premiums collected on fire and marine risks was \$2,420,167, and on life risks, \$3,490,887, and the amount of foreign exchange may be estimated at \$30,000,000 annually. These sources would have yielded, upon the percentage proposed, as follows:

Fire and Marine.....	\$121,008 35
Life.....	34,908 87
Foreign exchange.....	30,000 00
Total estimated yield.....	\$185,917 22

The proposed rates of percentage upon premiums, it is believed, are not too high or oppressive; but, on the contrary, may prove advantageous to the honest insurer. As for example: a fire risk for \$10,000 is now subject to a stamp tax of \$10; under the plan proposed, the tax on such a policy, at the average rate of insurance in eighteen hundred and seventy—to wit: 1 07—would be only \$5 35.

The percentage on life premiums is fixed at the low rate of one per cent., because such premiums are relatively higher than those upon fire or marine risks, and also because life assurance is a species of savings bank, affording, perhaps, to the insured a safe provision against the vicissitudes of fortune or the needs of advanced age, or securing the bereaved against want or dependence upon the charities of the world.

It is proposed to reduce the tax on foreign exchange to half the present rate, but it is believed that with these rates a larger amount would be collected from these sources than under the present law, as being less burdensome and oppressive, the tax would be more cheerfully paid.

The discriminating tax at present levied upon premiums collected by foreign insurance companies, in my judgment, should be abolished.

The insurance companies being already required by law to make statements showing the amount of business transacted, to the Insurance Commissioner, and in view of the fact that this is exclusively a State tax, I think that it should be made the duty of that officer to collect the tax, and to pay the same into the State treasury. He should have the power to collect by a summary process, as experience shows that under the present law, exacting a tax on premiums collected by foreign insurance companies, certain of these companies avoid the payment of the tax when it is possible to do so.

The following named companies are delinquent for the year eighteen hundred and seventy: Manhattan, fire; Phoenix, fire (Brooklyn); Knickerbocker, life; Teutonia, life, and Excelsior, life.

The necessary disclosure of private business which this plan involves may be urged as an objection against it; but this will have little force when it is remembered that this disclosure is already made in regard to insurance companies. And in respect to banks and bankers, the investigation is only as to the amount of foreign exchange, which is a matter of public interest, and does not involve any inquisition into purely private business. Moreover, the personal interest of the citizen should yield to the general interest which the public has in the fulfilment of the law, the taxpayer in the just collection of the revenue, and the commercial community in obtaining valuable statistical information in reference to these important branches of business.

On the score of economy this plan would have every advantage. Instead of costing the State an average of \$7,250 per annum to collect the stamp tax, the Commissioner could collect the tax on premiums with but a slight increase in the expenses of his office. The percentage paid to County Treasurers for receiving and paying over the money to the State, which item was not included in the statement of cost before given, would compensate the Commissioner for the service.

I offer these suggestions as the outline of a law which, if passed and honestly and efficiently executed, I confidently believe will eventuate in the prevention of fraud and the familiarization of the citizen with the easy and tempting evasion of the law (a consideration of great moment to the State), and also in an increase of the revenue of the State at a minimum cost of collection.

Mr. Angney, of the State Board of Equalization, having, with much labor and thought bestowed thereon, prepared a revenue bill and submitted the same to the Revision Commission, I deem it unnecessary to discuss matters touching the assessment and collection of the property tax in this report, but will make such suggestions as I think proper to the Revision Commission. I make special mention of the Stamp Act

because this subject did not enter into the general revenue law presented by Mr. Angney.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Under the proper headings will be found estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth fiscal years, based upon the provisions of existing laws and the assumption that the Act to provide for refunding the debt, which has been ratified by the people, will be allowed to go into operation. I have estimated on a continuance of the tax of two cents for the construction of the State Normal School building and of three cents for the erection of additional buildings at the State Prison, both, in my judgment, being absolutely necessary. The estimate of receipts from property tax is based on a tax of sixty-four cents on each one hundred dollars value, on a property valuation of \$300,000,000. From other sources, on the receipts from the same source during the last fiscal year.

In estimating the expenditures, I have included all deficiencies for the twenty-second and twenty-third fiscal years which have been reported to me or that have come within my knowledge, and believe that I have not omitted any item of expenditure authorized under existing laws. It will be seen that the estimated receipts exceed the estimated expenditures for the two years in the sum of \$90,422 78. This excess accrues to the General Fund, and is not too great a margin to allow for any unusual expenditures which may be authorized by the Legislature, or for a necessary increase in the appropriations for the support of some of our State institutions.

The total assessed value of property in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine was \$260,563,886; in eighteen hundred and seventy, \$277,538,134—an increase of 6.51 per cent.; but the returns for the current year are so incomplete that a statement of them would convey no information of value.

In the counties most seriously affected by the excessive drought of the past two years, we may expect a decrease in values, but as to the whole State, I think that the assessment will stand about the same as in eighteen hundred and seventy.

With an average prosperous season, I confidently expect that the assessed value of property for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two will exceed \$300,000,000. This would be an increase of 7.49 per cent. for the two years, and this, too, without anticipating any increase which may result from the passage of a good equalization law. I have therefore based my estimates on the valuation as above stated, believing that I am rather under than over the mark in so doing.

RATE OF TAXATION.

The rate levied under existing laws for the payment of interest on, and redemption of the public debt, is 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The Act providing for refunding the debt requires only the interest to be paid during the first five years succeeding the issue of the bonds. The tax levied for the current year, together with the balances in the several funds, will make full provision for interest and reduce the principal of the debt to \$2,982,000. Assuming that the new six per cent. bonds will sell at ninety-three per cent., it will require, in round numbers, an issue of them to the amount of

\$3,206,500, to produce an amount sufficient to discharge the old indebtedness. The interest on these bonds will amount to \$192,390 annually. A tax of eight cents on each one hundred dollars value, on a valuation of \$300,000,000, and allowing eighteen per cent. for delinquencies and costs of collection, will produce \$196,800; leaving an annual balance, after paying interest, of \$4,410, to be transferred to the General Fund, as provided in the Act.

The estimated receipts to the General Fund from all sources, for the two fiscal years embraced in this report, are as follows:

Property tax $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents on each \$100.....	\$1,070,100 00
Half of State poll taxes.....	90,000 00
State and county licenses.....	70,000 00
Fees of Insurance Commissioner.....	17,600 00
Percentage on premiums of insurance.....	77,500 00
From sale of stamps	345,500 00
Fees of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	12,700 00
Surplus from Pacific Railroad Fund.....	183,600 00
Surplus from Interest and Sinking Fund.....	8,820 00
Total estimated receipts to General Fund.....	\$1,875,820 00
Total estimated expenditures (see Exhibit K).....	1,785,397 22
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....	\$90,422 78

Should the taxes levied for the support of special funds remain the same as at present, the tax for State purposes will be as follows:

General Fund	0.21 $\frac{3}{4}$
School Fund.....	.10
Interest and Sinking Fund.....	.08
State Capitol Fund .....	.10
Military Fund.....	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pacific Railroad Fund .....	.08
State Normal School Building Fund.....	.02
State Prison Building Fund.....	.03
Total ..	.64

MISCELLANEOUS.

In my last report I called attention to the large number of warrants remaining in this office uncalled for, and which had been accumulating for a number of years back, and to the fact that they were a continual source of disagreement between the books of the Treasurer and Controller. I repeat the recommendation then made, that a law be enacted by the Legislature directing the registration and cancellation of these and all other warrants which shall have remained uncalled for one year from the date of their issue, that the Board of Examiners be authorized

to adjust the balances on the books of the Treasurer and Controller, and that the Treasurer be required to specify, in his monthly report to the Controller, the number, date and amount of all warrants redeemed by him, and the fund out of which the same are paid. In no other way can a perfect check be maintained between the two offices.

The Act to relieve owners of encumbered real estate from double taxation, passed April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, requires that all moneys of borrowers left with any savings and loan society, corporation, firm or individual, as indemnity against the tax upon any mortgage or the debt secured thereby, shall be refunded to such borrower within six months after the passage of the Act, and also that within such time each of the said savings and loan societies and others holding moneys in the above manner shall render a sworn statement to the Controller, showing the names of the persons who made such deposit, all moneys refunded, to whom refunded, and the dates and amounts in each case, and all moneys remaining on hand for which no demand has been made.

So far only one statement has been made. Messrs. George and Loughborough, of San Francisco, filed their statement, of date the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which showed that they had refunded all moneys which, at the passage of the Act, were held in their hands as such indemnity.

I am unable to report either the assessed value of property or the financial condition of the several counties for the current year, owing to the dereliction of the officers whose duty it is to make these reports. The provision in the Fee and Salary Act of eighteen hundred and seventy, requiring the Controller to withhold the allowance for the State's portion of Auditor's salary, until that officer shall have made such reports as he is by law required to make, does not seem to have had the intended effect, as only twenty-six of the fifty counties of the State have returned the assessed value of property for this year, and most of these only the original assessment; and the Boards of Supervisors of only twenty-eight counties have returned the financial statement which they are by law required to make. The Legislature should devise some means to induce or compel these officers to perform their duties in this matter, for it is of the utmost importance to the workings of this office, as well as for the statistical information that they convey to the public, that these reports should be made promptly.

The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County levied, for the year eighteen hundred and seventy, a tax of only eighty-five cents for State purposes, instead of eighty-six and one-half cents, as required by the several Acts "to fix the rate of taxation for State purposes," and "authorizing the issuance of State bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be known as State Capitol Bonds," copies of which were duly forwarded to the Board.

I requested the Board, by a letter addressed to the President thereof, to levy a rate for eighteen hundred and seventy-one sufficient to make provision for the amount for which the county is delinquent for eighteen hundred and seventy, but am yet uninformed as to what has been done in the matter.

I desire to make my acknowledgments for the faithful performance, by the several clerks in this department, of their respective duties during the past four years. The removal of the archives of the office, from the old to the new Capitol, of itself entailed much labor in their rearrangement—the earlier papers being in a very disorderly condition—and the

necessity, from want of space, of reducing the mass of matter to more convenient volume and system, greatly augmented the labor. The work has been perfectly done, and, with other duties, has been performed at a cost of additional hours of labor which were cheerfully given.

The appropriation for contingent expenses of this office, for the twenty first and twenty-second fiscal years, was wholly expended, and of the appropriation for postage and expressage, the sum of \$482 was expended during the twenty-first, and \$699 22 during the twenty-second fiscal year, leaving an unexpended balance, for the two years, of \$1,318 78.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBT. WATT,
Controller of State.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

[A] RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the receipts, and the several sources and counties from which they are derived.

COUNTIES.	Property tax of 1866.	Property tax of 1867.	Property tax of 1868.	Property tax of 1869.	Poll tax of 1868.	Poll tax of 1869.
Alameda.....	\$93,420 85	.....	\$4,166 92
Alpine.....	\$1,086 10	1,721 87	.....	152 37
Amador.....	2,169 10	15,317 49	.....	1,113 08
Butte.....	\$54 27	\$120 38	20,095 26	29,422 72	\$924 87	3,051 30
Calaveras.....	359 28	8,460 41	.....	740 28
Colusa.....	776 08	31,069 50	163 25	715 33
Contra Costa.....	196 15	26,645 21	.....	547 68
Del Norte.....	3,322 32	.....	515 47
El Dorado.....	119 00	.....	1,122 40	18,836 35	.....	2,942 48
Fresno.....	3,792 94	21,445 17	13 85	471 95
Humboldt.....	17,387 61	.....	1,097 25
Inyo.....	513 64	1,864 90	.....	233 50
Kern.....	957 10	9,494 00	40 57	264 17
Klamath.....	2,528 95	.....	615 41
Lake.....	827 23	4,462 04	16 82	482 83
Lassen.....	376 18	3,326 30	.....	281 98
Los Angeles.....	162 93	7,893 60	39,364 38	.....	1,385 16
Marin.....	586 25	29,845 62	.....	1,264 45
Mariposa.....	349 92	5,744 64	6 93	890 46
Mendocino.....	555 44	17,803 03	74 20	1,628 55

Merced .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,604 58	.....	.....	222 60
Mono.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,523 70	.....	22 76	211 73
Monterey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,930 55	.....	.....	1,074 69
Napa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,274 44	.....	7 92	1,080 43
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,583 37	.....	.....	4,365 24
Placer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,753 43	.....	.....	3,163 12
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,726 79	.....	73 22	1,461 35
Sacramento .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,474 97	.....	.....	3,643 52
San Bernardino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 25	.....	97 95	252 30
San Diego .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,353 62	.....	.....	230 53
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822,861 18	.....	.....	17,795 53
San Joaquin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,700 09	.....	.....	1,593 42
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,271 29	.....	11 88	155 35
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,607 06	.....	99	508 56
Santa Barbara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,905 19	.....	.....	389 82
Santa Clara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,087 93	.....	.....	4,642 27
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,847 59	.....	38 59	1,575 13
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,964 68	.....	93 01	991 38
Sierra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,061 72	.....	32 65	1,888 77
Siskiyou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,941 43	.....	46 56	1,591 94
Solano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,674 11	.....	.....	1,386 83
Sonoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,814 28	.....	57 39	3,801 27
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,053 95	.....	.....	958 72
Sutter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,720 87	.....	35 62	969 61
Tehama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,297 06	.....	44 52	675 76
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,155 58	.....	28 69	1,187 29
Tulare .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883 17	.....	145 44	168 20
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,532 56	.....	.....	977 46
Yolo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,190 62	.....	18 80	2,157 88
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,181 28	.....	.....	2,026 30
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,981,633 70	.....	\$1,996 48	\$83,707 62

[A] RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tax on posses- sory claims.	Merchants' licenses.	Brokers' licenses.	Bankers' licenses.	Auctioneers' licenses.	Circus licenses.	Bowling alley licenses.
Alameda	\$64 68	\$9 70	.....
Alpine	\$11 79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador	161 08	.....	.....	61 11	.....
Butte	\$161 85	96 98	.....	14 55	70 79	.....
Calaveras	78 58	.....	.....	26 19	.....
Colusa	\$9 71
Contra Costa
Del Norte	33 95	.....
El Dorado	177 51	\$21 83	48 49	.....	.....
Fresno	14 55	.....
Humboldt
Inyo
Kern
Klamath	4 85
Lake	9 70	.....
Lassen	33 95	.....
Los Angeles	87 30	64 67	.....	.....
Marin	4 85	.....
Mariposa	38 80	.....
Mendocino
Merced
Mono
Monterey	\$7 28	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	.....

Napa .....	.....	5 82	87-30	16 17	19 40	.....
Nevada .....	.....	254 62	.....	64 64	77 60	12 13
Placer .....	.....	183 33	.....	.....	24 25	.....
Plumas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 55	.....
Sacramento.....	.....	101 85	283 72	16 16	58 20	.....
San Bernardino.....	.....	21 83	.....	.....	19 40	.....
San Diego	29 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 45
San Francisco.....	.....	826 99	2,964 68	3,890 61	123 65	.....
San Joaquin.....	7 28	92 15	261 91	129 32	106 70	9 70
San Luis Obispo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 40	58 20
Santa Barbara.....	7 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	.....	87 30	141 13	209 89	38 80	19 40
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	16 17	14 55	2 43
Shasta.....	.....	.....	65 47	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	.....	43 65	.....	.....	24 25	.....
Siskiyou.....	.....	224 08	.....	.....	14 55	.....
Solano.....	.....	46 56	196 43	.....	33 95	2 43
Sonoma .....	.....	29 10	.....	96 99	87 30	.....
Stanislaus	29 10	186 24	261 91	16 16	9 70	.....
Sutter.....	.....	.....	.....	16 16	4 85	.....
Tehama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 70	.....
Trinity.....	.....	96 03	.....	.....	9 70	.....
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	.....	176 54	.....	.....	38 80	.....
Yolo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 55	.....
Yuba.....	.....	36 38	174 60	16 17	67 90	242
Totals.....	\$50 94	\$2,913 67	\$4,546 23	\$4,696 83	\$1,135 34	\$155 72

RECEIPTS FOR THE 'TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Billiard table licenses.	Pawnbrokers' licenses.	Bull and bear fight licenses.	Theatre licenses.	Serenaders' licenses.	Insurance com- pany licenses.	Intelligence office licenses.
Alameda.....	\$91 68	.....	\$12 12	\$2 18	.....	.....	.....
Alpine.....	6 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	34 91	.....	.....	8 73	\$8 73	.....	.....
Butte.....	102 74	\$157 26	.....	104 95	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	17 47	.....	.....	10 91	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	24 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	65 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	4 85	.....	.....	2 43	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	53 35	29 10	.....	14 55	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	7 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	150 36	.....	.....	147 92	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	31 52	.....	.....	.....	2 43	.....	.....
Kern.....	43 65	.....	.....	.....	4 85	.....	.....
Klamath.....	36 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen.....	7 28	.....	.....	2 42	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	145 50	.....	.....	19 40	.....	.....	.....
Marin.....	26 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	41 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	19 41	.....	.....	.....	16 97	.....	.....
Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	19 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Napa	77 59	.....	.....	.....	16 98	.....	.....
Nevada	177 03	.....	104 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer	50 93	.....	19 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas	4 85	.....	7 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento	50 92	.....	383 15	.....	.....	.....	\$21 84
San Bernardino	48 50	.....	72 75	.....	21 83	.....	.....
San Diego	36 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	1,008 68	.....	2,206 16	.....	.....	\$4,111 14	1,182 50
San Joaquin	89 72	.....	208 56	.....	.....	.....	43 65
San Luis Obispo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo	67 90	.....	4 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara	21 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara	218 26	.....	109 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz	33 94	.....	21 82	.....	9 69	.....	.....
Shasta	21 83	.....	16 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	75 48	.....	2 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou	55 78	.....	24 24	.....	4 85	.....	.....
Solano	111 56	.....	.....	.....	36 37	.....	.....
Sonoma	60 63	.....	4 84	.....	12 13	.....	.....
Stanislaus	9 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehama	53 35	.....	2 43	.....	2 42	.....	.....
Trinity	38 81	.....	16 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare	16 98	.....	14 55	.....	21 82	.....	.....
Tuolumne	75 18	.....	9 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo .....	.....	.....	4 85	.....	4 85	.....	.....
Yuba	21 84	.....	147 36	.....	16 97	.....	.....
Totals	\$3,357 51	\$282 39	\$12 12	\$3,622 47	\$180 89	\$4,111 14	\$1,247 99

[A] RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State school lands—Principal—500,000 acre grant.	State school lands—Principal—16th and 36th sections.	State school lands—Interest—500,000 acre grant.	State school lands—Interest—16th and 36th sections.	Seminary lands—Principal.	Seminary lands—Interest.	Public building lands—Principal.	Public building lands—Interest.
Alameda .....	.....	\$940 80	.....	\$1,673 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alpine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	\$313 60	1,330 35	\$31 36	2,301 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa .....	.....	6,079 82	.....	2,112 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	.....	686 20	.....	2,133 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	196 00	.....	1,575 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	.....	194 54	.....	184 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno .....	.....	14,361 30	270 73	3,413 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	.....	711 05	1,566 79	803 89	\$941 88	\$192 86	\$156 80	\$11 37
Inyo	1,254 40	.....	31 68	50 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	862 40	78 40	423 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	568 40	.....	179 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen.....	.....	.....	44 72	45 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	822 22	156 80	979 29	273 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa .....	.....	215 60	.....	310 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino .....	.....	6,815 88	.....	4,363 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merced.....	2,871 40	2,304 90	1,640 92	1,007 61	4,811 07	.....	.....	.....
Mono.....	.....	.....	.....	221 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	.....	3,438 27	.....	4,009 06	.....	.....	.....	.....

Napa.....	4,279 90	.....	2,626 65	.....	313 60	.....
Nevada.....	401 80	.....	182 37	.....	.....	.....
Placer.....	882 00	263 79	1,270 78	1,218 82	.....	.....
Plumas.....	.....	53 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	45,214 31	2,485 59	11,645 91	94 08	78 40	18 03
San Bernardino.....	3,253 60	.....	816 38	.....	.....	.....
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	6,362 47	.....	4,535 78	.....	.....	36 75
San Joaquin.....	9,594 20	9,148 10	4,191 84	.....	156 80	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	5,801 60	.....	7,921 54	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	704 62	.....	3,056 95	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	1,260 18	.....	1,188 62	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	3,047 05	.....	2,156 72	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	116 97	.....	242 93	.....	313 60	.....
Shasta.....	166 60	23 76	177 29	23 52	.....	.....
Sierra.....	392 00	6,190 02	.....	639 74	627 20	313 60
Siskiyou.....	10,374 18	35 77	4,730 11	15 68	.....	67 92
Solano.....	5,059 74	.....	3,065 20	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	911 40	1,915 14	628 10	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	1,519 00	500 55	618 83	21 37	.....	.....
Sutter.....	1,020 48	232 96	462 95	163 66	156 80	58 57
Tehama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	1,440 60	251 75	3,209 92	.....	655 41	75 56
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	3,464 20	.....	2,215 54	156 80	.....	.....
Yolo.....	189 14	62 72	178 11	94 40	.....	.....
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$143,338 35	\$27,728 65	\$78,265 68	\$2,464 13	\$2,145 01	\$581 80

[A] RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Swamp and over- flowed lands— District No. 1.	Swamp and over- flowed lands— District No. 5.	Swamp and over- flowed lands— District No. 18.
San Joaquin .....	.....	\$5,593 82	.....
Sutter.....	\$7,081 26	.....	.....
Yolo.....	.....	.....	\$14,545 28
Totals.....	\$7,081 26	\$5,593 82	\$14,545 28

[A] RECAPITULATION

*Of the receipts and the several sources and counties from which they are derived,
for the Twenty-first Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1870.*

Counties.	Amounts.
Alameda	\$100,382 10
Alpine	2,978 68
Amador.....	18,874 23
Butte.....	58,354 48
Calaveras	9,693 12
Colusa	40,950 27
Contra Costa	30,274 31
Del Norte.....	5,616 77
El Dorado.....	23,778 04
Fresno.....	43,776 93
Humboldt	24,436 73
Inyo	2,728 09
Kern.....	12,168 98
Klamath.....	3,180 73
Lake.....	6,541 49
Lassen.....	4,094 16
Los Angeles.....	51,388 82
Marin.....	31,723 00
Mariposa.....	7,563 70
Mendocino.....	31,316 11
Merced.....	29,463 08
Mono.....	2,895 28
Monterey	39,823 17
Napa	42,546 68
Nevada	58,394 42
Placer.....	39,595 94
Plumas	12,304 29
Sacramento.....	154,991 78
Amount carried forward.....	\$889,835 38

[A] RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST
FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Counties.	Amounts.
Amount brought forward.....	\$889,835 38
San Bernardino.....	9,311 77
San Diego.....	12,372 86
San Francisco.....	882,666 74
San Joaquin.....	98,472 92
San Luis Obispo.....	25,408 66
San Mateo.....	28,130 65
Santa Barbara.....	16,166 33
Santa Clara.....	112,965 77
Santa Cruz.....	27,788 20
Shasta.....	9,260 55
Sierra.....	19,015 13
Siskiyou.....	28,963 15
Solano.....	67,595 00
Sonoma.....	69,611 63
Stanislaus.....	31,675 24
Sutter.....	28,181 18
Tehama.....	19,946 34
Trinity.....	5,533 07
Tulare.....	24,080 63
Tuolumne.....	9,059 43
Yolo.....	60,095 36
Yuba.....	38,480 61
Amount of receipts by counties.....	\$2,514,616 65
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	
State stamps sold by State Controller.....	\$114,467 13
State stamps sold by Treas. San Francisco Co..	52,298 63
State stamps sold by Treasurer Butte Co.....	29 10
Commissioner of Immigration.....	\$166,794 86
Fees from Secretary of State.....	57,196 00
Fees from Register of State Land Office.....	7,683 65
Fees from Clerk of Supreme Court.....	1,257 50
Fees from Insurance Commissioner.....	7,362 50
State Harbor Commissions.....	8,452 19
D. O. Mills & Co., proceeds of sale of \$50,000 legal tenders..	191,278 10
Sale of tide lands in San Francisco.....	41,525 00
Received from Charles Gildea.....	228,642 38
Surrender of bonds from School Fund.....	84 00
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	175,523 33
Interest on bonds held in trust for University Fund.....	64,452 50
Percentage on premiums of insurance.....	4,025 00
Estates of deceased persons.....	39,250 06
Total.....	20 19
Total.....	\$3,508,163 91

RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the receipts and the several sources and counties from which they are derived.

COUNTIES.	Property tax of 1868.	Property tax of 1869.	Property tax of 1870.	Poll tax of 1869.	Poll tax of 1870.	Tax on possessory claims.
Alameda.....	\$493 15	\$95,860 31	.....	\$4,123 82	.....
Alpino.....	198 48	1,878 40	.....	234 49	.....
Amador.....	1,085 85	13,549 51	.....	1,500 73	.....
Butte.....	918 70	25,071 59	\$40 56	2,869 27	.....
Calaveras.....	6,674 45	.....	1,604 44	.....
Colusa.....	1,571 08	30,858 33	2 97	945 86	\$14 55
Contra Costa.....	341 06	22,538 18	.....	1,464 93	.....
Del Norte.....	3,161 53	.....	613 43	.....
El Dorado.....	225 88	15,243 70	.....	2,873 26	.....
Fresno.....	1,770 63	20,494 14	7 92	542 25	.....
Humboldt.....	351 78	16,549 52	.....	638 66	.....
Inyo.....	371 25	3,977 67	.....	348 28	.....
Kern.....	651 23	9,728 21	.....	260 21	.....
Klamath	2,592 33	12 88	600 52	.....
Lake.....	689 28	4,876 39	22 77	483 80	.....
Lassen.....	3,663 93	.....	214 70	.....
Los Angeles.....	5,415 97	27,908 72	.....	1,459 37	.....
Marin.....	1,936 80	24,811 42	.....	834 07	.....
Mariposa.....	1,559 46	7,150 24	.....	1,016 12	.....
Mendocino.....	1,427 74	13,592 95	53 43	992 87	7 28
				204 81		

Merced.....	1,216 84	20,477 06	3 96	322 55	.....
Mono.....	962 97	1,696 88	18 81	108 84	.....
Monterey	1,585 15	25,218 44	.....	1,335 63	28 80
Napa.....	742 86	30,173 30	34 63	1,057 67	.....
Nevada.....	.....	41,719 62	.....	3,828 98	.....
Placer.....	.....	28,379 10	.....	3,241 28	.....
Plumas.....	363 55	9,429 71	.....	1,354 48	.....
Sacramento	666 33	80,312 63	.....	5,284 40	.....
San Bernardino	4,237 83	901 53	69 27	270 11	.....
San Diego.....	3,720 23	5,752 87	19 79	192 94	21 83
San Francisco.....	52,924 89	794,054 70	.....	17,219 31	.....
San Joaquin.....	141 06	57,563 69	.....	2,418 91	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	3,261 13	10,552 76	2 97	291 87	21 83
San Mateo.....	628 36	13,908 97	.....	796 47	.....
Santa Barbara.....	1,756 63	15,887 87	.....	367 07	.....
Santa Clara.....	287 21	94,454 64	.....	4,501 78	.....
Santa Cruz.....	1,279 15	22,582 92	10 88	1,425 72	.....
Shasta.....	502 50	7,679 30	35 63	962 69	.....
Sierra.....	10 67	13,299 07	.....	1,809 64	.....
Siskiyou.....	423 46	14,164 59	28 71	1,759 03	.....
Solano.....	3,170 06	46,873 36	.....	2,021 35	.....
Sonoma.....	267 60	50,305 73	.....	3,936 82	.....
Stanislaus.....	1,068 87	23,594 89	8 91	1,120 00	.....
Sutter.....	2,634 14	16,124 04	62 86	739 56	.....
Tehama.....	.....	14,043 05	8 91	756 89	.....
Trinity.....	147 97	3,939 01	.....	802 42	.....
Tulare.....	17,658 34	1,682 11	221 63	375 97	.....
Tuolumne.....	649 85	8,174 91	.....	1,643 40	.....
Yolo.....	553 82	33,684 16	.....	2,333 02	.....
Yuba.....	1,590 11	20,156 89	.....	2,449 76	.....
Totals.....	\$7,424 70	\$1,865,969 32	\$872 30	\$88,385 64	\$94 29

RECEIPTS FOR THE 'TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR--Continued.

COUNTIES.	Merchants' licenses.	Brokers' licenses.	Bankers' licenses.	Auctioneers' licenses.	Circus licenses.	Bowling alley licenses.
Alameda	\$211 97	\$21 83	\$2 18
Alpine	\$1 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador	82 49	.....	.....	52 59	.....
Butte	\$91 64	73 77	.....	14 55	87 29	.....
Calaveras	62 88	.....	.....	34 91	.....
Colusa	10 48	.....	.....	21 83	13 34
Contra Costa	4 37	.....	.....
Del Norte
El Dorado	128 06	.....	14 55	27 16	.....
Fresno
Humboldt	13 09	.....	.....
Inyo
Kern
Klamath
Lake
Lassen	17 46	7 28
Los Angeles	13 58	.....
Marin	\$233 52	90 53	56 29	.....
Mariposa	8 73	.....
Mendocino
Merced
Mono
Monterey	18 73	.....	.....

Napa.....	5 40	80 77	18 93	26 68	2 18
Nevada.....	216 03		101 85	17 46	
Placer.....	251 43		20 55	34 92	
Plumas.....	107 92			14 55	
Sacramento.....	242 26	471 41	43 65	69 84	4 37
San Bernardino.....	34 20			26 19	
San Diego.....					
San Francisco.....	8,080 12	2,894 02	3,070 36	167 50	19 75
San Joaquin.....	183 18	235 51	154 15	91 67	17 43
San Luis Obispo.....					
San Mateo.....					
Santa Barbara.....				8 73	19 40
Santa Clara.....	78 59				
Santa Cruz.....		176 79	266 28	24 92	10 93
Shasta.....	31 44		16 16	32 98	
Sierra.....	6 98	21 83		32 01	
Siskiyou.....	149 18			30 56	
Solano.....	25 77	185 52	8 73	41 71	
Sonoma.....	84 99		96 03	34 92	
Stanislaus.....	56 32	98 21	49 43	43 65	2 18
Sutter.....				17 95	
Tehama.....					
Trinity.....	101 71			8 73	
Tulare.....				13 11	
Tuolumne.....				13 09	
Yolo.....	28 81		4 38	39 29	
Yuba.....	26 19	58 92		21 83	8 73
		58 93	62 56	41 71	8 97
Totals.....	\$8,756 98	\$4,515 43	\$4,280 85	\$1,204 47	\$116 74

[A] RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Billiard table licenses.	Pawnbrokers' licenses.	Theatre licen- ses.	Sorenaders' licenses.	Insurance Co.'s licenses.	Intelligence of- fice licenses.
Alameda.....	\$67 67	.....	.....	\$2 18	.....	.....
Alpine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	19 64	.....	\$4 37	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	56 75	\$91 69	85 12	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	2 18	.....	2 19	4 35	.....	.....
Colusa.....	21 82	.....	28 37	6 55	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	47 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	6 78	.....	9 70	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	22 32	.....	13 59	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	18 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	106 95	.....	106 95	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	30 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	24 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	20 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	7 04	.....	2 19	.....	.....	.....
Lassen.....	.....	.....	2 19	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	159 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin.....	15 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	23 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	15 77	.....	.....	31 53	.....	.....
Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mono.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Napa.....	73 48	.....	.....	.....	13 58	.....	.....
Nevada.....	106 94	.....	32 69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer.....	30 54	.....	4 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas.....	12 03	.....	4 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	8 72	.....	109 13	.....	.....	\$54 57	\$19 65
San Bernardino.....	41 71	.....	.....	.....	16 49	.....	.....
San Diego.....	44 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	742 57	.....	3,072 60	.....	.....	5,394 38	913 50
San Joaquin.....	91 62	.....	115 66	.....	.....	.....	13 10
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	83 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	19 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	146 22	.....	61 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	31 28	.....	.....	.....	11 88	.....	.....
Shasta.....	22 53	.....	22 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	50 19	.....	17 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	51 18	.....	56 51	.....	23 28	.....	.....
Solano.....	82 88	.....	.....	.....	19 65	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	13 09	.....	8 73	.....	8 73	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehama.....	22 55	.....	4 38	.....	15 28	.....	.....
Trinity.....	24 75	.....	30 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	13 83	.....	.....	.....	11 40	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	63 30	.....	17 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	48 02	.....	17 46	.....	13 11	.....	.....
Yuba.....	20 38	.....	45 11	.....	10 92	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$2,517 50	\$104 79	\$3,877 76	\$188 93	\$5,448 95	\$946 25	

RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State school lands—Princi- pal—500,000 acre grant.	State school lands—Princi- pal—16th and 36th sections.	State school lands—Interest —500,000 acre grant.	State school lands—Interest —16th and 36th sections.	Seminary lands—Prin- cipal.	Seminary lands—In- terest.
Alameda.....	\$570 20	.....	\$652 87	.....	.....
Alpine.....	603 90	.....	84 90	.....	.....
Amador.....	1,204 20	.....	785 17	.....	.....
Butte.....	237 60	.....	105 62	.....	.....
Calaveras...	\$198 00	5,236 98	.....	1,972 56	.....	.....
Colusa.....	1,021 68	.....	1,840 29	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	\$95 04	47 52	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	578 44	.....	.....	321 33	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	1,157 90	.....	2,682 64	.....	.....
Fresno.....	3,308 30	.....	607 08	\$633 60	\$26 38
Humboldt.....	1,108 80	1,066 94	1,899 71	95 04	.....	.....
Inyo.....	138 00	.....	2,635 33	.....	.....
Kern.....
Klamath.....	737 77	.....	.....
Lake.....	1,979 35	.....	9 31	.....	.....
Lassen.....	207 90	.....	370 77	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	1,025 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin.....
Mariposa.....	396 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	4,921 22	.....	3,526 45	.....	.....
Merced.....	856 85	172 20	1,278 27	.....	.....
Mono.....	118 80	.....	13 86	.....	.....
Monterey.....	3,269 83	.....	2,383 87	.....	.....

Napa	2,454 50	.....	2,407 43	.....	.....
Nevada	366 30	.....	172 48	.....	.....
Placer	396 00	748 29	657 81	1,108 80	603 82
Plumas .....	.....	.....	70 56	.....	.....
Sacramento	9,777 38	1,381 68	5,685 79	316 80	1 34
San Bernardino	1,676 10	.....	1,194 46	.....	.....
San Diego	404 02	.....	81 55	.....	.....
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin	6,554 89	4,524 75	6,251 04	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo	6,435 91	.....	2,861 11	.....	.....
San Mateo	4,635 78	.....	2,605 59	.....	.....
Santa Barbara	633 60	.....	1,473 33	.....	.....
Santa Clara	1,377 29	.....	453 53	.....	.....
Santa Cruz	2,230 20	.....	1,285 67	.....	.....
Shasta	158 40	.....	141 27	158 40	15 84
Sierra	257 20	.....	41 26	.....	.....
Siskiyou	99 00	862 67	33 62	1,029 60	364 33
Solano	8,354 55	522 03	2,829 16	345 19	.....
Sonoma	3,686 27	773 14	1,397 38	.....	.....
Stanislaus	307 28	.....	1,418 91	.....	.....
Sutter	1,884 43	128 07	373 02	.....	.....
Tehama	1,185 28	.....	493 96	316 80	102 96
Trinity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare	1,227 60	58 41	1,669 91	.....	.....
Tuolumne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo	2,641 86	.....	2,250 11	.....	.....
Yuba	861 30	23 38	343 04	863 78	.....
Totals	\$84,926 30	\$11,189 37	\$56,342 94	\$4,772 97	\$1,114 67

[A] RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Public build- ing lands— Principal.	Public build- ing lands— Interest.	Swamp and overflowed lands—District No. 5.	Swamp and overflowed lands—District No. 18.
San Joaquin			\$225 51	
Solano	\$158 40	\$8 17		
Yolo.....				\$6,130 03
Totals.....	\$158 40	\$8 17	\$225 51	\$6,130 03

[A] RECAPITULATION

*Of the receipts and the several sources and counties from which they are derived,
for the Twenty-second Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1871.*

Counties.	Amounts.
Alameda	\$102,006 18
Alpine	2,312 68
Amador.....	16,983 78
Butte.....	31,390 30
Calaveras	8,962 62
Colusa	40,704 72
Contra Costa	27,258 28
Del Norte.....	4,512 44
El Dorado.....	20,027 75
Fresno.....	28,824 76
Humboldt.....	23,109 46
Inyo.....	4,822 56
Kern.....	13,450 12
Klamath	3,213 33
Lake.....	8,823 33
Lassen	4,111 61
Los Angeles.....	36,719 00
Marin.....	27,597 82
Mariposa.....	10,206 29
Mendocino.....	24,720 62
Merced.	24,327 73
Mono	2,920 16
Monterey.....	33,847 65
Napa.....	37,246 14
Nevada	46,562 35
Placer	36,348 10
Plumas.....	11,357 65
Sacramento	111,355 63
Amount carried forward.....	\$743,723 06

[A] RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND
FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Counties.	Amounts.
Amount brought forward	\$743,723 06
San Bernardino.....	8,467 89
San Diego.....	10,237 65
San Francisco.....	894,201 47
San Joaquin.....	80,321 77
San Luis Obispo.....	23,427 58
San Mateo.....	22,686 48
Santa Barbara.....	20,137 90
Santa Clara.....	101,880 73
Santa Cruz.....	28,906 84
Shasta.....	9,760 18
Sierra.....	17,994 36
Siskiyou.....	20,489 96
Solano.....	65,412 43
Sonoma.....	60,673 47
Stanislaus.....	28,014 19
Sutter.....	22,896 52
Tehama.....	16,958 79
Trinity.....	5,059 55
Tulare.....	23,011 49
Tuolumne.....	10,705 21
Yolo.....	47,761 07
Yuba.....	36,347 11
Amount of receipts by counties.....	\$2,299,075 70
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	
State stamps sold by Controller.....	\$131,988 78
State stamps sold by Treas. San Francisco Co.	39,935 15
State stamps sold by Treas. Santa Clara Co.....	857 20
	\$172,781 13
Commutation tax from Commissioner of Immigration....	15,877 60
Fees from Secretary of State.....	7,314 70
Fees from Clerk of Supreme Court.....	10,057 50
Fees from Insurance Commissioner.....	11,226 94
Rents of wharves and docks in San Francisco.....	157,609 70
Percentage on premiums of insurance.....	38,283 76
Money received from sale of tide lands.....	150,312 31
Money received from sale of State Capitol Bonds.....	253,422 20
Money received from sale of lead.....	626 75
Money received from surrender of bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	134,566 64
Money received from delinquent licenses, San Francisco ...	714 64
Estates of deceased persons.....	485 35
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	73,605 00
Interest on bonds held in trust for University Fund.....	4,025 00
Total	\$3,329,984 99

EXPENDITURES FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the amount of Expenditures for Twenty-First Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1870, and the amount of each Appropriation made by law for said year, the amount expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of the year.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	<i>Executive Department.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Governor.....	\$7,000 00	\$7,000 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Private Secretary.	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Special contingents (twenty-first fiscal year).....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage, expressage and telegraphing.....	750 00	190 79	\$559 21	
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of Governor's office.	900 00	375 00	525 00	
Mar. 30, 1868	Special contingents (bal. twentieth fiscal year)...	1,300 00	1,300 00	.....
	Total for Governor's office.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,865 79
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Secretary of State.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerks.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	400 00	400 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingents.....	150 00	150 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Copying and indexing laws.....	450 00	450 00	.....
Mar. 9, 1868	Copying and indexing laws.....	450 00	450 00	.....
	Total for Secretary of State.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Controller.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
					\$11,650 00

Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerks.....	8,900 00	8,900 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Deputy Controller.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	1,500 00	482 00	.....	1,018 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Salary of Tide Land Clerk.....	450 00	450 00	.....	.....
Total for Controller.....		.....	.....	.....	\$15,982 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of State Treasurer.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of watchman.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and contingent expenses.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pasting and cancelling coupons.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Total for State Treasurer.....		.....	.....	.....	\$9,700 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Attorney-General.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Costs of suits, pay of clerk, porter, etc.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of office for Attorney-General.....	300 00	125 00	.....	175 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and contingents.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
Total for Attorney-General.....		.....	.....	.....	\$7,275 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Salary of clerks (twentieth fiscal year).....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage.....	150 00	156 35	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of office.....	600 00	335 00	.....	265 00
Amount carried forward.....		.....	.....	.....	\$60,472 79

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

[B]

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
Mar. 30, 1868	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$60,472 79
April 1, 1870	Binding books and contingents.....	\$100 00	\$106 00	.....	.....
	Services in Surveyor-General's office.....	1,425 00	1,425 00	.....	.....
	Total for Surveyor-General.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,972 35
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Register of State Land Office.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expresse.....	100 00	98 00	\$2 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Binding books and contingents.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1860	Contingent expenses (twelfth fiscal year)	20 02	20 02	.....	.....
	Total for Register of State Land Office.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,818 02
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction...	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of office.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Contingent expenses (deficiency).....	600 00	434 65	165 35	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Stationery, fuel and lights	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Travelling expenses.....	1,000 00	1,020 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expresse.....	800 00	290 80	509 20	.....
	Total for Sup't of Public Instruction.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,395 45
	Total for Executive Department.....	.....	.....	.....	\$81,658 61

Legislative Department.

Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of State House (twentieth fiscal year).....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of State House (twenty-first fiscal year).....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Per diem and mileage of Lieut.-Governor and Senators.....	42,660 00	42,660 00	.....
Mar. 22, 1870	Per diem and mileage of Lieut.-Governor and Senators (deficiency).....	9,500 00	9,227 80	272 20
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of officers and clerks of Senate, eighteenth session.....	15,000 00	13,484 00	1,516 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of Senate, eighteenth session	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Jan. 18, 1870	Contingent expenses of Senate (deficiency).....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Feb. 25, 1870	Contingent expenses of Senate (deficiency).....	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
April 1, 1870	Contingent expenses of Senate (deficiency).....	8,000 00	8,358 26	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Per diem and mileage of Assembly, eighteenth session.....	90,000 00	90,000 00	.....
Mar. 22, 1870	Per diem and mileage of Assembly, eighteenth session (deficiency).....	12,000 00	11,228 20	771 80
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of officers and clerks of Assembly, eighteenth session.....	17,000 00	12,144 00	4,856 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of the Assembly, eighteenth session.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
Jan. 8, 1870	Contingent expenses of Assembly (deficiency)....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....
Feb. 25, 1870	Contingent expenses of Assembly (deficiency)....	18,000 00	18,000 00	.....
April 1, 1870	Contingent expenses of Assembly (deficiency)....	10,000 00	10,325 23	.....
Mar. 28, 1868	Contingent expenses of Assembly, seventeenth session.....	7 00	7 00	.....
Dec. 1, 1869	Contingent expenses of Assembly, seventeenth session.....	3,500 00	3,478 60	21 40
Dec. 21, 1869	Contingent expenses of Senate, seventeenth ses- sion.....	4,000 00	3,806 40	193 60
Amount carried forward.....		.....	.....	.....
				\$81,658 61

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
Mar. 26, 1868	Amount brought forward.....			.....	\$81,658 61
Jan. 12, 1870	Contingent expenses of Senate, seventeenth session.....	\$69 20	\$69 20	.....
	Purchase of postage stamps, etc., for the Legislature, eighteenth session.....	3,150 00	3,150 00	.....
	Total for Legislative Department.....			.....	\$277,938 69
	<i>Judicial Department.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Reporter to Supreme Court.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Bailiff and porter to Supreme Court...	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Judges of Supreme Court.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Judges of District Courts.....	75,000 00	68,883 44	\$6,116 56	
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of Supreme Court-rooms.....	2,500 00	1,750 00	750 00	
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage for Judges of Supreme Court.....	400 00	400 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage, Judges Supreme Court, (twentieth fiscal year).....	15 75	15 75	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage and expressage, Clerk Supreme Court...	240 00	240 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Three volumes of Supreme Court Reports.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
April 1, 1870	Pay of porter to Clerk of Supreme Court.....	120 00	120 00	.....
	Total for Judicial Department.....			.....	\$120,809 19

State Library.

Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of State Librarian.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Deputy State Librarian.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of additional deputy.....	425 00	425 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of porter	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of State Library rooms.....	1,500 00	1,191 62	308 38	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage, expressage and contingents	250 00	185 14	64 86	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Insurance on State Library	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Mar. 17, 1861	Support of State Library	8,367 68	8,367 68	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Support of Supreme Court Library.....	14,024 25	14,024 25	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Furniture, etc.....	118 67	118 67	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Pay of Assistant Librarian.....	720 00	720 00	.....	.....
Total for State Library .....		.....	.....	.....	\$30,232 36

State Printing.

Mar. 30, 1868	Printing paper and official advertisements.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	.....	.....
Jan. 31, 1870	Printing paper and official advertisements.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Printing paper and official advertisements.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....
Total for State Printing.....		.....	.....	.....	\$65,000 00
<i>Support of State Prison.</i>					
Mar. 30, 1868	Support of State Prison.....	50,000 00	49,800 00	200 00	.....
Mar. 29, 1870	Support of State Prison (deficiency).....	58,410 00	58,410 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of Resident Director.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Total for support of State Prison.....		.....	.....	.....	\$108,410 00
Amount carried forward .....		.....	.....	.....	\$684,048 85

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

[B]

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$684,048 85
	<i>Support of State Asylum for the Insane.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Support of Insane Asylum.....	\$125,000 00	\$125,000 00		
April 1, 1870	Outstanding liabilities of Insane Asylum.....	33,597 00	33,597 00		
Mar. 12, 1870	Support of Insane Asylum (deficiency).....	31,000 00	31,000 00		
	Total for support of insane.....				\$189,597 00
	<i>Support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Education and care of deaf, dumb and blind.....	22,500 00	22,499 99	\$ 01	
Mar. 30, 1868	Furniture for new Institute.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 4, 1870	Relief of Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	29,500 00	29,500 00		
	Total for support of deaf, dumb and blind.....				\$54,499 99
	<i>Support of Industrial School.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Support of Industrial School.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
April 1, 1870	Support of boys from Reform School at Industrial School.....	8,000 00	6,030 00	1,970 00	
	Total for support of Industrial School.....				\$11,030 00

Support of State Normal School.

Mar. 30, 1868 Support of State Normal School.....
 April 1, 1870 Salary of extra teacher.....

8,000 00
 1,500 00

8,782 70
 1,443 65

.....
 56 35

Total for support of State Normal School...

\$10,226 35

Support of California Labor Exchange.

April 1, 1870 Support of California Labor Exchange.....

1,500 00

1,500 00

Total for support of California Labor Exchange

\$1,500 00

Charitable Institutions.

Mar. 30, 1868 San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 Roman Catholic Female Orphan Asylum.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 Catholic Foundling House, San Francisco.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 Female Orphan Asylum, Los Angeles County.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 St. Vincent Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,
 Santa-Barbara County.....

9,000 00
 4,750 00
 7,000 00
 2,250 00
 1,000 00

.....

Mar. 30, 1868 Boys' Orphan Asylum, San Rafael.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Sacramento.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 Magdalen Asylum, San Francisco.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Grass Valley..
 Mar. 30, 1868 Howard Benevolent Society, Sacramento.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 California Prison Commission.....
 Mar. 30, 1868 Marysville Benevolent Society.....

500 00
 2,500 00
 1,000 00
 2,000 00
 1,500 00
 2,000 00
 1,000 00
 250 00

.....

Total for charitable institutions.....

\$34,750 00

Amount carried forward.....

\$985,652 19

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$985,652 19
	<i>Relief Purposes.</i>				
Feb. 11, 1870	Dr. C. T. Overton.....	\$225 00	\$225 00	.....	.....
Feb. 7, 1870	George Seckel.....	1,410 00	1,410 00	.....	.....
Feb. 19, 1870	John W. Ball.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Feb. 19, 1870	Green T. Martin.....	250 00	250 00	.....	.....
Mar. 15, 1870	S. D. Smith.....	493 00	493 00	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Thomas Eldredge.....	59 06	59 06	.....	.....
Mar. 16, 1870	G. E. Sloss.....	68 40	68 40	.....	.....
April 2, 1870	A. H. Estill.....	825 00	825 00	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	John Kneeland.....	291 56	291 56	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	T. T. Davenport.....	193 00	193 00	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1870	J. Scott Ashman.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Caleb Dorsey.....	1,161 27	1,161 27	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	McNally & Hawkins.....	916 76	916 76	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	John H. Smith.....	550 00	550 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	John Cartheche.....	933 00	933 00	.....	.....
Mar. 28, 1870	Amos Roberts.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Francis McGrath.....	235 00	235 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	J. N. Walker.....	75 00	75 00	.....	.....
	Total for relief purposes.....				\$9,286 05

Expense, Survey and Sale of Tide Lands.

Mar. 30, 1868	Expense, survey and sale of tide lands.....	51,977 16	51,977 16	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Tide Land Commissioners.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Secretary of Tide Land Commissioners.....	2,099 94	2,099 94	.....
	Total for survey and sale of tide lands.....	.....	.....	\$61,577 10
<i>Expenses of Insurance Commissioner's Office.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1868	Rent of office and furniture.....	3,416 14	3,416 14	.....
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of Commissioner.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of Clerk to Commissioner.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
	Total for Insurance Commissioner.....	.....	.....	\$8,216 14
<i>Expense for Compilation of Laws.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1868	Rent and stationery.....	536 85	536 85	.....
Mar. 27, 1870	Pay for services rendered in compiling laws.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
April 28, 1868	Secretary to Commission for compiling laws.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Commissioners to revise the laws.....	2,799 96	2,799 96	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Secretary to Revision Commission.....	373 16	373 16	.....
	Total for compilation of laws.....	.....	.....	\$8,109 97
<i>State Agricultural Society.</i>				
Mar. 28, 1868	Aid to State Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
	Total for State Agricultural Society.....	.....	.....	\$4,000 00
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	\$1,076,841 45

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,076,841 45
	<i>Silk Culture.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Encouragement of silk culture.....	\$9,125 00	\$9,125 00	.....
	Total for encouragement of silk culture.....	.....	.....	.....	\$9,125 00
	<i>Encouragement of Agriculture, etc.</i>				
April 5, 1862	Encouragement of agriculture and manufactures	17,000 00	17,000 00	.....
	Total for encouragement of agriculture, etc..	.....	.....	.....	\$17,000 00
	<i>Geological Survey.</i>				
Mar. 16, 1870	Unpaid expenses of geological survey	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....
	Total for unpaid expenses geological survey	.....	.....	.....	\$25,000 00
	<i>Overland Telegraph.</i>				
April 27, 1860	Aid to overland telegraph.....	12,000 00	6,000 00	\$6,000 00	
	Total for aid to overland telegraph.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,000 00

Miscellaneous Expenditures.

Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk to State Board of Examiners.....	600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of expert to State Board of Examiners.....	600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of State Board of Examiners (twentieth fiscal year).....	100 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of State Board of Examiners (twenty-first fiscal year).....	100 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors....	8,000 00	.....	4 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses of Stamp Inspectors.....	300 00	.....	1,360 26
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerk to Stamp Commissioners.....	600 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Carrying out provisions of Stamp Act.....	1,336 00	.....	745 25
Mar. 30, 1868	Stationery, fuel and lights, blank books for legis- lative and State officers.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Stationery, fuel and lights.....	7,252 57	.....	.....
Mar. 9, 1870	Stationery, fuel, lights and blank books for legis- lative and State officers.....	8,000 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Transportation of books and documents.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Feb. 7, 1870	Furniture, etc., for new State Capitol.....	48,276 19	.....	11,843 04
Feb. 26, 1870	Curtains, carpets, etc., for new State Capitol.....	3,453 66	.....	.....
Mar. 20, 1866	Preservation of Spanish archives.....	5,833 13	.....	2,507 13
Mar. 30, 1868	Pay of rewards offered by Governor.....	2,500 00	.....	1,500 00
Mar. 30, 1868	Purchase of maps from United States.....	100 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Travelling expenses of Surveyor-General and At- torney-General.....	500 00	.....	420 00
Mar. 28, 1868	Travelling expenses of United States Surveyor- General (twentieth fiscal year).....	461 03	.....	417 53
Mar. 28, 1868	Moneys refunded to counties on account of swamp and overflowed lands.....	99 48	.....	.....
Feb. 11, 1870	Survey of the harbor of Santa Cruz and Salinas slough.....	500 00	.....	.....
Amount carried forward.....		.....	.....	\$1,133,966 45

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$1,132,966 45
April 1, 1870	Payment of Commission to investigate affairs of certain State officers.....	\$4,520 00	\$4,520 00		
Mar. 28, 1868	Annulment of certificates of purchase of State lands.....	408 00	408 00		
June 27, 1870	Printing and engraving Controller's warrants...	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1870	State's portion of Auditor's salary, Fresno Co....	2,580 18	2,580 18		
Feb. 19, 1870	Salary of Commissioner to visit Eastern Insane Asylums.....	1,586 67	1,586 67		
Mar. 18, 1870	Salary of Secretary of State Board of Health.....	479 16	479 16		
Mar. 30, 1868	Payment of outstanding Indian War Bonds of 1857.....	3,351 17	292 72	\$3,058 45	
	Per diem and mileage of Presidential Electors....		10 00		
April 4, 1870	Payment of outstanding Indian War Bonds of 1852.....	2,380 11	2,380 11		
Mar. 10, 1870	Redemption of Mono County Road Bonds.....	15,000 00	14,800 00	200 00	
Mar. 30, 1868	Transportation of prisoners.....	22,000 00	19,373 64	2,626 36	
Mar. 30, 1868	Erection of additional buildings for State Prison	6,000 00	6,000 00		
April 1, 1870	Purchase of lands adjoining State Prison.....	25,000 00	25,000 00		
	Total for miscellaneous purposes.....				\$164,245 33
	<i>Military Purposes.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Adjutant-General.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of clerks.....	5,250 00	5,250 00		
Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of office.....	500 00	208 35	291 65	

Mar. 30, 1868	Rent of State Arsenal.....	960 00	960 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Contingent expenses and portorage.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Postage, expresse and telegraphing.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
Mar. 30, 1868	Cleaning and transportation of arms.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
April 1, 1870	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
May 3, 1868	Suppression of Indian hostilities.....	513 27	22 91	.....	490 36
April 4, 1864	Bounties to California Volunteers.....	695,463 77	641 33	.....	694,822 44
Mar. 30, 1868	Expenses of National Guard.....	27,479 81	27,479 81	.....	.....
	Total for military purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	\$40,562 40
<i>State University.</i>					
Mar. 23, 1868	Support of State University.....	127,831 00	127,831 00	.....	.....
	Total for support of State University.....	.....	.....	.....	\$127,831 00
<i>Support of Schools.</i>					
	Alameda.....	13,984 05	13,984 05	.....	.....
	Alpine.....	481 00	481 00	.....	.....
	Amador.....	6,176 43	6,176 43	.....	.....
	Butte.....	8,195 62	8,195 62	.....	.....
	Calaveras.....	7,398 69	7,398 69	.....	.....
	Colusa.....	4,724 79	4,724 79	.....	.....
	Contra Costa.....	7,320 05	7,320 05	.....	.....
	Del Norte.....	811 56	811 56	.....	.....
	El Dorado.....	7,775 15	7,775 15	.....	.....
	Fresno.....	1,805 60	1,805 60	.....	.....
	Humboldt.....	4,362 66	4,362 66	.....	.....
	Inyo.....	273 80	273 80	.....	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,466,605 18

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of app'p'n.				Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
			
	Amount brought forward.....	\$1,047 10			\$1,047 10	.....	\$1,466,605 18
	Kern	688 80			688 80	.....
	Klamath.....	2,529 07			2,529 07	.....
	Lake	379 08			379 08	.....
	Lassen....	13,619 18			13,619 18	.....
	Los Angeles....	3,907 20			3,907 20	.....
	Marin.....	2,708 47			2,708 47	.....
	Mariposa	9,847 44			9,847 44	.....
	Mendocino	1,939 11			1,939 11	.....
	Merced	189 20			189 20	.....
	Mono	6,854 96			6,854 96	.....
	Monterey	5,648 18			5,648 18	.....
	Napa	12,973 73			12,973 73	.....
	Nevada.....	6,986 55			6,986 55	.....
	Placer	2,060 90			2,060 90	.....
	Plumas	16,313 33			16,313 33	.....
	Sacramento	4,449 54			4,449 54	.....
	San Bernardino.....	2,079 55			2,079 55	.....
	San Diego....	81,767 97			81,767 97	.....
	San Francisco.....	13,699 43			13,699 43	.....
	San Joaquin.....	3,082 10			3,082 10	.....
	San Luis Obispo.....	5,080 10			5,080 10	.....
	San Mateo	5,916 27			5,916 27	.....
	Santa Barbara.....	17,918 21			17,918 21	.....
	Santa Clara.....	7,711 02			7,711 02	.....
	Santa Cruz.....	3,158 97			3,158 97	.....
	Shasta .....					.....

Sierra.....	3,437 75	3,437 75	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	4,569 50	4,569 50	.....	.....	.....
Solano.....	10,388 96	10,388 96	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	17,428 47	17,428 47	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	1,165 32	1,165 32	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	3,794 06	3,794 06	.....	.....	.....
Tehama.....	2,431 29	2,431 29	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	1,602 10	1,602 10	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	1,312 74	1,312 74	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	6,042 45	6,042 45	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	6,274 98	6,274 98	.....	.....	.....
Yuba.....	7,003 47	7,003 47	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA TEACHER.....	3,694 50	3,694 50	.....	.....	.....
Total for support of schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$865,010 45
<i>Support of Indigent Sick.</i>					
Alameda.....	2,193 00	2,193 00	.....	.....	.....
Alpine.....	169 08	169 08	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	1,714 35	1,714 35	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	2,025 60	2,025 60	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	1,622 64	1,622 64	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	699 84	699 84	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	1,165 06	1,165 06	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	273 36	273 36	.....	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	2,352 73	2,352 73	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	333 85	333 85	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	921 01	921 01	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	205 22	205 22	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	254 88	254 88	.....	.....	.....
Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,831,615 63

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward .....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,831,615 63
	Klamath	\$283 45	\$283 45	.....	.....
	Lake	396 98	396 98	.....	.....
	Lassen	258 24	258 24	.....	.....
	Los Angeles.....	2,084 42	2,084 42	.....	.....
	Marin	789 84	789 84	.....	.....
	Mariposa.....	889 98	889 98	.....	.....
	Mendocino.....	668 96	668 96	.....	.....
	Merced	314 61	314 61	.....	.....
	Mono.....	182 55	182 55	.....	.....
	Monterey.....	1,477 98	1,477 98	.....	.....
	Napa.....	1,033 83	1,033 83	.....	.....
	Nevada	3,708 84	3,708 84	.....	.....
	Placer.....	3,025 80	3,025 80	.....	.....
	Plumas.....	1,197 87	1,197 87	.....	.....
	Sacramento	3,898 11	3,898 11	.....	.....
	San Bernardino.....	664 54	664 54	.....	.....
	San Diego.....	650 22	650 22	.....	.....
	San Francisco.....	18,080 65	18,080 65	.....	.....
	San Joaquin.....	2,768 40	2,768 40	.....	.....
	San Luis Obispo.....	718 38	718 38	.....	.....
	San Mateo.....	854 64	854 64	.....	.....
	Santa Barbara.....	984 20	984 20	.....	.....
	Santa Clara	3,462 39	3,462 39	.....	.....
	Santa Cruz	1,398 06	1,398 06	.....	.....
	Shasta.....	959 80	959 80	.....	.....
	Sierra.	1,488 92	1,488 92	.....	.....

Siskiyou.....	1,355 16	1,355 16	.....	.....
Solano	2,348 64	2,348 64	.....	.....
Sonoma.....	2,506 77	2,506 77	.....	.....
Stanislaus	684 74	684 74	.....	.....
Sutter	921 96	921 96	.....	.....
Tehama.....	599 26	599 26	.....	.....
Trinity	737 73	737 73	.....	.....
Tulare	554 34	554 34	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	1,510 80	1,510 80	.....	.....
Yolo.....	1,788 39	1,788 39	.....	.....
Yuba.....	1,833 54	1,833 54	.....	.....
Total for support of indigent sick.....	.....	.....	.....	\$81,013 61
<i>Construction of State Capitol.</i>				
Mar. 2, 1866 Construction of State Capitol	273,531 30	273,531 30	.....	.....
Total for construction of State Capitol.....	.....	.....	.....	\$273,531 30
<i>Improvement of Wharves and Docks.</i>				
Mar. —, 1863 Improvement of wharves and docks at San Fran'co	89,611 33	89,611 33	.....	.....
Total for improvement of wharves and docks	.....	.....	.....	\$89,611 33
<i>Construction of Sea-Wall.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1863 Construction of sea wall, San Francisco	235,210 20	235,210 20	.....	.....
Total for construction of sea-wall.....	.....	.....	.....	\$235,210 20
Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,510,982 07

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward				\$2,510,982 07
	<i>Sale of Legal Tender Notes.</i>				
Jan. 5, 1870	Conversion of legal tenders in Harbor Protection Fund into gold coin	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00		
	Total for conversion of legal tenders.....				\$50,000 00
	<i>Purchase of Bonds for School Fund.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Paid for purchase of bonds.....	325,447 85	325,447 85		
	Total for purchase of bonds.....				\$325,447 85
	<i>Reclamation of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.</i>				
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of Swamp Land District, No. 18.....	6,597 96	6,597 96		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of Swamp Land District, No. 48.....	8,876 08	8,876 08		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of Swamp Land District, No. 64.....	1,728 39	1,728 39		
	Total for reclamation of swamp lands.....				\$17,202 43
	<i>Aid to Pacific Railroad.</i>				
April 4, 1864	Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds.....	105,000 00	105,000 00		
	Total for aid to Pacific Railroad.....				\$105,000 00

Interest on State Debt.

Mar. 27, 1863 Interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....
 April 4, 1864 Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....
 April 30, 1860 Interest on Civil Bonds of 1860.....
 April 28, 1857 Interest on Civil Bonds of 1857.....

27,615 00
 49,350 00
 10,902 50
 178,675 00

.....

Total interest on State debt.....

\$266,542 50

Redemption of State Debt.

April 4, 1864 Redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....
 April 27, 1863 Redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....
 April 28, 1857 Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857.....
 April 30, 1860 Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1860.....

201,438 88
 60,388 92
 271,416 05
 5,618 52

.....

Total for redemption of bonds.....

\$538,862 37

Total expenditures.....

\$3,814,037 22

[B]

RECAPITULATION

Of Expenditures for the Twenty-first Fiscal Year.

For what purpose expended.	Amounts.
Executive Department.....	\$81,658 61
Legislative Department.....	277,938 69
Judicial Department.....	120,809 19
State Library.....	30,232 36
State printing.....	65,000 00
Support of State Prison.. .	108,410 00
Support of Asylum for the Insane.....	189,597 00
Support of deaf, dumb and blind.....	54,499 99
Support of Industrial School.....	11,030 00
Support of State Normal School.....	10,226 35
Support of California Labor Exchange.....	1,500 00
Aid to charitable institutions.....	34,750 00
Relief purposes.....	9,286 05
Expense of survey and sale of tide lands.....	61,577 10
Expense of Insurance Commissioner's office.....	8,216 14
Expense of compilation of laws.....	8,109 97
Aid to State Agricultural Society.....	4,000 00
Encouragement of silk culture.....	9,125 00
Encouragement of agriculture and manufactures.....	17,000 00
Unpaid expenses of geological survey.....	25,000 00
Aid to overland telegraph.....	6,000 00
Miscellaneous purposes.....	164,245 33
Military purposes.....	40,562 40
Support of State University.. .	127,831 00
Support of schools.....	365,010 45
Support of indigent sick.....	81,013 61
Construction of State Capitol.....	273,531 30
Improvement of wharves and docks....	89,611 33
Construction of sea-wall.....	235,210 20
Sale of legal tenders from Harbor and Protection Fund..	50,000 00
Purchase of bonds for School Fund.....	325,447 85
Reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands.....	17,202 43
Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds	105,000 00
Interest on State debt.....	266,542 50
Redemption of State debt.....	538,862 37
Total expenditures	\$3,814,037 22

Statement showing the amount of Expenditures for the Twenty-Second Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1871, and the amount of each Appropriation made by law for said year, the amount expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of the year.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
<i>Executive Department.</i>					
April 4, 1870	Salary of Governor.....	\$7,000 00	\$7,000 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Private Secretary.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Special contingents (twenty-second fiscal year).....	2,500 00	2,496 50	\$3 50	.....
April 4, 1870	Postage, expressage and telegraphing.....	500 00	306 64	193 36	.....
	Total for Governor's office.....	.....	.....	.....	\$14,603 14
April 4, 1870	Salary of Secretary of State.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerks.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Postage, expressage and transportation.....	1,400 00	1,295 68	104 32	.....
April 4, 1870	Contingent expenses.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
	Total for Secretary of State.....	.....	.....	.....	\$14,145 68
April 4, 1870	Salary of Controller.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerks.....	8,900 00	8,900 00	.....	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$28,748 82

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$28,748 82
April 4, 1870	Salary of Deputy Controller.....	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00		
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00		
April 4, 1870	Postage and expresse.....	1,000 00	699 22	\$300 78	
April 4, 1870	Contingent expenses.....	150 00	150 00		
April 4, 1870	Prosecution of delinquents.....	500 00		500 00	
April 1, 1870	Salary of Tide Land Clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
	Total for Controller.....				\$17,649 22
April 4, 1870	Salary of State Treasurer.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of watchman.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter.....	300 00	300 00		
April 4, 1870	Postage and contingent expenses.....	300 00	300 00		
April 4, 1870	Pasting and cancelling coupons.....	500 00	500 00		
April 1, 1870	Pay of watchman nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first fiscal years.....	2,700 00	2,700 00		
	Total for State Treasurer.....				\$13,800 00
April 4, 1870	Salary of Attorney-General.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter.....	200 00	200 00		
April 4, 1870	Costs and expenses of suits wherein the State is a party.....	4,000 00	3,888 70	111 30	

April 4, 1870	Postage and contingent expenses.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	\$10,038 70
	Total for Attorney-General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerks of Surveyor-General.....	7,200 00	3,600 00	.....	3,600 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter to Surveyor-General's office.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Postage and expresse.....	250 00	220 45	.....	29 55	.....
April 4, 1870	Binding books and contingent expenses.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Purchase of maps for Surveyor General's office.....	300 00	20 00	.....	280 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Copying maps.....	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Travelling expenses.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....
	Total for Surveyor-General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,240 45
April 4, 1870	Salary of Register of State Land Office.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerks.....	3,600 00	3,600 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Postage and expresse.....	250 00	211 20	.....	38 80	.....
April 4, 1870	Binding books and contingent expenses.....	100 00	25 00	.....	75 00	.....
	Total for Register of State Land Office.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,836 20
April 4, 1870	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerk.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Postage and expresse.....	800 00	528 45	.....	271 55	.....
April 4, 1870	Contingent expenses.....	200 00	207 06	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Stationery, lights and fuel.....	200 00	199 94	.....	06	.....
April 4, 1870	Rent of office.....	600 00	550 00	.....	50 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Travelling expenses.....	1,000 00	980 00	.....	20 00	.....
	Total for Sup't of Public Instruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,265 45
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$89,578 84

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$89,578 84
	<i>Judicial Department.</i>				
April 4, 1870	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	\$ 4,000 00	\$ 4,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Supreme Court Reporter.....	4,000 00	3,822 21	\$177 79	
April 4, 1870	Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Bailiff and porter to Supreme Court...	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Salaries of District Judges.....	75,000 00	73,161 67	1,838 33	
April 4, 1870	Postage, expressage and contingents for Justices of Supreme Court.....	500 00	500 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Postage and expressage for Clerk Supreme Court	120 00	120 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Two volumes of Supreme Court Reports.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter to Clerk of Supreme Court.....	240 00	240 00	.....
	Total for Judicial Department.....				\$121,843 88
	<i>State Library.</i>				
April 4, 1870	Salary of State Librarian.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of Deputy State Librarian.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
Mar. 2, 1870	Salary of additional deputy.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Pay of porter.....	600 00	600 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Postage and expressage.....	400 00	342 98	57 02	

Mar. 17, 1861	Support of State Library.....	5,063 00	5,063 00	.....	.....
	Support of Supreme Court Library	2,505 00	2,505 00	.....	.....
	Total for State Library.....	.....	.....	.....	\$14,610 98
<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>					
April 4, 1870	Salary of State Board of Equalization.....	5,833 32	5,833 32	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerk to Board of Equalization.....	2,333 34	2,333 34	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Travelling expenses of Board.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
	Total for State Board of Equalization....	.....	.....	.....	\$9,166 66
<i>State Printing.</i>					
April 4, 1870	Printing paper and official advertisements.....	45,000 00	45,000 00	.....	.....
	Total for State Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	\$45,000 00
<i>State Prison Purposes.</i>					
April 4, 1870	Contingent expenses, expressage and postage....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Support of State Prison.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	.....	.....
	Total for support of State Prison .....	.....	.....	.....	\$75,200 00
<i>Support of State Asylum for the Insane.</i>					
April 4, 1870	Support of Insane Asylum.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	.....	.....
	Total for support of insane.....	.....	.....	.....	\$150,000 00
	Amount carried forward.....	\$505,400 36

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

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Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
April 4, 1870	Amount brought forward..... <i>Support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind.</i> Education and care of deaf, dumb and blind..... Total for support of deaf, dumb and blind..... <i>Support of Industrial School.</i>	..... \$30,000 00 .....	..... \$30,000 00 .....	..... ..... .....	\$505,400 36 \$30,000 00
April 4, 1870 April 1, 1870	Support of Industrial School..... Support of boys from Reform School at Ind. School..... Total for support of Industrial School..... <i>Support of State Normal School.</i>	..... 5,000 00 1,970 00 .....	..... 3,750 00 1,970 00 .....	..... \$1,250 00 .....	..... ..... \$5,720 00
April 4, 1870 April 4, 1870	Support of State Normal School..... Books for State Normal School..... Total for support of State Normal School..... <i>Support of California Labor Exchange.</i>	..... 12,000 00 500 00 .....	..... 11,941 32 .....	..... 58 68 500 00 .....	..... ..... \$11,941 32
April 4, 1870	Support of California Labor Exchange..... Total for support of California Labor Exchange.....	..... 6,000 00 .....	..... 6,000 00 .....	..... ..... .....	..... \$6,000 00

Relief Purposes.

April 4, 1870	Relief of John A. Sutter.....	750 00	750 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Relief of John A. Sutter.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
	Total for relief of John A. Sutter.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,750 00
<i>Charitable Institutions.</i>				
April 4, 1870	San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Roman Catholic Female Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	California Prison Commission.....	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Episcopalian Church Home Association.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Magdalen Asylum, San Francisco.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Howard Benevolent Association, Sacramento.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Marysville Benevolent Society.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
April 4, 1870	San Francisco Hospital of the State of California	500 00	500 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Home for the care of the Inebriate, San Francisco	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Stockton Ladies' Benevolent Association.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	San Francisco Lying-in and Foundling Hospital	500 00	500 00	.....
April 4, 1870	California State Women's Hospital.....	500 00	500 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Protestant Orphan Asylum, Sacramento.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
April 4, 1870	St. Joseph's School, of Sacramento.....	750 00	750 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Protestant Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.....	750 00	750 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Sisters of Mercy Hospital, Los Angeles.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
April 4, 1870	Boys' Orphan Asylum, San Rafael.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Mar. 28, 1870	Support of inmates of Orphan Asylums of the State.....	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....
	Total for charitable institutions.....	21,034 16	21,034 16	.....
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	\$54,034 16
				\$616,845 84

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

[B]

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$616,845 84
	<i>Survey and Sale of Tide Lands.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Expense of survey and sale of tide lands.....	\$69,829 30	\$69,829 30		
Mar. 30, 1868	Salary of Tide Land Commissioners.....	7,500 00	7,291 66	\$208 34	
April 1, 1870	Salary of Secretary to Tide Land Commissioners	2,400 00	2,400 00		
	Total for survey and sale of tide lands.....				\$79,520 96
	<i>Insurance Commissioner.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of Insurance Commissioner.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1868	Salary of Clerk to Insurance Commissioner.....	1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1868	Rent of office, furniture and contingents.....	6,067 52	6,067 52		
	Total for Insurance Commissioner.....				\$10,867 52
	<i>Commission to Revise the Laws.</i>				
April 4, 1870	Salary of Commissioners.....	18,000 00	18,000 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of Secretary to Commissioners.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
	Total for Commission to revise the laws.....				\$20,400 00

<i>State Agricultural Society.</i>					
April 4, 1870	Aid to State Agricultural Society	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....
	Total for aid to State Agricultural Society.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8,000 00
<i>Silk Culture.</i>					
April 4, 1862	Encouragement of silk culture.....	1,625 00	1,625 00	.....	.....
	Total for encouragement of silk culture.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,625 00
<i>Agriculture and Manufactures.</i>					
April 25, 1862	Encouragement of agriculture and manufactures in California.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
	Total for encouragement of agriculture, etc.	.....	.....	.....	\$4,000 00
<i>Geological Survey.</i>					
Mar. 25, 1870	Continuance of geological survey... ..	48,000 00	30,000 00	18,000 00	.....
	Total for continuance of geological survey... ..	.....	.....	.....	\$30,000 00
<i>Overland Telegraph.</i>					
April 27, 1870	Aid to overland telegraph.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
	Total for aid to overland telegraph.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,000 00
	Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$777,259 32

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$777,259 32
	<i>Mechanics' Institute.</i>				
April 4, 1870	Aid to Mechanics' Institute.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00		
	Total for aid to Mechanics' Institute.....				\$1,500 00
	<i>Miscellaneous Expenditures.</i>				
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerk to State Board of Examiners.....	600 00	600 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of printing expert to State Board of Examiners	600 00	521 60		
April 4, 1870	Salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors....	6,000 00	5,410 27	\$589 73	
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerk to Stamp Commissioners.....	600 00	600 00		
April 4, 1870	Contingent expenses of office of Stamp Inspectors	300 00	300 00		
Mar. 31, 1866	Purchase of seals, etc., for Stamp Commissioners	745 25	76 00	669 25	
April 4, 1870	Stationery, blank books, lights and fuel for legislative and State officers.....	20,000 00	13,715 30	6,284 70	
Feb. 7, 1870	Furniture, carpets, etc., new State Capitol.....	11,843 04	11,623 46	219 58	
April 4, 1870	Payments of rewards offered by Governor.....	2,500 00	966 66	1,533 34	
April 4, 1870	Pay for arresting criminals without the limits of the State.....	1,000 00	400 00	600 00	
April 4, 1870	Salary of Commissioner to visit Eastern Insane Asylums	4,800 00	4,800 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of Secretary to State Board of Health.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		

April 4, 1870	Mileage and contingent expenses of the State Board of Health.....	1,500 00	1,499 48	52	
April 4, 1870	Transportation of prisoners.....	20,000 00	19,997 50	2 50	
April 4, 1870	Travelling expenses of the United States Surveyor-General.....	1,000 00	119 50	880 50	
Mar. 26, 1868	Transportation of prisoners (twenty-first fiscal year).....	2,625 55	65 00	2,560 55	
Mar. 4, 1870	Translating laws into Spanish.....	2,000 00	1,820 00	180 00	
Mar. 20, 1866	Preservation of Spanish archives.....	2,507 13	2,507 13		
Feb. 7, 1870	Redemption of Mono County Road Bonds.....	200 00	200 00		
Mar. 28, 1868	Annulment of certificates of purchase of State lands.....	422 35	422 35		
April 1, 1870	Payment for procuring lands listed to the State by the United States.....	6,172 81	6,172 81		
Mar. 29, 1870	Care of State burial grounds.....	300 00	300 00		
April 4, 1870	Expense of State Teachers' Institute.....	250 00	134 25	115 75	
April 4, 1870	Services of State Board of Examination.....	800 00	800 00		
April 4, 1870	Travelling expenses of State Board of Education.....	501 00	501 00		
Total for miscellaneous purposes.....					\$76,052 31
<i>Military Purposes.</i>					
April 4, 1870	Salary of Adjutant-General.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of clerk to Adjutant-General.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
April 4, 1870	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
April 4, 1870	Postage, expressage and telegraphing.....	300 00	300 00		
April 4, 1870	Cleaning, repairing and transportation of arms.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	Expenses of National Guard.....	28,267 24	28,267 24		
April 4, 1870	Rent of State Arsenal.....	960 00	960 00		
Amount carried forward.....					\$854,811 63

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
April 4, 1870	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$854,811 63
	Contingent expenses and pay of portor	\$300 00	\$300 00	.....	.....
	Total for military purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	\$37,327 24
	<i>State University.</i>				
Mar. 23, 1868	Support of State University	117,450 00	117,450 00	.....	.....
	Total for State University.....	.....	.....	.....	\$117,450 00
	<i>Estates of Deceased Persons.</i>				
	Payment of money to heirs of Peter Seiler.....	774 31	774 31	.....	.....
	Payment of money to heirs of Dominick Carroll	349 69	349 69	.....	.....
	Total for estates of deceased persons.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,124 00
	<i>Restitution of Moneys.</i>				
April 4, 1870	Restitution of moneys for lands not the property of the State	5,266 09	5,266 09	.....	.....
	Total for restitution of moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,266 09

Reclamation Purposes.

Reclamation of Swamp Land District No. 18.....

Total for reclamation purposes

Support of Schools.

Alameda	18,273 20	18,273 20	.....
Alpine	270 04	270 04	.....
Anador	6,600 66	6,600 66	.....
Butte	6,590 86	6,590 86	.....
Calaveras	7,707 99	7,707 99	.....
Colusa	4,287 17	4,287 17	.....
Contra Costa	8,595 91	8,595 91	.....
Del Norte.....	913 38	913 38	.....
El Dorado.....	8,165 94	8,165 94	.....
Fresno.....	2,411 52	2,411 52	.....
Humboldt.....	5,204 35	5,204 35	.....
Inyo.....	852 42	852 42	.....
Kern.....	954 56	954 56	.....
Klamath.....	766 30	766 30	.....
Lake.....	2,915 30	2,915 30	.....
Lassen.....	2,154 58	2,154 58	.....
Los Angeles.....	16,329 22	16,329 22	.....
Marin	6,810 40	6,810 40	.....
Mariposa.....	2,820 47	2,820 47	.....
Mendocino.....	1,868 42	1,868 42	.....
Merced.....	2,563 20	2,563 20	.....
Mono.....	395 64	395 64	.....
Montorey.....	9,696 92	9,696 92	.....

Amount carried forward.....

\$1,018,868 06

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
April 4, 1870	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$854,811 63
	Contingent expenses and pay of porter	\$300 00	\$300 00	.....
	Total for military purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	\$37,327 24
	<i>State University.</i>				
Mar. 23, 1868	Support of State University	117,450 00	117,450 00	.....
	Total for State University.....	.....	.....	.....	\$117,450 00
	<i>Estates of Deceased Persons.</i>				
	Payment of money to heirs of Peter Seiler.....	774 31	774 31	.....
	Payment of money to heirs of Dominick Carroll	349 69	349 69	.....
	Total for estates of deceased persons.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,124 00
	<i>Restitution of Moneys.</i>				
April 4, 1870	Restitution of moneys for lands not the property of the State	5,266 09	5,266 09	.....
	Total for restitution of moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,266 09

Reclamation Purposes.

Reclamation of Swamp Land District No. 18.....	2,889 10	2,889 10
Total for reclamation purposes .....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,889 10
<i>Support of Schools.</i>				
Alameda	18,273 20	18,273 20	.....	.....
Alpine	270 04	270 04	.....	.....
Amador.....	6,600 66	6,600 66	.....	.....
Butte	6,590 86	6,590 86	.....	.....
Calaveras	7,707 99	7,707 99	.....	.....
Colusa.....	4,287 17	4,287 17	.....	.....
Contra Costa	8,595 91	8,595 91	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	913 38	913 38	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	8,165 94	8,165 94	.....	.....
Fresno.....	2,411 52	2,411 52	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	5,204 35	5,204 35	.....	.....
Inyo.....	852 42	852 42	.....	.....
Kern.....	954 56	954 56	.....	.....
Klamath.....	766 30	766 30	.....	.....
Lake.....	2,915 30	2,915 30	.....	.....
Lassen.....	2,154 58	2,154 58	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	16,329 22	16,329 22	.....	.....
Marin.	6,810 40	6,810 40	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	2,820 47	2,820 47	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	1,868 42	1,868 42	.....	.....
Merced.....	2,563 20	2,563 20	.....	.....
Mono.....	395 64	395 64	.....	.....
Monterey.....	9,696 92	9,696 92	.....	.....
Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,018,868 06

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,018,868 06
	Napa	\$6,223 81	\$6,223 81	.....	.....
	Nevada.....	13,917 35	13,917 35	.....	.....
	Placer	7,569 77	7,569 77	.....	.....
	Plumas.....	1,877 72	1,877 72	.....	.....
	Sacramento	18,829 58	18,829 58	.....	.....
	San Bernardino.....	5,048 59	5,048 59	.....	.....
	San Diego.....	3,481 00	3,481 00	.....	.....
	San Francisco.....	94,196 05	94,196 05	.....	.....
	San Joaquin	16,160 62	16,160 62	.....	.....
	San Luis Obispo.....	3,595 31	3,595 31	.....	.....
	San Mateo.....	4,870 14	4,870 14	.....	.....
	Santa Barbara	5,306 60	5,306 60	.....	.....
	Santa Clara.....	21,137 44	21,137 44	.....	.....
	Santa Cruz.....	9,135 09	9,135 09	.....	.....
	Shasta	3,696 61	3,696 61	.....	.....
	Sierra.....	3,894 01	3,894 01	.....	.....
	Siskiyou.....	8,516 60	8,516 60	.....	.....
	Solano	12,597 49	12,597 49	.....	.....
	Sonoma	5,521 83	5,521 83	.....	.....
	Stanislaus	4,097 70	4,097 70	.....	.....
	Sutter	1,200 98	1,200 98	.....	.....
	Tehama.....	2,946 04	2,946 04	.....	.....
	Trinity.....	1,406 72	1,406 72	.....	.....
	Tulare.....	3,852 78	3,852 78	.....	.....
	Tuolumne.....	6,446 67	6,446 67	.....	.....
	Yolo.....	7,227 94	7,227 94	.....	.....

Yuba	7,683 31	7,683 31	.....
CALIFORNIA TEACHER	4,200 00	4,200 00	.....
Total for support of schools.....	.....	.....	\$401,786 20
<i>Support of the Indigent Sick of the State.</i>			
Alameda.....	919 68	919 68	.....
Alpine.....	70 91	70 91	.....
Amador	718 96	718 96	.....
Butte.....	849 48	849 48	.....
Calaveras.....	680 50	680 50	.....
Colusa.....	293 51	293 51	.....
Contra Costa.....	488 59	488 59	.....
Del Norte.....	114 65	114 65	.....
El Dorado.....	986 71	986 71	.....
Fresno	140 05	140 05	.....
Humboldt.....	386 29	386 29	.....
Inyo	86 08	86 08	.....
Kern	106 89	106 89	.....
Klamath.....	118 89	118 89	.....
Lake.....	166 51	166 51	.....
Lassen.....	108 30	108 30	.....
Los Angeles	874 18	874 18	.....
Marin	331 26	331 26	.....
Mariposa.....	373 24	373 24	.....
Mendocino.....	280 46	280 46	.....
Merced.....	131 94	131 94	.....
Mono.....	76 55	76 55	.....
Monterey	619 83	619 83	.....
Napa.....	433 56	433 56	.....
Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	\$1,420,654 26

EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				\$1,420,654 26
	Nevada.....	\$1,555 38	\$1,555 38	.....	.....
	Placer.....	1,268 93	1,268 93	.....	.....
	Plumas.....	502 35	502 35	.....	.....
	Sacramento.....	1,634 76	1,634 76	.....	.....
	San Bernardino	278 69	278 69	.....	.....
	San Diego.....	272 70	272 70	.....	.....
	San Francisco.....	7,582 55	7,582 55	.....	.....
	San Joaquin.....	1,160 98	1,160 98	.....	.....
	San Luis Obispo.....	301 27	301 27	.....	.....
	San Mateo.....	358 42	358 42	.....	.....
	Santa Barbara.....	412 75	412 75	.....	.....
	Santa Clara.....	1,452 02	1,452 02	.....	.....
	Santa Cruz.....	586 31	586 31	.....	.....
	Shasta.....	402 52	402 52	.....	.....
	Sierra.....	624 41	624 41	.....	.....
	Siskiyou	568 32	568 32	.....	.....
	Solano.....	984 95	984 95	.....	.....
	Sonoma.....	1,051 27	1,051 27	.....	.....
	Stanislaus.....	287 16	287 16	.....	.....
	Sutter	386 64	386 64	.....	.....
	Tehama.....	251 53	251 53	.....	.....
	Trinity	309 38	309 38	.....	.....
	Tulare.....	232 48	232 48	.....	.....
	Tuolumne.....	633 58	633 58	.....	.....
	Yolo.....	750 00	750 00	.....	.....

Yuba.....	766 93	766 93	.....	.....	.....
Total for support of indigent sick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$33,973 30
<i>State Capitol.</i>					
Mar. 4, 1870.. Construction of State Capitol.....	60,190 63	60,190 63	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 4, 1870.. Construction of State Capitol (special fund).....	203,422 20	194,776 69	.....	\$8,645 51	.....
Mar. 4, 1870.. Preparing State Capitol bonds.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Total for State Capitol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$255,967 32
<i>Governor's Mansion.</i>					
April 4, 1870 Purchase of grounds and construction of Gov- enor's Mansion.....	50,000 00	46,453 74	.....	3,546 26	.....
Total for Governor's Mansion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>State Normal School Building.</i>					
April 4, 1870 Construction of State Normal School building...	86,815 09	86,815 09	.....	.....	.....
Total for State Normal School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$86,815 09
<i>State Prison Building.</i>					
Mar. 30, 1868 Erection of building for State Prison	64,976 00	64,976 00	.....	.....	.....
Total for erection of building State Prison...	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$64,976 00
Amount carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,908,839 71

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of approp'n.	Am't expended.	Am't unexpended.	Total expended.
	Amount brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,908,839 71
	<i>Wharves and Docks, San Francisco.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1863	Improvement of wharves and docks, San Fran'o	\$99,150 13	\$99,150 13	.....
	Total for improvement of wharves and docks	.....	.....	.....	\$99,150 13
	<i>Construction of Sea-wall, San Francisco.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1863	Construction of sea-wall, San Francisco.....	20,940 50	20,940 50	.....
	Total for construction of sea-wall.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20,940 50
	<i>Purchase of Bonds.</i>				
Mar. 30, 1868	Purchase of bonds for School Fund.....	239,258 87	239,258 87	.....
	Total for purchase of bonds for School Fund	.....	.....	.....	\$239,258 87
	<i>Aid to Pacific Railroad.</i>				
April 4, 1864	Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds.....	105,000 00	105,000 00	.....
	Total for interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds	.....	.....	.....	\$105,000 00

<i>Payment of Interest on State Debt.</i>					
April 28, 1857	Interest on Civil Bonds of 1857.....	152,530 00	152,530 00	.....	.....
April 30, 1860	Interest on Civil Bonds of 1860.....	9,730 00	9,730 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1864	Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	42,350 00	42,350 00	.....	.....
April 27, 1863	Interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	24,990 00	24,990 00	.....	.....
April 4, 1870	Interest on State Capitol Bonds.....	10,780 00	10,780 00	.....	.....
	Total for payment of interest on State debt.	.....	.....	.....	\$240,330 00
<i>Redemption of State Debt.</i>					
April 28, 1857	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857.....	258,219 96	258,219 96	.....	.....
April 27, 1863	Redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	15,124 99	15,124 99	.....	.....
April 30, 1860	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1860.....	28,544 44	28,544 44	.....	.....
	Total for redemption of State debt.....	.....	.....	.....	\$301,889 39
	Total expenditures .....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,915,458 60

[B]

RECAPITULATION

Of Expenditures for the Twenty-second Fiscal Year.

For what purpose expended.	Amounts.
Executive Department.....	\$89,578 84
Judicial Department.....	121,843 88
State Library.....	14,610 98
State Board of Equalization.....	9,166 66
State printing.....	45,000 00
State Prison purposes.....	75,200 00
Support of State Asylum for the Insane.....	150,000 00
Support of deaf, dumb and blind.....	30,000 00
Support of Industrial School.....	5,720 00
Support of State Normal School.....	11,941 32
Support of California Labor Exchange	6,000 00
Relief purposes.....	3,750 00
Aid to charitable institutions.....	54,034 16
Survey and sale of tide lands.....	79,520 96
Expense Insurance Commissioner's office.....	10,867 52
Expense of Commission to revise the laws.....	20,400 00
Aid to the State Agricultural Society.....	8,000 00
Encouragement of silk culture.....	1,625 00
Encouragement of agriculture and manufactures.....	4,000 00
Continuance of geological survey.....	30,000 00
Aid to overland telegraph.....	6,000 00
Aid to Mechanics' Institute.....	1,500 00
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	76,052 31
Military purposes.....	37,327 24
Support of State University.....	117,450 00
Estates of deceased persons.....	1,124 00
Restitution of moneys for lands	5,266 09
Reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands.....	2,889 10
Support of schools.....	401,786 20
Support of indigent sick	33,973 30
Construction of State Capitol.....	255,967 32
Construction of Governor's mansion.....	46,453 74
Construction of State Normal School building.....	86,815 09
Erection of building for State Prison.....	64,976 00
Construction of wharves and docks, San Francisco	99,150 13
Construction of sea-wall, San Francisco.....	20,940 50
Purchase of bonds for School Fund.....	239,258 87
Aid to Pacific Railroad	105,000 00
Payment of interest on State debt.....	240,380 00
Redemption of State debt.....	301,889 39
Total expenditures.....	\$2,915,458 60

[C]

STATEMENT

Showing the Annual Assessment of Real and Personal Property from the organization of the State Government to the year 1870, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value of property.
1850	\$57,670,689 00
1851	49,231,052 00
1852	64,579,375 00
1853	95,335,646 00
1854	111,191,630 00
1855	103,887,193 55
1856	95,007,440 97
1857	126,059,461 82
1858	123,955,877 00
1859	131,060,279 49
1860	148,193,540 02
1861	147,811,617 16
1862	160,369,071 81
1863	174,104,955 07
1864	180,484,949 85
1865	183,509,161 00
1866	200,764,135 50
1867	212,205,339 01
1868	237,483,175 07
1869	260,563,886 08
1870	277,538,134 97

Of the Assessed Value of Property for the year 1869, and the amount of State and County Tax charged thereon.

COUNTIES.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.	Total value of real and personal property.	State tax charged thereon.	County tax charged thereon.
Alameda.....	\$9,006,440 00	\$2,071,854 00	\$11,078,294 00	\$107,459 45	\$139,584 69
Alpine.....	246,205 00	100,320 50	346,525 50	3,361 29	7,900 79
Amador.....	1,167,525 00	785,417 00	1,952,942 00	18,943 54	29,294 13
Butte.....	1,710,372 00	1,784,071 00	3,494,443 00	33,896 09	60,453 86
Calaveras.....	650,377 00	473,831 00	1,124,208 00	10,904 82	45,305 59
Colusa.....	1,397,556 00	1,772,332 00	3,169,888 00	30,747 92	38,988 44
Contra Costa.....	2,029,756 00	1,305,324 00	3,335,080 00	32,350 28	65,700 91
Del Norte.....	202,831 00	283,763 00	486,594 00	4,719 96	9,002 00
El Dorado.....	1,143,488 00	1,113,765 00	2,257,253 00	21,895 35	45,822 23
Fresno.....	1,706,312 00	1,297,297 00	3,003,609 00	29,135 00	57,025 31
Humboldt.....	1,025,060 00	1,090,170 00	2,115,230 00	20,517 73	29,822 17
Inyo.....	69,436 00	180,996 00	250,432 00	2,429 19	7,334 78
Kern.....	536,575 58	824,352 75	1,360,928 33	13,201 00	19,052 97
Klamath.....	130,363 00	222,405 00	352,768 00	3,421 85	7,161 21
Lake.....	360,633 00	377,893 00	738,526 00	7,163 70	18,684 71
Lassen.....	185,780 00	332,775 00	518,555 00	5,029 98	13,638 00
Los Angeles.....	3,711,055 00	2,086,116 00	5,797,171 00	56,232 55	140,871 25
Marin.....	2,755,061 00	1,023,639 00	3,778,700 00	36,653 39	63,482 18
Mariposa.....	632,350 00	525,563 00	1,157,913 00	11,231 75	23,506 20
Mendocino.....	673,874 00	1,562,890 00	2,236,764 00	21,696 61	38,024 98
Merced.....	952,556 00	1,158,266 00	2,110,822 00	20,474 98	25,329 66
Mono.....	159,620 00	176,511 00	336,131 00	3,260 47	6,823 45
Monterey.....	2,428,126 97	1,253,135 00	3,681,261 97	35,708 24	83,932 76
Napa.....	2,841,935 00	1,185,689 00	4,027,624 00	39,067 95	74,511 03

Nevada.....	3,479,238 00	2,509,704 00	5,988,942 00	58,092 73	56,208 12
Placer.....	1,854,446 39	1,643,718 28	3,498,164 67	33,932 19	52,472 46
Plumas.....	607,613 00	590,142 00	1,197,755 00	11,618 22	16,199 29
Sacramento.....	5,890,769 00	4,683,595 00	10,574,364 00	102,571 33	170,237 83
San Bernardino.....	220,928 00	309,455 00	530,383 00	5,144 72	10,030 92
San Diego.....	878,370 24	224,363 40	1,102,733 64	10,696 51	22,054 64
San Francisco.....	69,655,276 00	45,166,347 67	114,821,623 67	1,113,769 75	2,422,736 30
San Joaquin.....	5,063,780 00	2,545,240 00	7,609,020 00	73,807 49	107,566 72
San Luis Obispo.....	978,339 40	716,169 25	1,694,508 65	16,436 72	37,278 56
San Mateo.....	1,195,408 00	317,312 00	1,512,720 00	14,673 39	22,047 49
Santa Barbara.....	841,868 95	626,267 20	1,468,136 15	14,240 92	28,628 66
Santa Clara.....	7,723,785 00	4,069,762 00	11,793,547 00	114,397 42	178,345 14
Santa Cruz.....	1,772,569 00	825,394 00	2,597,963 00	25,200 23	52,738 64
Shasta.....	410,998 00	662,993 00	1,073,991 00	10,417 71	29,690 45
Sierra.....	1,081,960 00	995,273 00	2,077,233 00	20,149 15	35,936 11
Siskiyou.....	586,023 00	1,365,809 00	1,951,832 00	18,932 77	24,983 45
Solano.....	4,310,809 57	1,803,813 93	6,114,623 50	59,311 85	128,406 47
Sonoma.....	3,893,702 00	2,642,970 00	6,536,672 00	63,405 71	86,937 74
Stanislaus.....	2,026,896 00	1,197,848 00	3,224,744 00	31,280 01	42,888 83
Sutter.....	1,122,442 00	981,250 00	2,108,692 00	20,405 81	23,350 91
Tehama.....	464,009 00	1,294,619 00	1,758,628 00	17,058 69	30,424 26
Trinity.....	83,550 00	530,436 00	613,986 00	5,955 66	11,051 75
Tulare.....	763,812 00	1,737,968 00	2,501,780 00	24,267 26	42,526 47
Tuolumne.....	553,280 00	540,364 50	1,093,644 50	10,608 35	38,605 64
Yolo.....	2,551,712 00	1,901,761 00	4,453,473 00	43,198 68	57,952 44
Yuba.....	2,105,415 00	1,852,642 00	3,958,057 00	38,393 16	70,453 56
Totals.....	\$155,840,287 10	\$104,723,592 48	\$260,563,879 58	\$2,527,469 62	\$4,851,006 15

Of the Assessed Value of Property for the year 1870, and the amount of State and County Tax due thereon.

COUNTIES.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.	Total value of prop'ty.	State tax due.	County tax due.
Alameda.....	\$9,621,710 00	\$2,164,671 70	\$11,786,381 70	\$101,952 20	\$153,812 28
Alpine.....	227,710 00	139,894 00	367,604 00	3,179 78	8,935 78
Amador.....	1,479,670 00	761,400 00	2,241,070 00	19,385 25	45,941 93
Butte.....	2,025,636 69	1,458,378 26	3,484,014 95	30,136 73	94,068 41
Calaveras.....	561,641 50	528,146 00	1,089,787 50	9,426 66	44,520 89
Colusa.....	2,403,279 00	1,935,762 00	4,339,041 00	37,532 70	53,804 10
Contra Costa.....	1,903,964 00	898,693 00	2,802,657 00	24,242 98	46,804 40
Del Norte.....	172,576 00	282,326 00	454,902 00	3,934 90	8,347 98
El Dorado.....	1,135,042 00	1,008,899 00	2,143,941 00	18,545 08	42,450 00
Fresno.....	1,683,196 00	1,536,034 00	3,219,230 00	27,846 34	40,229 00
Humboldt.....	1,024,815 00	1,108,845 00	2,133,660 00	18,456 16	35,615 02
Inyo.....	231,905 00	398,364 00	630,269 00	5,451 82	13,456 24
Kern.....	757,076 68	1,217,779 65	1,974,856 33	17,082 50	30,610 34
Klamath.....	153,485 00	257,378 00	410,863 00	3,553 96	7,806 41
Lake.....	418,827 00	382,377 00	801,204 00	6,930 41	17,104 00
Lassen.....	192,015 00	398,982 00	590,997 00	5,112 12	11,992 01
Los Angeles.....	4,377,292 00	2,540,782 00	6,918,074 00	59,841 34	131,443 11
Marin.....	2,494,785 00	1,093,664 00	3,588,449 00	31,040 08	57,775 18
Mariposa.....	608,025 00	589,448 00	1,197,473 00	10,358 14	26,105 02
Mendocino.....	936,042 00	1,587,690 00	2,523,732 00	21,830 28	47,950 98
Merced.....	2,123,718 66	1,078,736 50	3,202,455 16	27,701 24	38,425 85
Mono.....	120,585 00	195,591 50	316,176 50	2,735 00	6,740 00
Monterey.....	2,491,759 26	1,478,085 26	3,969,844 52	34,339 15	69,472 26
Napa.....	2,876,353 00	1,066,613 00	3,942,966 00	34,106 65	87,936 78

Nevada	3,451,913 80	2,419,152 82	5,871,066 62	50,784 72	66,636 59
Placer	2,224,124 84	1,839,514 33	4,063,639 17	35,150 48	70,504 00
Plumas	574,341 00	635,259 00	1,209,600 00	10,463 04	17,418 24
Sacramento	6,331,110 00	4,856,654 00	11,187,764 00	96,774 16	172,578 33
San Bernardino	735,876 00	466,605 75	1,202,482 00	10,401 47	17,450 55
San Diego	1,559,034 80	980,922 22	2,539,957 02	21,970 63	50,779 42
San Francisco	69,709,911 00	46,666,077 67	116,375,988 67	1,006,652 30	2,304,343 55
San Joaquin	5,363,000 00	2,520,220 00	7,883,220 00	68,189 85	99,642 00
San Luis Obispo	1,470,831 63	900,225 00	2,371,056 63	20,509 63	43,863 45
San Mateo	1,533,450 00	368,505 00	1,901,955 00	16,451 91	49,249 39
Santa Barbara	2,023,656 87	858,870 00	2,882,526 87	24,933 85	35,690 31
Santa Clara	8,773,894 00	3,039,988 00	11,813,882 00	102,190 08	163,012 51
Santa Cruz	2,076,055 00	821,065 00	2,897,120 00	25,060 09	56,493 84
Shasta	390,618 00	755,495 00	1,146,113 00	9,913 88	18,681 00
Sierra	1,227,580 00	947,792 00	2,175,372 00	18,816 97	37,633 93
Siskiyou	707,933 00	1,446,277 00	2,154,210 00	18,633 92	30,158 94
Solano	5,242,939 36	1,702,786 62	6,945,725 98	60,080 53	153,637 59
Sonoma	4,346,147 00	2,573,859 00	6,920,006 00	59,858 05	85,808 07
Stanislaus	2,301,375 00	1,122,433 00	3,423,808 00	29,615 94	34,339 08
Sutter	1,471,347 00	934,948 00	2,406,295 00	20,814 45	25,025 46
Tehama	559,057 00	1,499,380 00	2,058,437 00	17,805 48	34,993 42
Trinity	78,675 00	517,486 00	596,161 00	5,156 79	11,625 13
Tulare	1,504,457 52	1,952,308 55	3,456,766 07	29,901 03	75,707 89
Tuolumne	602,222 00	584,002 00	1,186,224 00	10,260 84	48,890 28
Yolo	3,038,563 03	1,714,042 25	4,752,605 28	41,110 03	61,783 90
Yuba	2,217,325 00	1,769,180 00	3,986,505 00	34,483 27	67,172 06
Totals	\$169,536,546 89	\$108,001,588 08	\$277,538,134 97	\$2,400,704 86	\$4,949,466 90

[E]

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the several Funds for the Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Fiscal Years.

DR.

GENERAL FUND.

July 1, 1869	To balance.....	\$2,975 92
June 30, 1870	To warrants issued.....	1,280,460 91
	To transfer to University Fund.....	100,000 00
	To transfer to Supreme Court Library Fund.....	10,000 00
		<u>\$1,393,436 83</u>
July 1, 1870	To balance.....	\$287,845 65
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued.....	856,881 28
	To transfer to University Fund.....	100,000 00
		<u>\$1,244,726 93</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$11,985 28

DR.

SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued to County Treasurers on orders of Sup't of Public Instruction.....	\$361,315 85
	To certificates of transfer of land location...	1,746 41
	To California Teacher.....	3,694 60
	To balance.....	78,226 24
		<u>\$444,983 10</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued to County Treasurers....	\$397,586 20
	To certificates of transfer.....	327 03
	To California Teacher.....	4,200 00
	To balance.....	93,322 62
		<u>\$495,435 85</u>

[E]

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the several Funds for the Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Fiscal Years.

GENERAL FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1870	By receipts.....	\$1,010,046 34
	By transfer from Pacific Railroad Fund.....	95,544 84
	By balance.....	287,845 65
		<u>\$1,393,436 83</u>
June 30, 1871	By receipts.....	\$1,102,741 65
	By transfer from Railroad Fund.....	80,000 00
	By transfer from Soldiers' Bounty Fund.....	50,000 00
	By balance.....	11,985 28
		<u>\$1,244,726 93</u>

SCHOOL FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.	\$60,190 05
June 30, 1870	By interest on bonds.....	64,452 50
	By receipts from County Treasurers.....	320,268 55
	By transfer from School Land Fund.....	72 00
		<u>\$444,983 10</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$78,226 24
June 30, 1871	By interest on bonds.....	73,605 00
	By receipts from counties.....	343,604 61
		<u>\$495,435 85</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$93,322 62

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for payment of interest.....	\$178,675 00
	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	271,416 05
	To balance.....	214,672 84
		<u>\$664,763 89</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$152,530 00
	To warrants issued for the redemption of bonds.....	258,219 96
	To balance.....	166,294 66
		<u>\$577,044 62</u>

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for payment of interest.....	\$10,902 50
	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	5,618 52
	To balance.....	10,657 39
		<u>\$27,178 41</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$9,730 00
	To warrants issued for the redemption of bonds.....	28,544 44
	To balance.....	934 15
		<u>\$39,208 59</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$22,124 12
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	642,639 77
		<u>\$664,763 89</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$214,672 84
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	362,371 78
		<u>\$577,044 62</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$166,294 66

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$382 72
June 30, 1870	By receipts during twenty-first fiscal year...	26,795 69
		<u>\$27,178 41</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$10,657 39
June 30, 1871	By receipts during twenty-second fiscal year	28,551 20
		<u>\$39,208 59</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$934 15

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for payment of interest.....	\$178,675 00
	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	271,416 05
	To balance.....	214,672 84
		<u>\$664,763 89</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$152,530 00
	To warrants issued for the redemption of bonds.....	258,219 96
	To balance.....	166,294 66
		<u>\$577,044 62</u>

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for payment of interest.....	\$10,902 50
	To warrants issued twenty-first fiscal year for redemption of bonds.....	5,618 52
	To balance.....	10,657 39
		<u>\$27,178 41</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$9,730 00
	To warrants issued for the redemption of bonds.....	28,544 44
	To balance.....	934 15
		<u>\$39,208 59</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$22,124 12
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	642,639 77
		<u>\$664,763 89</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$214,672 84
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	362,371 78
		<u>\$577,044 62</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$166,294 66

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$382 72
June 30, 1870	By receipts during twenty-first fiscal year...	26,795 69
		<u>\$27,178 41</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$10,657 39
June 30, 1871	By receipts during twenty-second fiscal year	28,551 20
		<u>\$39,208 59</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$934 15

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21st AND 22d FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR.

STATE CAPITOL FUND.

July 1, 1869	To balance.....	\$214,423 55
	To balance additional.....	103 35
June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	273,531 30
	To transfer to Line Officers' Fund.....	1,003 86
		<u>\$489,062 06</u>
July 1, 1870	To balance	\$274,856 82
	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	60,190 63
		<u>\$335,047 45</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance	\$106,077 35

DR.

MILITARY FUND.

July 1, 1869	To balance.....	\$5,179 99
June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	27,479 81
		<u>\$32,659 80</u>
July 1, 1870	To balance	\$5,849 15
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	28,267 24
		<u>\$34,116 39</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$5,565 18

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

STATE CAPITOL FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$214,205 24
	By balance.....	274,856 82
		<u>\$489,062 06</u>
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$228,940 10
	By cancellation of Warrant No. 2454	30 00
	By balance	106,077 35
		<u>\$335,047 45</u>

MILITARY FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$26,810 65
	By balance.....	5,849 15
		<u>\$32,659 80</u>
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$28,551 21
	By balance.....	5,565 18
		<u>\$34,116 39</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

Dr. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$49,350 00
	To warrants issued for redemption of bonds.	201,438 88
	To balance.....	6,717 53
		<hr/> \$257,506 41 <hr/>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$42,350 00
	To balance.....	23,218 75
		<hr/> \$65,568 75 <hr/>

Dr. SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$27,615 00
	To warrants issued for redemption of bonds.	60,388 92
	To balance.....	476 36
		<hr/> \$88,480 28 <hr/>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$24,990 00
	To warrants issued for redemption of bonds.	15,124 99
	To transfer to General Fund.....	50,000 00
	To balance.....	1,686 87
		<hr/> \$91,801 86 <hr/>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

Cr.

June 1, 1869	By balance	\$563 11
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	256,943 30
		<u>\$257,506 41</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$6,717 53
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	58,851 22
		<u>\$65,568 75</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$23,218 75

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$2,805 72
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	85,674 56
		<u>\$88,480 28</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$476 36
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	91,325 50
		<u>\$91,801 86</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$1,686 87

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued for payment of interest...	\$105,000 00
	To transfer to General Fund.....	95,544 84
	To balance.....	6,269 96
		<u>\$206,814 80</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest...	\$105,000 00
	To transfer to General Fund.....	80,000 00
	To balance.....	3,910 96
		<u>\$188,910 96</u>

DR.

STATE PRISON BUILDING FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$6,000 00
	To balance.....	228 26
		<u>\$6,228 26</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year ..	\$64,976 00
	To balance.....	6 65
		<u>\$64,982 65</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$35,544 84
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	171,269 96
		<hr/> \$206,814 80 <hr/>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$6,269 94
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	182,641 02
		<hr/> \$188,910 96 <hr/>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$3,910 96

STATE PRISON BUILDING FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$3,245 89
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	2,982 37
		<hr/> \$6,228 26 <hr/>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$228 26
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	64,754 39
		<hr/> \$64,982 65 <hr/>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$6 65

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$86,815 09
		<u>\$86,815 09</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$43,794 00

DR. STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1870	To certificates of transfer	\$3,772 15
	To warrants issued for purchase of bonds.....	325,447 85
	To warrants issued.....	408 00
	To balance.....	12,415 86
		<u>\$342,043 86</u>
June 30, 1871	To certificates of transfer.....	\$2,655 07
	To purchase of bonds for School Fund.....	239,258 87
	To warrants issued.....	5,688 44
		<u>\$247,602 38</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$13 90

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$43,021 09
	By balance.....	43,794 00
		<u>\$86,815 09</u>

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$6,542 70
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	159,977 83
	By surrender of bonds.....	175,523 33
		<u>\$342,043 86</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$12,415 86
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	100,605 96
	By surrender of bonds.....	134,566 66
	By balance.....	13 90
		<u>\$247,602 38</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$127,831 00
	To balance.....	11,298 79
		<hr/> \$139,129 79 <hr/>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$117,450 00
	To balance.....	3,928 00
		<hr/> \$121,378 00 <hr/>

DR.

HOSPITAL FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued the twenty-first fiscal year	\$81,613 61
	To balance.....	18,827 70
		<hr/> \$99,841 31 <hr/>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued the twenty-second fiscal year	\$33,973 30
	To balance	732 00
		<hr/> \$34,705 30 <hr/>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$15,716 14
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	19,388 65
	By receipts, interest on bonds.....	4,025 00
	By transfer from General Fund.....	100,000 00
		<u>\$139,129 79</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$11,298 79
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	6,054 21
	By interest on bonds	4,025 00
	By transfer from General Fund.....	100,000 00
		<u>\$121,378 00</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$3,928 00

HOSPITAL FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$42,645 31
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	57,196 00
		<u>\$99,841 31</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$18,827 70
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	15,877 60
		<u>\$34,705 30</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$732 00

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR.

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$285,210 20
	To balance	17,702 42
		<u>\$302,912 62</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$20,940 50
	To balance	761 92
		<u>\$21,702 42</u>

DR. SAN FRANCISCO WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$89,611 33
	To balance.....	1,661 76
		<u>\$91,273 09</u>
July 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$99,150 13
	To balance	56,121 33
		<u>\$155,271 46</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$145,287 05
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	157,625 57
		<u>\$302,912 62</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$17,702 42
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	4,000 00
		<u>\$21,702 42</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$761 92

SAN FRANCISCO WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$16,095 56
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	75,177 53
		<u>\$91,273 09</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$1,661 76
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty second fiscal year	153,609 70
		<u>\$155,271 46</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$56,121 33

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR.

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$8,367 68
	To balance.....	1,613 89
		<u>\$9,981 57</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$5,063 00
	To balance	3,865 59
		<u>\$8,928 59</u>

DR.

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$14,024 25
	To balance.....	405 00
		<u>\$14,429 25</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$2,505 00
	To balance.....	335 00
		<u>\$2,840 00</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$2,297 92
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	7,683 65
		<u>\$9,981 57</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$1,613 89
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	7,314 70
		<u>\$8,928 59</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	<u>\$8,865 59</u>

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$2,204 25
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	2,225 00
	By transfer to General Fund.....	10,000 00
		<u>\$14,429 25</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$405 00
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	2,435 00
		<u>\$2,840 00</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	<u>\$335 00</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$641 33
	To balance.....	3,663 88
		<u>\$4,305 21</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance.....	\$3,663 88
		<u>\$3,663 88</u>

DR. STATE CAPITOL SPECIAL FUND.

June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$241,230 43
	To balance.....	12,191 77
		<u>\$253,422 20</u>

DR. INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance	\$11 97
		<u>\$11 97</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance.....	\$11 97
		<u>\$11 97</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$4,305 21
		<u>\$4,305 21</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$3,663 88
		<u>\$3,663 88</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$3,663 88

STATE CAPITOL SPECIAL FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1871	By receipts from sale of bonds.....	\$253,422 20
		<u>\$253,422 20</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$12,191 77

INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1870	By receipts during twenty-first fiscal year...	\$11 97
		<u>\$11 97</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$11 97
		<u>\$11 97</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$11 97

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. STATE CAPITOL BONDS INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1871	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	\$10,780 00
	To balance.....	21,494 30
		<u>\$32,274 30</u>

DR. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS' FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance.....	\$6,142 04
		<u>\$6,142 04</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$1,124 00
	To balance.....	5,503 39
		<u>\$6,627 39</u>

DR. LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance.....	\$1,363 39
		<u>\$1,363 39</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance.....	<u>\$1,363 39</u>

[E] . STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

STATE CAPITOL BONDS INTEREST AND SINKING FUND. Cr.

June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$32,274 30
		<u>\$32,274 30</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$21,494 30

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS' FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$6,121 85
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	20 19
		<u>\$6,142 04</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$6,142 04
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	485 35
		<u>\$6,627 39</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$5,503 39

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$359 53
June 30, 1871	By transfer from the Capitol Fund.....	1,003 86
		<u>\$1,363 39</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$1,363 39
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$1,363 39

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED
WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued the twenty-first fiscal year	\$431 99
	To balance	9,170 33
		<u>\$9,602 32</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued the twenty-second fiscal year	\$134 12
	To balance	9,036 21
		<u>\$9,170 33</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance	\$525 56
		<u>\$525 56</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance	\$525 56
		<u>\$525 56</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance	\$1,757 00
		<u>\$1,757 00</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance	\$1,757 00
		<u>\$1,757 00</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED CR.
WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$9,602 32
		<u>\$9,602 32</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$9,170 33
		<u>\$9,170 33</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$9,036 21

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$525 56
		<u>\$525 56</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$525 56
		<u>\$525 56</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$525 56

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$1,757 00
		<u>\$1,757 00</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$1,757 00
		<u>\$1,757 00</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$1,757 00

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance	\$23 70
		<u>\$23 70</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance	\$23 70
		<u>\$23 70</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

July 1, 1869	To balance	\$409 12
		<u>\$409 12</u>
July 1, 1870	To balance	\$409 12
		<u>\$409 12</u>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$409 12

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$23 70
		\$23 70
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$23 70
		\$23 70
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$23 70

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1870	By balance.....	\$409 12
		\$409 12
June 30, 1871	By balance.	\$409 12
		\$409 12

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$6,597 96
	To tax levied and heretofore credited to district, but not paid, on the grounds it was illegal.....	16,096 34
	To balance	3,175 82
		<u>\$25,870 12</u>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$2,889 10
	To balance.....	286 72
		<u>\$3,175 82</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$99 48
		<u>\$99 48</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$22 50
	To balance	9,742 76
		<u>\$9,765 26</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance.....	<u>\$9,742 76</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$25,870 12
		<u>\$25,870 12</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$3,175 82
		<u>\$3,175 82</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$286 72

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$99 48
		<u>\$99 48</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$9,765 26
		<u>\$9,765 26</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$9,742 76
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$9,742 76

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance.....	\$1,137 98
		<u>\$1,137 98</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance	\$1,137 98
		<u>\$1,137 98</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$8,876 08
	To balance.....	22 50
		<u>\$8,898 58</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance.....	\$22 50
		<u>\$22 50</u>

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>
June 30, 1871	To balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$1,137 98
		<u>\$1,137 98</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$1,137 98
		<u>\$1,137 98</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$1,137 98
		<u>\$1,137 98</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance..	\$8,876 08
	By District No. 45.....	22 50
		<u>\$8,898 58</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$22 50
		<u>\$22 50</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$22 50
		<u>\$22 50</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance.....	\$34 08
		<u>\$34 08</u>

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To balance	\$411 51
		\$411 51
June 30, 1871	To balance	\$411 51
		\$411 51

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued during the twenty-first fiscal year.....	\$1,728 39
		\$1,728 39

[E] STATEMENT FOR 21ST AND 22D FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$411 51
		<u>\$411 51</u>
July 1, 1870	By balance	\$411 51
		<u>\$411 51</u>
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$411 51

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1869	By balance	\$1,728 39
		<u>\$1,728 39</u>

[F] STATEMENT OF THE FUNDED DEBT.

FUNDED DEBT OF 1857.		
Amount of bonds outstanding Nov. 1, 1869.	\$2,680,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed to Nov. 1, 1871.	547,500 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		\$2,232,500 00
FUNDED DEBT OF 1860.		
Amount of bonds outstanding Nov. 1, 1869.	\$158,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed to Nov. 1, 1871.	33,000 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		125,000 00
SOLDIERS' RELIEF BONDS.		
Amount outstanding Nov. 1, 1869	\$424,500 00	
Amount redeemed to Nov. 1, 1871	75,000 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		349,500 00
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BONDS.		
Amount outstanding Nov. 1, 1869	\$805,000 00	
Amount redeemed to Nov. 1, 1871	200,000 00	
Bonds outstanding.....		605,000 00
STATE CAPITOL BONDS.		
Amount outstanding Nov. 1, 1871.....		250,000 00
Total amount of funded debt, Nov. 1, 1871		\$3,462,000 00

Showing the financial condition of the counties of this State on the first day of November, 1870.

COUNTIES.	Funded debt.	Rate of interest.	Floating debt.	Value of county property.	Cash in county treasury.	Assessed value of property.	Rate of taxation.
Alameda.....	* \$34,000 00	7 per cent.....	\$82,659 00	.....	.....	\$11,786,381 70	.....
Alpine.....	.....	.....	26,246 00	\$4,550 00	\$1,059 97	367,604 00	\$3.29½
Amador.....	* 165,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,241,070 00	.....
Butte.....	200,000 00	10 per cent.....	23,568 00	24,000 00	24,560 83	3,484,014 95	2.70
Calaveras.....	204,171 00	10 and 8 per cent...	18,977 00	15,000 00	2,644 66	1,089,787 50	4.95
Colusa.....	24,500 00	10 and 7 per cent...	50,321 00	30,000 00	36,337 91	4,339,041 00	2.10½
Contra Costa.....	9,810 00	10 per cent.....	11,212 00	25,000 00	25,386 52	2,802,657 00	2.53½
Del Norte.....	* 2,505 00	.....	14,000 00	.....	.....	454,902 00	.....
El Dorado.....	191,500 00	.....	62,712 47	12,000 00	33,033 36	2,143,941 00	2.84½
Fresno.....	* 12,500 00	.....	26,638 00	.....	.....	3,219,230 00	.....
Humboldt.....	.....	10 per cent.....	29,302 00	15,000 00	13,888 01	2,133,660 00	2.50½
Inyo.....	23,277 00	7 and 10 per cent...	12,075 00	10,000 00	8,773 35	630,269 00	3.00
Kern.....	10,700-00	7 and 10 per cent...	23,182 00	7,900 00	2,883 23	1,974,856 33	2.41½
Klamath.....	7,333 00	7 and 10 per cent...	12,885 00	1,900 00	3,898 00	410,863 00	1.90
Lake.....	.....	.....	* 4,386 00	.....	.....	801,204 00	.....
Lassen.....	32,580 00	10 per cent.....	.....	12,000 00	6,779 00	590,997 00	2.86½
Los Angeles.....	278,806 00	10 per cent.....	3,000 00	10,000 00	33,106 33	6,918,074 00	2.70½
Martin.....	50,000 00	10 per cent.....	22,509 00	9,000 00	72,741 65	3,588,449 00	2.46½
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	* 92,000 00	.....	.....	1,197,473 00	.....
Mendocino.....	39,263 00	7 and 10 per cent...	21,170 00	10,000 00	9,218 00	2,523,732 00	2.70½
Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,202,455 16	.....
Mono.....	.....	7 and 10 per cent...	20,000 00	17,000 00	2,147 00	316,176 50	3.00
Monterey.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000 00	48,864 03	3,969,844 52	2.61½
Napa.....	228,000 00	7 and 10 per cent...	83,389 80	240,000 00	3,785 67	3,942,966 00	3.07
Nevada.....	.....	10 per cent.....	65,080 75	35,700 00	57,213 31	5,871,066 62	2.00
Placer.....	22,000 00	7 and 8 per cent...	5,338 97	22,013 63	36,109 44	4,063,639 17	1.75½
Plumas.....	45,000 00	7 and 10 per cent...	19,333 70	21,000 00	11,402 08	1,209,600 00	2.30
Sacramento.....	586,000 00	6 and 8 per cent...	.....	420,000 00	87,845 99	11,187,764 00	2.40
San Bernardino.....	14,029 00	7 and 10 per cent...	700 00	5,000 00	7,162 47	1,202,482 00	2.31½
San Diego.....	16,000 00	7 and 10 per cent...	46,349 00	1,600 00	15,458 39	2,539,957 02	2.86½
San Francisco.....	3,223,510 54	6, 7 and 10 per cent.	.....	5,610,000 00	203,858 66	116,375,988 67	2.84½
Carried forward.....	\$5,420,484 54	.....	\$777,034 69	\$6,577,663 63	\$748,157 86	\$206,580,146 14	.....

Showing the financial condition of the counties of this State on the first day of November, 1870.

COUNTIES.	Funded debt.	Rate of interest.	Floating debt.	Value of county property.	Cash in county treasury.	Assessed value of property.	Rate of taxation.
Brought forward.....	\$5,420,484 54	.....	\$777,034 69	\$6,577,663 63	\$748,157 86	\$206,580,146 14	.....
San Joaquin.....	322,902 00	7, 8 and 10 per cent.	.....	96,000 00	150,345 97	7,883,220 00	\$2.15
San Luis Obispo.....	17,000 00	10 per cent.....	.....	10,000 00	21,375 16	2,371,056 63	2.71½
San Mateo.....	56,000 00	7 per cent.....	.....	6,000 00	16,902 11	1,901,955 00	2.00
Santa Barbara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,882,526 87	.....
Santa Clara.....	430,000 00	7, 10 and 12 per cent.	2,073 00	372,000 00	61,703 77	11,813,382 00	2.37½
Santa Cruz.....	* 51,450 00	.....	* 9,694 00	.....	.....	2,897,120 00	.....
Shasta.....	.....	.....	* 44,132 00	.....	.....	1,146,113 00	.....
Sierra.....	.....	10 per cent.....	48,659 00	15,000 00	8,740 54	2,175,372 00	1.73
Siskiyou.....	55,600 00	10 per cent.....	.....	11,250 00	15,115 26	2,154,210 00	2.26½
Solano.....	165,817 00	7 and 10 per cent....	.....	25,200 00	54,952 86	6,945,725 98	2.96½
Sonoma.....	123,000 00	10 per cent.....	25,882 23	155,000 00	95,638 89	6,920,006 00	2.10½
Stanislaus.....	* 5,800 00	.....	* 2,000 00	.....	.....	3,423,808 00	.....
Sutter.....	25,000 00	7 and 10 per cent....	* 3,033 29	8,000 00	47,094 65	2,406,295 00	1.90½
Tehama.....	* 80,355 00	.....	* 7,500 00	.....	.....	2,058,437 00	.....
Trinity.....	67,092 00	10 per cent.....	.....	10,250 00	2,359 00	596,161 00	2.81½
Tulare.....	6,600 00	10 per cent.....	48,211 50	20,000 00	2,899 37	3,456,766 07	2.16½
Tuolumne.....	* 28,000 00	.....	* 68,669 00	.....	.....	1,186,224 00	.....
Yolo.....	.....	.....	* 80,000 00	.....	.....	4,752,605 28	.....
Yuba.....	207,000 00	7 and 8 per cent.....	7,996 71	65,000 00	41,942 87	3,986,505 00	2.55
Totals.....	\$7,062,100 54	.....	\$1,124,885 42	\$7,371,363 63	\$1,267,228 31	\$277,538,134 97	.....

NOTE.—Amounts marked “*” are taken from the United States Census Marshal's report, no financial report having been furnished by the counties.

[H]

STATEMENT

Showing the number of Poll Taxes collected in the several counties, the number of Voters therein, and the percentage of Poll Taxpayers to the number of Voters.

COUNTIES.	Number of poll taxes collected.....	Number of voters....	Percentage of poll taxpayers to number of voters.....
Alameda.....	4,168	4,060	102.63
Alpine	363	227	159.91
Amador.....	1,539	2,195	70.11
Butte	2,940	2,962	99.22
Calaveras.....	1,658	2,225	74.51
Colusa	959	1,412	67.92
Contra Costa.....	1,517	1,768	85.80
Del Norte.....	620	400	155.00
El Dorado.....	2,904	3,085	94.13
Fresno.....	556	729	76.27
Humboldt.....	1,231	1,744	70.58
Inyo.....	352	575	61.21
Kern	276	534	51.68
Klamath	679	401	168.50
Lake	512	794	64.48
Lassen.....	217	438	49.53
Los Angeles.....	1,475	3,498	42.18
Marin.....	843	1,237	68.15
Mariposa.....	1,081	1,216	88.89
Mendocino.....	1,714	1,808	94.80
Merced	330	590	56.00
Mono	129	201	64.12
Monterey.....	1,364	2,331	58.51
Napa.....	1,104	1,810	61.00
Nevada.....	3,870	4,689	82.53
Placer	3,276	3,028	108.33
Plumas	1,369	1,246	109.81
Sacramento	5,341	6,381	83.70
San Bernardino.....	243	938	36.35
San Diego.....	215	1,285	16.73
San Francisco.....	17,149	24,995	68.61
San Joaquin.....	2,463	3,809	64.64
San Luis Obispo.....	252	1,149	22.00
San Mateo.....	805	1,575	51.11
Santa Barbara.....	371	1,482	25.03
Santa Clara	4,550	5,216	87.23
Santa Cruz.....	1,452	1,990	79.96
Shasta	1,009	1,283	78.62
Sierra.....	1,829	1,806	101.30
Siskiyou.....	1,756	1,973	89.00
Solano.....	2,043	4,062	50.30
Sonoma.....	3,979	4,393	90.57
Stanislaus.....	1,141	1,344	84.90
Sutter.....	811	1,294	62.67
Tehama.....	774	1,147	67.50
Trinity	811	851	95.30
Tulare	604	1,133	53.31
Tuolumne.....	1,661	1,985	83.68
Yolo.....	2,358	2,190	107.67
Yuba	2,476	2,617	91.12
Totals.....	91,239	120,101	75.96

[1]

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS

For the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1874.

From property tax of sixty-four cents on each \$100 value..	\$3,148,800 00
From State poll tax.....	180,000 00
From State and county licenses.....	70,000 00
From percentage on premiums of insurance.....	77,500 00
From stamp tax.....	345,500 00
From fees of Insurance Commissioner.....	17,600 00
From fees of Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	17,500 00
From fees of Secretary of State.....	15,000 00
From commutation tax.....	110,000 00
From State school lands—principal.....	200,000 00
From State school lands—interest.....	135,000 00
From seminary lands—principal and interest.....	11,000 00
From interest on bonds of University Fund.....	65,050 00
From interest on bonds of School Fund.....	158,699 00
From deferred payments on tide lands.....	450,000 00
From wharves and docks in San Francisco.....	315,000 00
Total estimated receipts.....	\$5,316,640 00

[K]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

For the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1874.

For salary of Governor.....	\$14,000 00	
For salary of Private Secretary to Governor.....	4,800 00	
For salary of clerk in Governor's office.....	3,600 00	
For pay of porter in Governor's office.....	1,200 00	
For special contingents for Governor's office..	1,000 00	
For postage and expressage for Governor's office.....	1,000 00	
Total for Governor's office		\$29,600 00
For salary of Secretary of State.....	8,000 00	
For salaries of clerks to Secretary of State...	16,800 00	
For pay of porter in office of Secretary of State	600 00	
For postage, expressage and transportation of books and documents	2,800 00	
For contingent expenses in office of Secretary of State.....	300 00	
Total for Secretary of State.....		28,500 00
For salary of Controller	8,000 00	
For salaries of clerks to Controller.....	24,000 00	
For pay of porter in Controller's office.....	600 00	
For postage and expressage for Controller's office	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses in Controller's office	300 00	
For prosecution of delinquents	1,000 00	
Total for Controller's office		35,400 00
For salary of State Treasurer.....	8,000 00	
For salaries of clerks in office of Treasurer...	7,200 00	
For salaries of two watchmen in State Treasury	4,800 00	
For pay of porter in State Treasury	600 00	
For postage and contingent expenses in office of Treasurer.....	600 00	
Total for Treasurer's office.....		21,200 00
For salary of Attorney-General	8,000 00	
For salary of clerk to Attorney-General	3,600 00	
For pay of porter in Attorney-General's office	400 00	
For postage and contingent expenses in Attorney-General's office	300 00	
Carried forward		\$114,700 00

[K]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1874.

Brought forward.....		\$114,700 00
For costs and expenses of suit wherein the State is a party in interest.....	\$4,000 00	
Total for Attorney-General's office.....		16,300 00
For salary of Surveyor-General and Register.	8,000 00	
For salaries of clerks in Surveyor-General's office.....	7,200 00	
For salaries of clerks in State Land Office.....	7,200 00	
For pay of porter in Surveyor-General's and State Land Office.....	600 00	
For postage and expressage for Surveyor-General's and State Land Office.....	1,000 00	
For travelling expenses of Surveyor-General.	500 00	
Total for Surveyor-General and State Land Office		24,500 00
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	8,000 00	
For salary of clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,600 00	
For postage and expressage for Superintendent's office.....	1,000 00	
For contingent expenses in Superintendent's office.....	400 00	
For stationery, lights and fuel in Superintendent's office.....	400 00	
For travelling expenses of Superintendent...	2,000 00	
For rent of office.....	1,200 00	
Total for office of Sup. Public Instruction.....		16,600 00
For salary of Clerk of the Supreme Court....	8,000 00	
For salary of Reporter of the Supreme Court	8,000 00	
For salary of Secretary of the Supreme Court	6,000 00	
For salary of Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	3,600 00	
For salary of Bailiff of the Supreme Court....	2,400 00	
For salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court	60,000 00	
For salaries of District Judges.....	150,000 00	
For postage, expressage and contingents for Justices of the Supreme Court.....	1,000 00	
For five volumes of Supreme Court Reports..	10,000 00	
For postage and expressage for Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	240 00	
Carried forward		\$172,100 00

[K]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1874.

Brought forward		\$172,100 00
For pay of porter to Clerk of Supreme Court.	\$400 00	
Total for Judicial Department.....		249,640 00
For salary of State Librarian	5,000 00	
For salary of Deputy State Librarian.....	3,600 00	
For salary of additional deputy.....	3,600 00	
For pay of porter in State Library.....	1,200 00	
For postage and expressage for State Library	800 00	
Total for salaries, etc., State Library.....		14,200 00
For salary of Insurance Commissioner	6,000 00	
For salary of Clerk to Insurance Commissioner.....	3,600 00	
For rent of office, printing and contingents...	8,000 00	
Total for Insurance Commissioners's office		17,600 00
For salary of Adjutant-General.....	6,000 00	
For salary of Assistant Adjutant-General.....	4,000 00	
For salary of Clerk to Adjutant-General.....	3,000 00	
For postage and expressage for Adjutant-General's office.. ..	600 00	
For contingent expenses and pay of porter ...	600 00	
For cleaning, repairing and transportation of arms.....	2,000 00	
For rent of State Arsenal.....	2,400 00	
Total for Adjutant-General's office.....		18,600 00
For salaries of members of State Board of Equalization.....	12,000 00	
For salary of Clerk to State Board of Equalization.....	4,800 00	
For travelling expenses of Board.....	2,000 00	
Total for State Board of Equalization.....		18,800 00
For per diem and mileage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	52,000 00	
For per diem and mileage of Assembly.....	101,500 00	
For pay of officers and Clerk of the Senate...	13,200 00	
For pay of officers and Clerks of Assembly...	14,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Senate	25,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Assembly.....	35,000 00	
Carried forward.....		\$490,940 00

[K]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1874.

Brought forward.....	\$490,940 00
For purchase of postage stamps for Legislature \$3,150 00	
For translation of laws into Spanish..... 2,000 00	
Total for Legislative Department.....	245,850 00
For printing paper and official advertising.....	90,000 00
For support of State Prison.....	150,000 00
For support of State Asylum for the Insane.....	300,000 00
For support of indigent, deaf, dumb and blind.....	60,000 00
For support of Industrial School.....	10,000 00
For support of State Normal School.....	24,000 00
For support of California Labor Exchange.....	12,000 00
For aid to charitable institutions.....	100,000 00
For aid to State Agricultural Society.....	8,000 00
For salary of Clerk to State Board of Examiners.....	1,200 00
For salary of Printing Expert to Board of Examiners.....	1,200 00
For salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors.....	12,000 00
For salary of Clerk to Stamp Commissioners.....	1,200 00
For stationery, lights and fuel for legislative and State officers.....	40,000 00
For payment of rewards offered by the Governor.....	3,000 00
For arresting criminals without the limits of the State.....	2,000 00
For salary of Secretary of State Board of Health.....	5,000 00
For mileage and contingent expenses, State Board of Health.....	3,000 00
For transportation of prisoners to State Prison.....	40,000 00
For support of Reform School boys at Industrial School.....	3,000 00
For travelling expenses of United States Surveyor-General.....	500 00
For procuring lands listed to the State by the United States.....	10,000 00
For expenses of State Teachers' Institute.....	500 00
For services of State Board of Examination.....	1,600 00
For travelling expenses of State Board of Education.....	1,000 00
For mileage for conveying election returns.....	400 00
For per diem and mileage of Presidential Electors.....	700 00
For deficiency in appropriation for contingent expenses of Senate, eighteenth session.....	3,636 50
For deficiency in appropriation for contingent expenses of Assembly, eighteenth session.....	2,452 30
Probable deficiency in appropriation for printing paper and official advertisements, twenty-third year.....	50,000 00
For payment of claims approved by Board of Examiners under Act of April 1st, 1870.....	35,808 00
For deficiency in appropriation for the support of Reform School boys, twenty-second and twenty-third years.....	2,275 00
For deficiency in appropriation for support of Insane Asylum, twenty-second and twenty-third years.....	70,000 00
For deficiency in appropriation for State Prison, twenty-second and twenty-third years.....	4,135 42
Total expenditures from General Fund.....	\$1,785,397 22

[K]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1874.

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,785,397 22
For purchase of books for State Library	\$15,000 00	
For purchase of books for Supreme Court Library	4,800 00	
For expenses of the National Guard.....	61,500 00	
For support of State University.....	76,050 00	
For support of schools.....	875,690 00	
For support of indigent sick	110,000 00	
For construction of State Capitol.....	492,000 00	
For wharves, docks and sea-wall in San Francisco.....	315,000 00	
For purchase of bonds for School Fund.....	200,000 00	
For purchase of bonds for University Fund...	450,000 00	
For aid to Central Pacific Railroad	210,000 00	
For interest on the public debt.....	384,780 00	
For construction of State Normal School building.....	98,400 00	
For erection of additional buildings at the State Prison... ..	147,600 00	
Total expenditures authorized, and for which special taxes are levied, under existing laws.....		3,440,820 00
Grand total.....		\$5,226,217 22

[L]

STATEMENT

*Showing the Balances in the several Funds on the First day of November,
Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-one.*

General Fund.....	\$8,329 32
School Fund.....	67,613 97
Interest and Sinking Fund 1857.....	195,321 47
Interest and Sinking Fund 1860.....	5,413 71
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	15,730 24
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	16,100 45
Pacific Railroad Fund.....	32,518 52
State Prison Building Fund.....	10,649 89
State Capitol Bonds Interest and Sinking Fund.....	26,816 30
State School Land Fund.....	44,109 39
University Fund.....	7,174 10
Estates of deceased persons.....	6,045 34
Hospital Fund.....	3,153 80
State Capitol Special Fund.....	6,162 27
Supreme Court Library Fund.....	505 00
State Library Fund.....	3,189 12
Harbor Protection Fund.....	12,112 81
San Francisco Wharf and Dock Fund.....	87,385 90
Insane Asylum Fund	103 38
Soldiers' Bounty Fund	3,663 88
Line Officers' Fund.....	1,363 39
War Bond Fund.....	8,740 98
Swamp Land Fund.....	538 04
Swamp Land District No. 6 Fund*.....	1,757 00
Swamp Land District No. 7 Fund*.....	23 70
Swamp Land District No. 18 Fund*.....	286 72
Swamp Land District No. 45 Fund*.....	9,742 76
Swamp Land District No. 46 Fund*.....	1,137 98
Swamp Land District No. 48 Fund*.....	22 50
Swamp Land District No. 51 Fund	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59 Fund*.....	411 51

* Balances consisting of assets—not cash.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEARS.

[JULY 1ST, 1869, TO JUNE 30TH, 1871.]

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
SACRAMENTO, September 1st, 1871. }

His Excellency,
Governor H. H. HAIGHT:

SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following report of the financial transactions of the State during the two fiscal years commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, embracing its receipts, disbursements and debt, and containing the following exhibits, showing the condition of the several funds of the State and the transactions of this department:

First—Receipts from County Treasurers.

Second—Receipts from other sources.

Third—Disbursements.

Fourth—Transactions in each fund.

Fifth—Recapitulation, giving the balances in all the funds June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Sixth—Transactions in United States notes.

Seventh—Transactions in California State Bonds.

Eighth—Bonds held in trust for the School Fund.

Ninth—Bonds held in trust for the University Fund.

Tenth—Interest account—State debt.

A. F. CORONEL,
State Treasurer.

RECEIPTS INTO THE STATE TREASURY.

July 1st, 1869, to June 30th, 1871, inclusive—Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

Receipts from County Treasurers.	21st Fiscal Year.	22d Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Alameda	\$100,382 10	\$102,006 18	\$202,388 28
Alpine	2,978 68	2,312 68	5,291 36
Amador.....	18,874 23	16,983 78	35,868 01
Butte	58,383 58	31,390 30	89,773 88
Calaveras.....	9,693 12	8,962 62	18,655 74
Colusa	40,950 26	40,704 72	81,634 98
Contra Costa.....	30,274 31	27,258 28	57,532 59
Del Norte.....	3,067 98	4,512 44	7,580 42
El Dorado.....	23,778 04	20,027 75	43,805 79
Fresno.....	43,776 93	28,824 76	72,601 69
Humboldt	24,436 73	23,109 46	47,546 19
Inyo.....	2,728 09	4,822 56	7,550 65
Kern	12,168 98	13,450 12	25,619 10
Klamath ..	3,180 73	3,213 35	6,394 06
Lake	6,541 49	8,823 33	15,364 82
Lassen ..	4,094 16	4,111 61	8,205 77
Los Angeles.....	51,388 82	36,719 00	88,107 82
Marin	31,723 00	27,597 82	59,320 82
Mariposa.....	7,563 70	10,386 77	17,950 47
Mendocino.....	31,316 12	24,540 14	55,856 26
Merced	29,463 08	24,327 73	53,790 81
Mono	2,895 28	2,920 16	5,815 44
Monterey.....	39,823 17	33,847 65	73,670 82
Napa	42,546 68	37,246 14	79,792 82
Nevada	58,394 42	49,562 35	104,956 77
Placer	39,595 94	36,963 49	76,559 43
Plumas	12,304 29	10,742 26	23,046 55
Sacramento.....	154,991 78	111,355 63	266,347 41
San Bernardino.....	9,311 77	8,467 89	17,779 66
San Diego.....	12,372 86	10,527 24	22,900 10
San Francisco.....	974,215 53	973,135 07	1,947,350 60
San Joaquin.....	98,472 92	80,321 77	178,794 69
San Luis Obispo.....	25,408 64	23,427 58	48,836 22
San Mateo	28,130 65	22,686 48	50,817 13
Santa Barbara	16,166 42	20,137 90	36,304 32
Santa Clara.....	112,965 77	102,737 73	215,703 50
Santa Cruz.....	27,788 20	28,906 84	56,695 04
Shasta	9,260 55	9,751 48	19,012 03
Sierra	19,015 13	18,003 06	37,018 19
Siskiyou	28,963 15	20,489 96	49,453 11
Solano	67,595 00	65,425 47	133,020 47
Sonoma	69,611 68	59,887 29	129,498 97
Carried forward	\$2,386,593 96	\$2,187,628 82	\$4,574,222 78

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Receipts from County Treasurers.	21st Fiscal Year.	22d Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Brought forward.....	\$2,386,593 96	\$2,187,628 82	\$4,574,222 78
Stanislaus.....	31,675 14	28,787 33	60,462 47
Sutter.....	28,554 16	23,092 28	51,646 44
Tehama.....	19,946 34	16,958 79	36,905 13
Trinity.....	8,081 86	5,059 55	13,141 41
Tulare	24,080 63	23,013 67	47,094 30
Tuolumne.....	9,059 43	10,698 65	19,758 08
Yolo.....	59,742 56	48,775 97	108,518 53
Yuba.....	38,480 61	36,347 11	74,827 72
Total from Co. Treas'rs	\$2,606,214 69	\$2,380,362 17	\$4,986,576 86
FROM OTHER SOURCES.			
Sale of stamps.....	114,457 17	131,988 98	246,446 15
Insurance Commissioner..	8,452 19	11,226 94	19,679 13
Commis'r of Immigration	57,196 00	15,877 60	73,073 60
Harbor Commissioners ...	232,803 10	157,609 70	390,412 80
Clerk of Supreme Court..	7,372 50	10,057 50	17,430 00
Secretary of State.....	7,683 65	7,314 70	14,998 35
Sale of tide lands.....	228,642 38	150,312 31	378,954 69
Sale of State Capitol B'nds		253,422 20	253,422 20
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund..	64,452 50	73,605 00	138,057 50
Interest on bonds held in trust for State Unive'ty	4,025 00	4,025 00	8,050 00
Charles Gildea, for extra pay refunded	84 00	.....	84 00
Surveyor-Gen. and Regis- ter of State Land Office	1,257 50	.....	1,257 50
Sale of old lead, copper, etc., by State Capitol Commissioners .. ..	.....	626 75	626 75
Surrender of bonds in ac- cordance with an Act to authorize the State Treasurer to surrender certain bonds, approved March 26th, 1870	175,523 33	134,566 66	310,089 99
	\$3,508,164 01	\$3,330,995 51	\$6,839,159 52
Balance in treasury, June 30th, 1869.....	.....	.....	746,421 86
Total .....	.....	.....	\$7,585,581 38

DISBURSEMENTS

From July 1st, 1869, to June 30th, 1871—Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

For what purpose disbursed.	21st Fiscal Year.	22d Fiscal Year.	Amount."
Paid Controller's war'nts	\$3,790,700 21	\$3,321,431 02	\$7,112,131 23
Paid certificates of transfer, under Act of April 27th, 1863, to provide for the sale of lands belonging to the State.....	5,518 66	2,982 10	8,500 76
	\$3,796,218 87	\$3,324,413 12	\$7,120,631 99
Balance on hand June 30, 1871.....	.....	.....	464,949 39
Total .....	.....	.....	\$7,585,581 38

Statement showing the transactions in the General Fund for the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1871.

8

May	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	21,245 30	November... December... 1871.	Paid Controller's warrants	177,126 37
June	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	19,987 98	January	Paid Controller's warrants	70,725 76
July	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	79,389 86	February	Transfer to University Fund...	65,000 00
August	Stamps and other sources	13,071 49	March	Paid Controller's warrants	286,380 02
September...	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	31,887 67	April	Paid Controller's warrants	63,007 87
October	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	138,165 00	May	Transfer to University Fund...	35,000 00
November...	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	173,153 72	June	Paid Controller's warrants	87,034 17
December ...	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	51,454 18	June 30th...	Paid Controller's warrants	72,310 95
1871.	Transfer from Central Pacific Railroad Fund	20,000 00		Paid Controller's warrants	45,224 19
January	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	427,787 10		Paid Controller's warrants	63,525 27
February ...	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	39,956 47		Balance in fund	18,802 95
March	Transfer from Central Pacific Railroad Fund	60,000 00			
April	Stamps and other sources	54,511 96			
May	County Treasurers, stamps and other sources	64,763 69			
June	Stamps and other sources	17,959 52			
	Stamps and other sources	10,688 99			
	Transfer from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund	50,000 00			
	Total	\$2,373,260 40		Total	\$2,373,260 40

SCHOOL FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$61,645 86	
From County Treasurers.....	663,873 18	
Interest on bonds purchased for School Fund	138,057 50	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$760,226 08
Paid transfer certificates.....		2,073 54
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		101,276 92
	\$863,576 54	\$863,576 54

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$116,309 12	
From County Treasurers.....	1,005,011 55	
Paid Controller's warrants for interest on outstanding bonds of 1857.....		\$425,590 00
Paid Controller's warrants for redemption of bonds of 1857.		529,636 01
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.		166,294 66
	\$1,121,320 67	\$1,121,320 67

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$5,930 22	
From County Treasurers.....	55,346 89	
Paid Controller's warrants for interest on outstanding bonds of 1860.....		\$26,180 00
Paid Controller's warrants for redemp- tion of bonds of 1860.....		34,162 96
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		934 15
	\$61,277 11	\$61,277 11

STATE CAPITOL FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—From County Treasurers.	\$442,518 59	
From sale of old lead, copper, etc., by Board of Capitol Commissioners.....	626 75	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$434,275 11
Transfer to Line Officers' Fund.....		1,003 86
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		7,866 37
	\$443,145 34	\$443,145 34

MILITARY FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$784 15	
From County Treasurers.....	55,361 86	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$55,179 62
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	966 39
	\$56,146 01	\$56,146 01

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$17,663 22	
From County Treasurers.....	177,000 06	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$192,976 41
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	1,686 87
	\$194,663 28	\$194,663 28

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$88,044 84	
From County Treasurers.....	353,910 96	
Paid Controller's warrants for interest on bonds.....		\$262,500 00
Transfers to General Fund.....		175,544 84
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		3,910 96
	<u>\$441,955 80</u>	<u>\$441,955 80</u>

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$28,738 11	
From County Treasurers.....	315,794 52	
Paid Controller's warrants for interest on bonds.....		\$119,875 00
Paid Controller's warrants for redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....		201,438 88
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		23,218 75
	<u>\$344,532 63</u>	<u>\$344,532 63</u>

STATE PRISON BUILDING FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$3,245 89	
From County Treasurers... ..	67,736 76	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$63,796 00
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	7,186 65
	<u>\$70,982 65</u>	<u>\$70,982 65</u>

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$6,542 70	
From County Treasurers.....	260,583 79	
Bonds surrendered from the School Fund in accordance with an Act to authorize the State Treasurer to surrender certain bonds, approved March 26th, 1870.....	310,089 99	
Paid Controller's warrants... ..	.....	\$2,573 74
Paid certificates of transfer.....	.....	6,427 22
Paid Controller's warrants for purchase of bonds for School Fund .....	.....	567,161 99
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	1,053 53
	<u>\$577,216 48</u>	<u>\$577,216 48</u>

STATE UNIVERSITY FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$15,716 14	
From County Treasurers.....	25,442 86	
Interest on bonds held in trust.....	8,050 00	
Transfers from General Fund.....	200,000 00	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$245,281 00
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	3,928 00
	\$249,209 00	\$249,209 00

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$2,447 92	
From Secretary of State.....	14,998 35	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$13,409 68
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	4,036 59
	\$17,446 27	\$17,446 27

HOSPITAL FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$44,850 24	
From Commissioner of Immigration.....	73,073 60	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$116,787 27
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	1,136 57
	\$117,923 84	\$117,923 84

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$2,204 25	
From Clerk of Supreme Court.....	14,660 00	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$16,529 25
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.. ..	.....	335 00
	\$16,864 25	\$16,864 25

INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—From County Treasurers.	\$11 97	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	\$11 97
	\$11 97	\$11 97

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$114,066 41	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$110.083 21
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		3,983 20
	\$114,066 41	\$114,066 41

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$5,057 64	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$1,612 84
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		3,444 80
	\$5,057 64	\$5,057 64

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$6,375 62	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$1,041 33
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund		5,334 29
	\$6,375 62	\$6,375 62

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$594 24	
Transfer from Capitol Fund.....	1,036 86	
Paid Controller's warrants		\$198 14
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.		1,399 96
	\$1,598 10	\$1,598 10

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$145,287 05	
From Harbor Commissioners.....	161,625 57	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$306,150 70
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		761 92
	\$306,912 62	\$306,912 62

WAR BOND FUND.

Transactions for Twenty first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$9,602 32	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$566 11
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		9,036 21
	\$9,602 32	\$9,602 32

WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$16,095 56	
From Harbor Commissioners.....	228,787 23	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$188,761 46
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund		56,121 33
	\$244,882 79	\$244,882 79

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS' FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$6,121 85	
From County Treasurers.. ..	505 54	
Paid Controller's warrants... ..		\$1,124 00
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		5,503 39
	\$6,627 39	\$6,627 39

STATE CAPITOL SPECIAL FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
From sale of State Capitol bonds	\$253,422 20	
Paid Controller's warrants... ..		\$241,195 69
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		12,226 51
	\$253,422 20	\$253,422 20

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
From County Treasurers.....	\$43,021 09	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$42,594 65
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		426 44
	<u>\$43,021 09</u>	<u>\$43,021 09</u>

STATE CAPITOL BONDS INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
From County Treasurers.....	\$32,272 30	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$10,780 00
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		21,494 30
	<u>\$32,274 30</u>	<u>\$32,274 30</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$120 65	
From County Treasurers.....	7,081 26	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$7,071 03
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		130 88
	<u>\$7,201 91</u>	<u>\$7,201 91</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$136 15	
Paid Controller's warrants .....	.....	\$100 00
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	36 15
	\$136 15	\$136 15

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$4,581 17	
Paid Controller's warrants .....	.....	\$4,581 17
	\$4,581 17	\$4,581 17

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$1,112 92	
Paid Controller's warrants .....	.....	\$1,112 92
	\$1,112 92	\$1,112 92

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 5.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$152 57	
From County Treasurers.....	5,819 33	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$5,625 20
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	346 70
	<u>\$5,971 90</u>	<u>\$5,971 90</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$37 54	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	\$37 54
	<u>\$37 54</u>	<u>\$37 54</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$150 78	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$150 78
	<u>\$150 78</u>	<u>\$150 78</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$60 40	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	\$60 40
	\$60 40	\$60 40

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$1,051 26	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	\$1,051 26
	\$1,051 26	\$1,051 26

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$156 16	
From County Treasurers.....	21,685 83	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$21,668 34
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	173 65
	\$21,841 99	\$21,841 99

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$2,061 03	
July, 1869—Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$2,061 03
	\$2,061 03	\$2,061 03

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$66 60	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		\$66 60
	\$66 60	\$66 60

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$669 00	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$669 00
	\$669 00	\$669 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$100 44	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund .....	.....	\$100 44
	\$100 44	\$100 44

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 43.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$99 48	
Paid Controller's warrants .....	.....	\$99 48
	\$99 48	\$99 48

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$21 85	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	\$21 85
	\$21 85	\$21 85

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund	\$152 59	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		\$152 59
	\$152 59	\$152 59

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$344 08	
Paid Controller's warrants.....		\$31 50
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		312 58
	\$344 08	\$344 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$18 70	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....		\$18 70
	\$18 70	\$18 70

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$34 08	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	\$34 08
	<u>\$34 08</u>	<u>\$34 08</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$154 26	
Paid Controller's warrant.....	.....	\$154 26
	<u>\$154 26</u>	<u>\$154 26</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$845 85	
Paid Controller's warrants... ..	.....	\$845 85
	<u>\$845 85</u>	<u>\$845 85</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$27 29	
June 30th, 1871—Balance in fund.....	.....	\$27 29
	<u>\$27 29</u>	<u>\$27 29</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$278 70	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	.....	\$278 70
	<u>\$278 70</u>	<u>\$278 70</u>

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1st, 1869—Balance in fund.....	\$1,737 39	
Paid Controller's warrants... ..	.....	\$1,737 39
	<u>\$1,737 39</u>	<u>\$1,737 39</u>

UNITED STATES NOTES IN STATE TREASURY.

Transactions for Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

Receipts and Expenditures.	Amounts.
RECEIPTS.	
July 1st, 1869—Balance on hand, exclusive of amount in	
War Bond Fund.....	\$112,766 20
From Treasurer of Sutter County.....	20 19
	<u>\$112,796 39</u>
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid Controller's warrants.....	\$53,627 93
June 30th, 1871—Balance on hand.....	59,168 46
	<u>\$112,796 39</u>
This balance of \$59,168 46 belongs to the several funds	
in amounts as follows, viz :	
Library Fund.....	\$15 00
School Land Fund.....	3,101 14
School Fund.....	171 16
Swamp Land Fund.....	930 81
Estates of Deceased Persons' Fund.....	1,540 98
General Fund.....	50,655 42
Military Fund.....	328 21
Hospital Fund	2,425 74
	<u>\$59,168 46</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the balances in all the funds, and the total balance in the State Treasury, June 30th, 1871—end of the Twenty-second Fiscal Year.

Funds.	Balances.
General Fund.....	\$18,802 95
School Fund.....	101,276 92
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	166,294 66
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	934 15
State Capitol Fund	7,866 37
Military Fund.....	966 39
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	1,686 87
Pacific Railroad Interest Fund.....	3,910 96
State Normal School Building Fund.....	426 44
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	23,218 75
State Prison Building Fund.....	7,186 65
State Capitol Bond Interest Fund.....	21,494 30
State School Land Fund.....	1,053 53
State University Fund.....	3,928 00
State Library Fund.....	4,036 59
Hospital Fund.....	1,136 57
Supreme Court Library Fund.....	335 00
Insane Asylum Fund	11 97
Swamp Land Fund.....	3,983 20
Soldiers' Relief Fund.....	3,444 80
Soldiers' Bounty Fund.....	5,334 29
Line Officers' Fund.....	1,399 96
Harbor Protection Fund.....	761 92
War Bond Fund.....	9,036 21
Wharf and Dock Fund.....	56,121 33
Estates of Deceased Persons' Fund.....	5,503 39
State Capitol Special Fund	12,226 51
Swamp Land District No. 1.....	150 88
Swamp Land District No. 2.....	36 15
Swamp Land District No. 5.....	346 70
Swamp Land District No. 6.....	37 54
Swamp Land District No. 8.....	60 40
Swamp Land District No. 16.....	1,051 26
Swamp Land District No. 18.....	173 65
Swamp Land District No. 38.....	66 60
Swamp Land District No. 41.....	100 41
Swamp Land District No. 45.....	21 85
Swamp Land District No. 46.....	152 59
Swamp Land District No. 48.....	312 58
Swamp Land District No. 49.....	18 70
Swamp Land District No. 51.....	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 59.....	27 29
June 30th, 1871—Total in State Treasury ..	\$464,949 39

NOTE.—The above balances consist in coin, \$396,744 72; in United States legal tender notes, \$68,204 67. Total, \$464,949 39.

TRANSACTIONS IN STATE BONDS

For the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

Date.	Bonds surrendered and purchased.	Amounts.
BONDS SURRENDERED		
From the School Fund, in accordance with an Act to authorize the State Treasurer to surrender certain bonds.		
1870.		
April 11.....	Bonds of 1857	\$100,000 00
April 21.....	Bonds of 1857	52,000 00
April 30.....	Bonds of 1857	20,000 00
1871.		
April 10.....	Bonds of 1857	106,000 00
April 10.....	Bonds of 1860	26,000 00
		<u>\$304,000 00</u>
BONDS PURCHASED		
And held in trust for the School Fund, in accordance with an Act to authorize the State Treasurer to surrender certain bonds, viz :		
1870.		
April 11.....	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	\$91,000 00
April 11.....	Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	9,000 00
April 21.....	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	52,000 00
	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	20,000 00
1871.		
April 10.....	State Capitol Bonds.....	26,000 00
April 10.....	State Capitol Bonds	106,000 00
		<u>\$304,000 00</u>
BONDS PURCHASED		
By the Board of Examiners, and held in trust for the School Fund.		
1869.		
Aug 21.....	Eleven Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	\$47,000 00
Aug. 21.....	Sixty-five Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	32,500 00
1870.		
Jan. 4.....	Four Soldier's Bounty Bonds.....	12,000 00
March 21....	Twenty Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	44,000 00
March 21....	Twenty Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	10,000 00
March 21....	Two Bonds of 1857.....	3,000 00
July 2.....	Twelve State Capitol Bonds..	12,000 00
July 30.....	Thirty-two State Capitol Bonds.....	32,000 00
1871.		
Feb. 1	Fifty State Capitol Bonds.....	50,000 00
April 20.....	Ten State Capitol Bonds	10,000 00
		<u>\$252,500 00</u>

TRANSACTIONS IN STATE BONDS—Continued.

Date.	Bonds redeemed.	Amounts.
BONDS REDEEMED.		
1870.		
Feb. 7.....	Soldiers' Relief Bonds from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	\$60,000 00
Feb. 7.....	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds from Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	200,000 00
April 11.....	Bonds of 1857 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	43,500 00
April 18.....	Bonds of 1857 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	33,500 00
April 30.....	Bonds of 1857 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	17,000 00
April 11.....	Bonds of 1860 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	2,000 00
April 18.....	Bonds of 1860 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	500 00
April 30.....	Bonds of 1860 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	3,000 00
1871.		
March 1.....	Bonds of 1860 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	2,000 00
March 1.....	Soldiers' Relief Bonds from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	15,000 00
June 30.....	Bonds of 1857 from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857. (Under notice of June 1st, 1870, stopping interest on bonds of 1857)...	146,000 00
		\$522,500 00

AMOUNT OF BONDS IN STATE TREASURY

For benefit of School Fund.

Civil Bonds of 1857.....	\$104,000 00
Civil Bonds of 1860.....	11,000 00
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	177,500 00
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	605,000 00
State Capitol Bonds.....	236,000 00
Total.....	\$1,133,500 00

AMOUNT OF BONDS IN STATE TREASURY

For benefit of University Fund.

Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	\$57,500 00
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DEBT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FUNDED DEBT.	
Bonds of 1857.....	\$2,162,000 00
Bonds of 1860.....	125,000 00
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	605,000 00
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	349,500 00
State Capitol Bonds.....	250,000 00
Total funded debt.....	\$3,491,500 00
Warrants on Capitol Fund outstanding.....	106,077 35
Warrants on Military Fund outstanding.....	5,461 83
Warrants on State Normal School Building Fund out- standing.....	43,794 00
Warrants on State School Land Fund outstanding.. ..	13 90
Grand total, June 30th, 1871.....	\$3,646,847 08

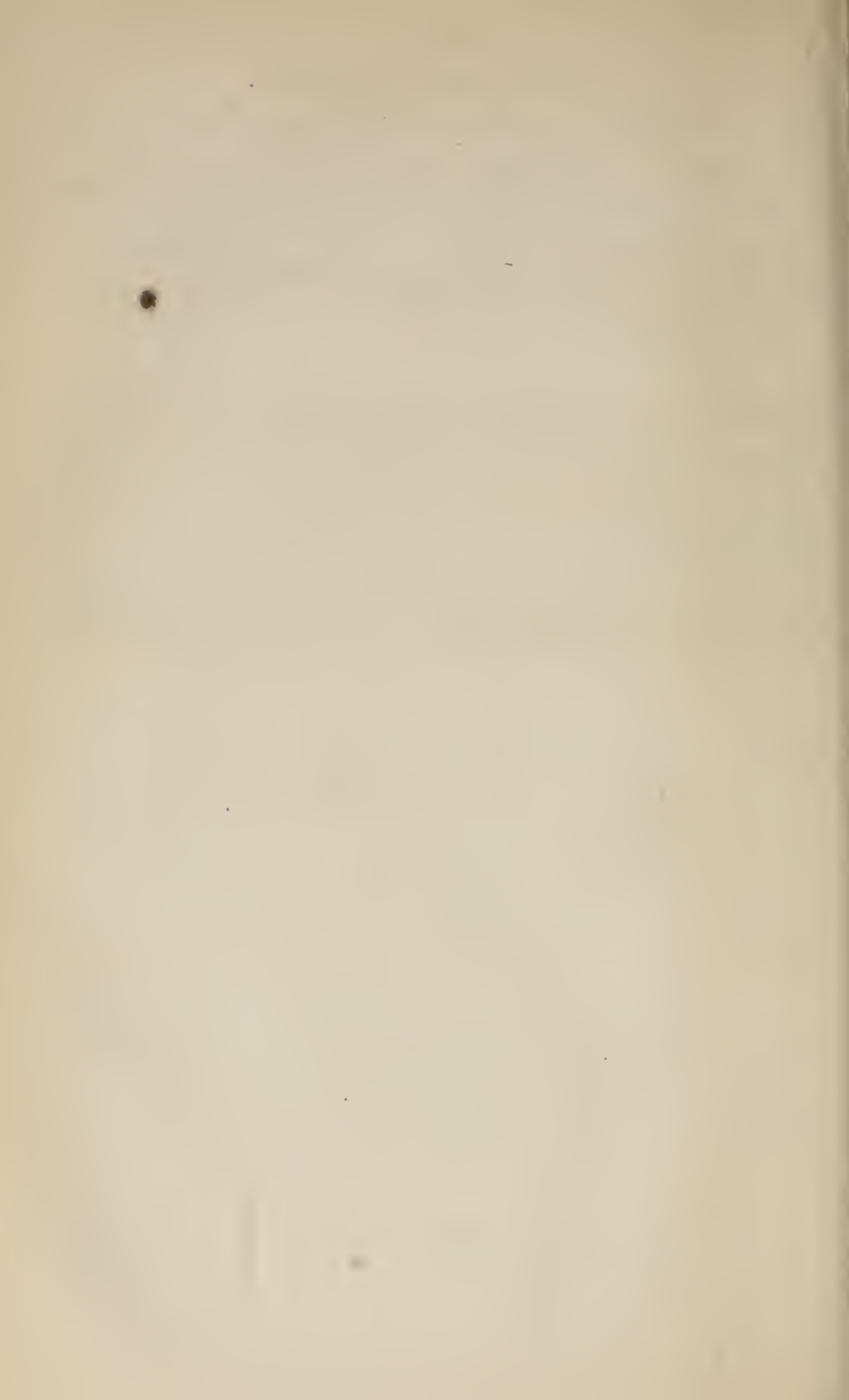
INTEREST ACCOUNT—STATE DEBT.

Showing the balances on hand July 1st, 1869; and also amounts received and paid during the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years, and the balances on hand to meet unpaid coupons, June 30th, 1871.

Bonds.	Cash on hand July 1, 1869.	Receipts.	Paid on Coupons.	Balances on hand June 30, 1871.
<i>Bonds of 1857.</i>				
Coupon No. 16.....	\$19 36	.....	.....	\$19 36
Coupon No. 17.....	122 30	.....	\$35 00	87 30
Coupon No. 18.....	105 00	.....	35 00	70 00
Coupon No. 19.....	315 00	.....	35 00	245 00
Coupon No. 20.....	1,627 50	.....	910 00	717 50
Coupon No. 21.....	2,397 50	.....	1,960 00	437 50
Coupon No. 22.....	.....	\$94,185 00	93,852 50	332 50
Coupon No. 23.....	.....	94,185 00	93,677 50	507 50
Coupon No. 24.....	.....	84,490 00	83,667 50	822 50
Coupon No. 25.....	.....	78,120 00	75,635 00	2,485 00
Coupon No. 26.....	.....	74,410 00	.....	74,410 00
<i>Bonds of 1860.</i>				
Coupon No. 11.....	17 50	.....	.....	17 50
Coupon No. 12.....	17 50	.....	.....	17 50
Coupon No. 13.....	35 00	.....	17 50	17 50
Coupon No. 14.....	35 00	.....	17 50	17 50
Coupon No. 15.....	175 00	.....	157 50	17 50
Coupon No. 16.....	.....	5,547 50	5,530 00	17 50
Coupon No. 17.....	.....	5,547 50	5,512 50	35 00
Coupon No. 18.....	.....	5,355 00	5,320 00	35 00
Coupon No. 19.....	.....	5,355 00	5,320 00	35 00
Coupon No. 20.....	.....	4,375 00	.....	4,375 00
<i>Pacific R. R. Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 3.....	35 00	.....	.....	35 00
Coupon No. 9.....	385 00	.....	385 00	.....
Coupon No. 10.....	.....	52,500 00	52,430 00	70 00
Coupon No. 11.....	.....	52,500 00	52,500 00	.....
Coupon No. 12.....	.....	52,500 00	52,290 00	210 00
Coupon No. 13.....	.....	52,500 00	51,240 00	1,260 00
Coupon No. 14.....	.....	52,500 00	.....	52,500 00
<i>Soldiers' Relief Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 11.....	.....	14,857 50	14,857 50	.....
Coupon No. 12.....	.....	14,857 50	14,857 50	.....
Coupon No. 13.....	.....	12,757 50	12,757 50	.....
Carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	\$138,794 16

INTEREST ACCOUNT—Continued.

Bonds.	Cash on hand July 1, 1869.	Receipts.	Paid on Coupons.	Balance on hand June 30, 1871.
Brought forward.....				\$138,794 16
Coupon No. 14.....		\$12,757 50	\$12,757 50	..... ..
Coupon No. 15.....		12,232 50	.....	12,232 50
<i>Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 10.....		28,175 00	28,175 00	.....
Coupon No. 11.....		28,175 00	28,175 00	.....
Coupon No. 12.....		21,175 00	21,175 00	.....
Coupon No. 13.....		21,175 00	21,175 00	.....
Coupon No. 14.....		21,175 00	.....	21,175 00
<i>State Capitol Bonds.</i>				
Coupon No. 1.....		2,030 00	2,030 00	.....
Coupon No. 2.....		8,750 00	.....	8,750 00
Cash on hand June 30th, 1871.....				\$180,951 66



STATISTICAL REPORT
OF THE
SURVEYOR-GENERAL
OF
CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEARS 1869, 1870 AND 1871.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
November 18th, 1871. }

To His Excellency,
GOVERNOR HAIGHT:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General and Register of the S

REPORT.

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

The sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and land in lieu thereof, is going steadily on. They are being disposed of about as fast as the Government surveys are extended. The sales for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one do not amount to over half of that of the two previous years, for the reason that most of the desirable sections were located in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to that time

It was intended to restrict the location of these lands to three hundred and twenty acres to each person, but the law was drawn so that the restriction amounted to nothing, consequently the best of these sections were soon located after the present law took effect. The sixteenth and thirty-sixth, in our mining region, are being located wherever the surveys have been completed. I suggested in my report in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine a change in the law, so far as these mineral sections were concerned; but nothing was done in the premises, and the consequence is, many difficulties and law suits—as might have been expected—have taken place. This is partly owing to the ignorance of the law, both State and Federal, relating to these sections, and partly to the neglect of the miners, settlers and those interested or living on the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, to secure their titles. Many are under the impression that the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which contain mineral in pay quantities, were not granted to the State; but this is a great mistake, for there was *no* reservation on account of the mineral character of the land made. Every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section in the State that the Government had any title to at the time the grant was made (March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three) was *absolutely* granted to this State. For the benefit of those who have never read the law carefully I insert the clause of the statute bearing on this subject:

“SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all of the public lands in the State of California, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, with the exception of sections sixteen and thirty-six, *which shall be and hereby are granted to the State for the purpose of public schools*, in each township, and with the exception of land appropriated under the authority of this Act, or reserved by competent authority, and excepting, also, the land claimed under any foreign grant or title, and the *mineral* lands, shall be subject to the pre-emption laws of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one,” etc.

No reservation is made of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in this section of the law, for any *purpose whatever*. They are not mentioned at all in the section of the Act, only to grant them to the State.

Section seven of the same Act is as follows:

"SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That where any settlement, by the erection of a dwelling-house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall be made upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, *before* the same shall be surveyed, or where such sections may be reserved for public uses or taken by private claims, other land shall be selected by the proper authorities of the State, in lieu thereof," etc., etc.

These are the only reservations of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections made by the Act.

Section twelve of the same Act grants to the State seventy-two sections for seminary purposes. Section thirteen grants the State ten sections for public building purposes. In both cases the law expressly says that, "No mineral lands, or lands reserved for any public purpose whatever, or lands to which any settler may be entitled under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to such selection." So I take it that Congress intended to grant all of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections not expressly reserved.

If my conclusions are correct, and they certainly are, the law should be amended so as to give occupants preference; and purchasers should be limited to smaller quantities than three hundred and twenty acres, where rich placer mines and quartz leads are found.

There has been listed by the United States authorities, since the beginning of my term, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and nineteen and ninety one-hundredths acres of land, taken in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which were either pre-empted or on private (Mexican) grants.

OTHER GRANTS.

The five hundred thousand acre grant is about all sold. There remains a few thousand acres of school warrants floating around that has never been located, and I presume some of them never will turn up. Many of them have been destroyed.

There has been listed by the Government, of this grant, since my term (December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and fifty-one and nineteen one-hundredths acres. Amount listed previous to that time, two hundred and one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight and forty-two one-hundredths acres; total amount listed, three hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine and sixty-one one-hundredths acres. There still remains one hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and ten and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres to be listed.

SEVENTY-TWO SECTIONS.

Of this grant twenty-three thousand three hundred acres have been listed since December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. All of this grant has been disposed of, and but little remains to be listed.

The ten-section grant has all been sold.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

This class of State land has all been sold, excepting here and there a

small tract. It has been sought after more, in the last two years, than any other land in the State. It is very unfortunate for this State that her whole territory is not of this character. If it were so, the droughts would not have their terror for our people that they have.

There are about three million acres of swamp and overflowed land in this State. Were it all reclaimed and under cultivation it would produce more, for a given number of years (say ten), than all of the balance of the State together. The swamp lands lying between the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are being reclaimed very extensively, and in a very few years will be the garden spot of the world. The great advantage these lands have over the high lands, a crop can be raised on them in either a wet or dry season. Should they overflow in winter the floods subside in time to plant crops, if the levees are sufficient to keep off the June or snow rise. The droughts have no damaging effect on this class of land. Admitting that we have three million of acres—I am sure we have more—of swamp and overflowed land, if it were all under cultivation, it would produce fifty bushels of grain to the acre, which is not an extravagant estimation. The figures are perfectly astounding, but not exaggerated in the least, for to my personal knowledge eighty bushels to the acre were raised on reclaimed swamp land this year. The above figures, multiplied by one dollar and a half, would at first seem to be beyond belief; but I venture to assert that there is not an acre of swamp and overflowed land in the State of California, if properly reclaimed and cultivated, that will not raise the amount above stated.

In view of the above facts, would it not be well for the State to give more aid and encouragement to the reclamation of this class of land? Would it not be better to spend the money in this way than to waste it dumping stones and dirt into San Francisco Bay, on the city front, which serves no other purpose but to ruin the harbor? I think so, and hence the suggestion.

We are getting our swamp land matters adjudicated as fast as possible. Many obstacles have been thrown in the way in this State; but the authorities at Washington are disposed to do justice in the premises, and in a year or two I trust a settlement of the whole matter will be brought about. Swamp land listed since December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, six hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven and ninety-two one-hundredths acres. There still remains about one-half of the grant not listed or patented.

THE LAND LAWS.

The land laws are not as perfect as they might be; but with a few slight alterations they can be made to work well. I would suggest some change with regard to the sale of the mineral lands belonging to the State. Also, an Act to prevent the destruction of timber on State lands, making it the duty of the officers in the different counties to protect the interests of the State.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Show a falling off in most of our productions for the last two years. This, of course, is owing to the extremely dry seasons that we have experienced. The tables show the amount of grain and other productions of the soil for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy; but they show the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, mills, ditches, railroads, etc., for

the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, or the time the assessments were made. The Assessors complain, bitterly and justly, because they are compelled to do this work without being paid for it. They say it is the most disagreeable portion of their work, and they say that it is a great hardship to be forced to perform this arduous duty without receiving a cent of compensation. In view of the fact that it is of so much importance to the State to have reliable and correct statistics, I recommend that some compensation be allowed the Assessors. I would also recommend that the time for assessing be changed to July and August. I am clearly of the opinion that the assessments are made two months too early. The reports of the Surveyor-General are sought after more than any other reports issued from the State Department. I had over seven thousand copies of my report for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine published, very nearly all of which were called for. I also published last year the tables for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy, and all of them have been sent out. Hundreds of copies have gone to the Eastern States and Europe. This being the case, great care should be exercised in collecting the statistics, and they should be collected and published every year. Under the law at present the Surveyor-General is only required to publish them every two years.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

Since my last report I have been called upon to establish the boundary line between San Francisco and Alameda; also, between Lake and Yolo Counties. In establishing the line between San Francisco and Alameda Counties I found many difficulties to overcome, owing to the uncertain meaning of the law. Our laws defining the county boundaries of this State are so full of inconsistencies and absurdities that it is enough to produce insanity for one to undertake to trace them out. Should you attempt to get information in regard to old land marks, or other objects mentioned in the laws, it is an utter impossibility to get a witness who is not in some way interested, and their testimony leads to confusion rather than to a settlement of the boundary. I am sure there will, or ought to be, wisdom enough in the Legislature soon to convene to have this matter of county boundaries put in better shape than it now is. It is growing from bad to worse every day. The boundaries should be made to run, wherever possible, on section or township lines; then it would be an easy matter for any ordinary surveyor to trace them out.

I will insert in this my report of the survey of the San Francisco boundary, and I trust that the suggestions therein will be acted upon:

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, February 18th, 1871. }

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the eastern boundary of the County of San Francisco, made in accordance with resolution No. —, passed by your honorable body, January —, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

The last law passed defining this boundary was passed in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and reads as follows: "Beginning in the Pacific

Ocean, three miles from shore, and on the line (extended) of the United States survey, separating Townships Two and Three south (Mount Diablo meridian), and thence running northerly and parallel with the shore, so as to be three miles therefrom, to a point opposite Seal Rock; thence in the same general direction to a point three miles from shore, and on the northerly side of the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco; thence to low water mark on the northerly side of said entrance, at a point opposite Fort Point; thence, following low water mark, to a point due northwest of Golden Rock; thence due southeast to a point within three miles of the natural high water mark on the eastern shore of the Bay of San Francisco; thence in a southerly direction to a point three miles from said eastern shore, and on the line first named (considered as extending across the bay); and thence along said first named line to the place of beginning."

Having first satisfied myself, by reliable testimony and surrounding circumstances, that "Red Rock," near the entrance of San Pablo Bay, was the rock meant as being "Golden Rock," mentioned in the statute, I adopted that point as the place of beginning the survey of the eastern boundary. From this place I run due southeast four and seventy-three one-hundredths miles, to a point where the line is three miles from the eastern shore; thence southerly thirteen and forty-nine one-hundredths miles, to a point on the southern boundary of the county three miles west of said eastern shore. This line crosses Oakland Wharf seven thousand six hundred and thirty-eight feet east of the end, or present ferry landing, and three thousand four hundred feet west of the eastern shore of the bay.

There are so many inconsistencies in the law establishing the boundaries of this county, that I found great difficulty in reconciling them; for instance, the statute says, from a point due northwest of Golden Rock, run due southeast to a point within three miles of the natural high water mark on the eastern shore of the bay. Now, this line is nowhere three miles from the eastern shore. There is a point, and one only, where, if a line, drawn at right angles to the southeast line, to the eastern shore, such line would be three miles long. But there are many points on the eastern shore within a mile and a half of the point mentioned. I am of the opinion that the framer of the bill intended to approach the Contra Costa shore with the southeast line, to a point within three miles of the land; thence southerly, *keeping three miles* from the shore, to the southern boundary. He may have intended to run a magnetic, instead of a true, line. This would place the line almost exactly where it should be, and there would be no inconsistency in the law; but I am advised by the Attorney-General that I cannot adopt a magnetic course, and I find he is sustained by the decisions of our Supreme Court.

I procured the affidavit of the late Hon. Selim E. Woodworth as to *the rock intended* in the law as "Golden Rock." Mr. Woodworth was in the Legislature when the law was passed, and his testimony is entitled to great weight and consideration. I am thoroughly convinced as to this important point.

Our law-makers were very careless in describing the boundaries of the counties at that time. I here give sections eight and ten of the *first* Act ever passed on this subject, which shows that little attention was paid to the matter:

"SEC. 8. Beginning at a point in Santa Cruz Mountains, at the source

of San Francisquito Creek, and running thence due west to the Pacific Ocean, and three English miles therein; thence following a line of the coast, in a northerly direction, to a point at low water on the north side of the entrance of the Bay of San Francisco; thence along said low water mark, following the western shore, to a point opposite Golden Rock; thence due east to low water of Contra Costa County; thence along low water mark to a point opposite the mouth of San Francisquito Creek; thence in a direct line to the mouth of San Francisquito Creek; thence up the middle of said creek to its source to the point of beginning, including Alcatrazes, Yerba Buena, and the rock islands of the harbor, known as the 'Farallones.' "

Here, the line runs from a point opposite Golden Rock, on the western shore of the bay, to low water mark on the eastern, or Contra Costa side; thence following low water mark to a point opposite San Francisquito Creek, taking in the whole of the bay; and then go on to say that the Islands of Yerba Buena and Alcatrazes *shall be included* in said boundaries. But now read section ten of the very same Act:

"SEC. 10. Contra Costa County: Beginning at the mouth of Alameda Creek, and running thence in a southerly direction to the middle of the Bay of San Francisco; thence in a northerly or northwesterly direction, following, as near as may be, the middle of the Bay of San Francisco, to the Straits of San Pablo," etc., etc.

It will be seen that the Counties of Contra Costa and San Francisco lapped over each other more than three miles, for their whole length. Such inaccuracies got into the law passed in eighteen hundred and fifty-one. In giving the boundaries of Contra Costa, among other things, they say: "From the mouth of Alameda Creek to the *southeast* corner of San Francisco County, to *Golden Rock*." Now, Golden Rock, *if it is anywhere*, is at the northeast corner of San Francisco County. In this instance there is certainly an omission. I examined the enrolled bill and found the printed copy correct. In performing the very disagreeable duty of establishing the boundary, I have endeavored to follow, as near as possible, the requirements of the statute, and I am of the opinion that the line I have adopted is the nearest approach to a compliance with the law that can be run.

At the time the law was passed, it was reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended to include within the boundaries of the county all the navigable waters of the bay. This being the only shipping point at that time on the bay then, there was no wharf or any other interest at stake on the eastern shore. All of the wharves, railroads and buildings have been put there since the boundaries were established.

I would earnestly recommend that a change of the boundary be made as soon as the Legislature assembles. The line should be changed so as to run about midway between the end of the wharf and Goat Island. The expenses of the survey amount to a trifle over the amount appropriated, but as I was limited, I send in a bill for five hundred dollars.

I also return herewith the map and field notes of the survey.

The above is the report that I made to the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco County.

In running the boundary between Lake and Yolo I experienced the same difficulties, and the same difficulties would arise in almost every county in the State.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1869-70.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1869-70.

Industrial and other statistical information for the years 1869-70, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed	Acres of land cultivated....	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acres of land cultivated in 1870	Acres of wheat sown in 1870	Acres of barley sown in 1870
			Acres....	Bushels..	Acres....	Bushels..			
Alameda.....	91,328	117,763	65,991	1,017,031	36,030	525,670	117,763	65,990	36,630
Alpine.....	7,000	650	150	3,000	300	6,000	650	150	300
Amador.....	57,274	18,250	1,450	20,000	2,000	35,225	18,140	2,240	2,440
Butte.....	300,830	55,000	41,000	600,000	12,500	275,000	56,000	44,000	13,750
Calaveras.....	46,009	12,003	775	6,015	1,000	16,900	13,000	270	1,305
Colusa.....	175,000	200,000	30,000	500,000	16,870	330,000	150,000	25,000	10,000
Contra Costa.....	124,559	69,739	51,041	778,619	15,172	354,460	96,348	69,000	13,107
Del Norte.....	9,086	2,311	630	7,102	97	2,310	1,804	343	80
El Dorado.....	88,311	15,225	904	10,674	257	2,670	15,225	904	267
Fresno.....	16,375	19,280	3,650	52,370	7,340	136,800	19,865	4,768	6,473
Humboldt.....	35,241	13,576	1,127	33,940	562	28,371	13,800	1,250	745
Inyo.....	2,000	1,500	280	2,000	300	2,500	1,000	250	300
Kern.....	4,835	3,200	687	20,610	1,251	37,530	2,700	500	300
Klamath.....	4,890	1,935	180	4,700	70	900	2,100	200	100
Lake.....	59,596	10,739	4,704	334,049	47,030	152,438	12,000	5,000	4,900
Lassen.....	21,473	6,440	678	10,107	3,240	78,245	6,850	780	3,420
Los Angeles.....	25,400	35,600	2,600	60,400	11,000	330,000	47,000	300	16,000
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	24,325	5,500	935	4,000	1,900	4,950	5,600	960	2,000
Merced.....	190,000	80,000	25,000	300,000	15,600	200,000	84,000	26,000	16,000

Merced	145,000	90,000	60,000	450,000	18,000	216,000	98,000	62,000	19,000
Mono.....	4,525	1,200	299	3,881	601	13,203	1,800	310	620
Monterey	138,863	97,874	65,215	456,890	24,860	968,800	109,354	68,327	34,412
Napa	104,000	40,795	34,675	450,775	3,280	72,160	42,000	34,075	3,130
Nevada.....	12,643	6,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,112	.....	.....
Placer.....	78,175	29,635	10,000	130,000	2,200	33,000	26,000	9,000	2,000
Plumas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	276,485	73,957	8,980	128,315	30,044	600,156	69,700	9,805	36,178
San Bernardino...	20,000	16,500	3,000	25,000	6,500	75,000	19,500	2,400	12,500
San Diego.....	8,700	17,000	2,000	3,800	3,200	7,000	16,000	2,100	3,300
San Francisco.....	13,420	2,000	5	1,000	103	2,550	3,282	8	90
San Joaquin.....	275,000	200,000	117,000	1,521,000	29,640	622,482	235,000	150,000	40,000
San Luis Obispo...	98,710	17,682	7,013	153,270	1,255	51,168	18,000	7,100	1,300
San Mateo.....	150,000	85,000	15,000	450,000	15,000	500,000	85,000	15,000	15,000
Santa Barbara.....	45,002	42,006	5,988	8,786	10,546	210,920	44,000	5,900	11,000
Santa Clara.....	489,000	149,000	95,000	1,950,670	12,500	260,175	151,620	97,000	11,300
Santa Cruz.....	52,195	16,994	7,647	107,439	2,804	89,140	17,500	8,000	4,000
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	17,810	2,018	492	9,474	790	19,154	2,030	495	795
Siskiyou.....	65,840	24,680	7,210	134,890	1,972	51,442	26,000	8,000	2,000
Solano.....	276,429	245,684	125,310	1,827,642	12,560	376,800	250,000	128,000	13,500
Sonoma.....	450,679	247,520	124,275	1,864,125	16,200	324,160	248,520	125,000	16,500
Stanislaus.....	62,000	250,000	195,000	3,060,000	50,000	990,000	300,000	250,000	50,000
Sutter.....	150,100	74,943	49,300	788,869	18,525	461,125	83,627	54,086	20,221
Tehama	91,210	30,709	17,606	400,000	9,100	19,000	35,000	21,000	10,000
Trinity	15,273	4,284	1,287	11,576	150	2,995	5,633	2,200	200
Tulare.....	30,000	20,000	2,500	62,500	2,000	51,200	25,000	3,500	2,500
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo	123,773	95,000	68,226	1,159,821	13,916	278,320	100,000	70,500	15,500
Yuba	85,700	47,300	8,200	116,850	13,520	229,300	52,800	8,755	14,800
Totals	4,564,064	2,596,612	1,263,010	19,041,190	471,785	9,045,225	2,634,813	1,390,466	466,963

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	3,240	98,460	137	2,510	562	13,180	17	204	166	4,038
Alpine.....	200	5,000	10	200	35	1,500	10	200	20	400
Amador.....	10	250	.....	.....	1,050	20,240	4	80	15	340
Butte.....	700	10,000	700	14,700	300	11,000	.....	.....	70	1,400
Calaveras.....	19	72	Very little.	.....	250	6,780	.....	.....	A little for private use.	.....
Colusa.....	24	480	.....	.....	80	2,330	.....	.....	88	.....
Contra Costa.....	1,803	48,805	60	1,700	74	960	.....	.....	20	340
Del Norte.....	624	15,800	1	15	8	160	.....	.....	140	2,651
El Dorado.....	97	332	50	409	10	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	12	485	22	500	476	12,340	6	150	3	85
Humboldt.....	3,793	183,420	.....	.....	258	7,860	5	100	1,058	63,830
Inyo.....	25	300	10	50	325	3,000	3	15	1	10
Kern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	14,221	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	100	1,700	.....	.....	50	700	.....	.....	30	870
Lake.....	224	5,305	5	129	745	10,702	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
Lassen.....	1,246	35,138	48	882	18	619	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	200	2,000	70	2,100	9,900	425,700	70	2,100	60	1,500
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	190	350	125	215	28	360	.....	.....	3	90
Mendocino.....	Cut for hay.	.....	.....	.....	1,000	20,000	.....	.....	500	15,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Bushels	Acres.....	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres.....	Bushels
Alameda.....	.....	.....	599	5,975	.....	.....	1,013	72,640	.....	.....
Alpine .....	.....	.....	10	200	.....	.....	150	12,000	.....	.....
Amador.....	2	480	30	340	.....	.....	140	9,540	8	1,450
Butte.....	20	42,000	50	1,400	.....	.....	150	21,300	40	4,000
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	10	300	.....	.....	70	6,200	3	150
Colusa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,523	6	300
Contra Costa.....	.....	.....	160	3,000	.....	.....	88	8,550	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	5	140	.....	.....	138	20,865	.....	.....
El Dorado .....	.....	.....	18	410	.....	.....	20	2,190	.....	.....
Fresno.....	1	1,200	7	130	.....	.....	40	7,460	6	940
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	2	65	.....	.....	2,347	635,385	.....	.....
Inyo.....	.....	.....	6	60	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....
Kern.....	2	3,000	25	750	.....	.....	30	4,200	5	500
Klamath.....	.....	.....	20	600	.....	.....	60	2,000	.....	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....	4	117	.....	.....	31	3,041	.....	.....
Lassen .....	.....	.....	2	42	.....	.....	31	6,480	.....	.....
Los Angeles	75	68,500	1,500	29,800	60	.....	1,300	111,800	120	9,000
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	4	140	.....	.....	54	2,400	5	100
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	450,000	.....	.....

Merced	65	2,080	.....	.....	60	8,250	40	2,800
Mono.....	4	70	.....	.....	60	3,920	.....	.....
Monterey	976	47,300	.....	.....	2,254	224,700	.....	.....
Napa.....	6	190	.....	.....	25	3,250	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	600	.....	.....
Placer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	15,212	.....	.....
Plumas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	11	8,260	.....	.....	452	50,113	528	74,082
San Bernardino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	4,500	14	1,700
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	5,780	25	1,400
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620	178,200	44	3,080
San Joaquin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	23,150	6	992
San Luis Obispo.....	5	2,500	.....	2	1,169	98,730	24	1,920
San Mateo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	600,000	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	18,000	.....	.....
Santa Clara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	105,400	.....	.....
Santa Cruz .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	41,300	4	5,000
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	7,110	.....	.....
Siskiyou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	41,674	.....	.....
Solano	3	1,500	.....	.....	250	12,000	23	690
Sonoma	4	3,000	.....	.....	5,600	260,300	5	260
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter	3	not weighed.	.....	75	38	3,000	61	4,800
Tehama.....	50	12,000	.....	.....	65	10,140	20	4,000
Trinity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	14,965	.....	.....
Tulare	1	320	.....	.....	53	5,000	27	1,375
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	45	67,000	.....	.....	325	32,065	140	13,860
Yuba	6	9,000	.....	100	140	14,500	22	2,300
Totals	228	215,760	.....	237	30,407	3,161,356	1,172	134,699

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		BEETS.
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres	Tons	Acres	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres	Pounds.....	Tons
Alameda.....	293	25,108	7,465	12,474	375	68,600	5	1,870	.....	.....	1,295
Alpine	4	200	500	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Amador	20	1,470	7,420	7,150	.....	.....	16	8,210	.....	.....	24
Butte	150	6,900	8,000	6,408	.....	.....	5	15,000	5	3,000	300
Calaveras	5	160	5,300	5,180	.....	.....	See written report	.....	.....	.....	2
Colusa.....	.....	.....	3,000	10,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,000	.....
Contra Costa.....	26	3,220	13,881	18,612	2	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,198
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	524	706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	5,479	4,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno	2	275	1,200	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Humboldt.....	3	285	2,780	5,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Inyo	5	250	200	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Kern	3	700	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	24
Klamath	3	70	1,420	4,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	†	40	3,565	5,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Lassen	3	324	3,183	5,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Los Angeles..	65	8,100	1,600	4,700	1	.....	34	19,000	30	22,500	90
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa	-3	270	7,000	9,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	110	7
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	200	200,000	.....	.....	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips.....	Tons of pumpkins and squashes.....	COTTON.		Pounds of silk cocoons..	Acres of broomcorn.....	Pounds of butter.....	Pounds of cheese.....	Pounds of wool.....	Pounds of honey.....
			Acres.....	Pounds.....						
Alameda.....	32	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,355	4,218	215,775	3,320
Alpine.....	35	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	2,500	250,000	500
Amador.....	4	38	.....	.....	20	45	21,240	1,090	41,258	6,240
Butte.....	110	200	.....	.....	.....	90	150,000	9,000	360,000	20,000
Calaveras.....	2	18	.....	.....	.....	20	18,700	1,000	472,319	14,200
Colusa.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	32,117	500	900,000	2,640
Contra Costa.....	820	1,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	229,805	36,960	121,465	15,400
Del Norte.....	45	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,620	.....	3,100	2,675
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,262	16,290	14,500	3,840
Fresno.....	6	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,650	2,000	436,700	14,375
Humboldt.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,340	1,875	26,000	3,650
Inyo.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	150
Kern.....	12	300	.....	.....	.....	1	6,000	.....	416,000	6,000
Klamath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	460
Lake.....	4	2,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,728	53,381	48,856	3,550
Lassen.....	8	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,350	3,600	965	10
Los Angeles.....	16	2,200	.....	.....	1,000	70	30,500	11,000	1,202,300	118,800
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	380	27,273	110
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	8,000	300,060	10,000

Merced.....	200	.....	.....	.....	11,500	1,800	631,713	20,300
Mono.....	12	.....	.....	.....	28,050	3,750	5,100	50
Monterey.....	550	.....	.....	.....	111,400	1,613,000	536,290	53,000
Napa.....	240	.....	.....	.....	200,000	2,250	22,550	6,000
Nevada.....	35	.....	600	.....	10,300	1,000	.....	2,700
Placer.....	20	.....	.....	.....	9,350	2,500	7,600	10,000
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	2,624	.....	1,500	178	254,200	23,060	295,565	24,073
San Bernardino.....	750	.....	.....	25	24,500	2,950	76,500	38,650
San Diego.....	750	.....	40	3	6,450	4,500	75,000	1,500
San Francisco.....	75	.....	.....	.....	11,500	16,000	.....	200
San Joaquin.....	40	.....	.....	.....	240,000	20,000	157,860	2,500
San Luis Obispo.....	172	.....	.....	1	296,400	327,425	498,760	22,160
San Mateo.....	10	.....	.....	.....	225,000	250,000	.....	1,500
Santa Barbara.....	395	.....	450	.....	10,034	30,990	743,528	6,420
Santa Clara.....	2,175	.....	375	.....	375,450	1,675,000	47,310	6,120
Santa Cruz.....	1,150	.....	.....	.....	81,300	4,000	.....	1,260
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	8	.....	.....	.....	65,200	12,500	.....	2,820
Siskiyou.....	64	.....	.....	3	76,482	14,982	35,300	3,486
Solano.....	15	.....	.....	.....	19,705	20,681	218,770	4,000
Sonoma.....	1,580	.....	.....	.....	640,740	240,820	150,870	2,325
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,650	1,800	1,146,000	150,000
Sutter.....	.....	.....	50	.....	70,000	5,800	117,792	.....
Tehama.....	12	.....	.....	.....	25,400	2,400	510,500	2,000
Trinity.....	87	.....	.....	87	19,500	600	9,000	800
Tulare.....	78	.....	.....	3	8,150	2,000	872,670	1,100
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	675	.....	.....	.....	170,000	1,200	205,940	9,500
Yuba.....	340	.....	.....	10	63,000	4,400	67,000	4,270
Totals.....	20,142	.....	4,035	580½	4,166,928	4,537,202	11,268,123	602,654

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of apple trees...	Number of peach trees...	Number of pear trees.....	Number of plum trees ...	Number of cherry trees..	Number of nectarine trees.....	Number of quince trees..	Number of apricot trees.	Number of fig trees.....	Number of lemon trees..
Alameda.....	86,615	13,595	35,568	21,264	28,780	962	1,992	3,566	1,015	38
Alpine.....	500	200	50	25	25	10	20	25	.....	.....
Amador.....	34,850	20,200	12,460	3,150	1,820	860	1,250	730	1,050	40
Butte.....	30,000	30,200	5,080	3,000	1,010	890	320	732	580	.....
Calaveras.....	21,900	16,400	5,360	3,100	1,166	728	52	.....	400	10
Colusa.....	500	500	300	100	100	50	100	100	200	.....
Contra Costa.....	34,842	18,845	8,696	3,481	3,025	284	1,584	732	686	35
Del Norte.....	9,218	206	504	527	347	15	20	5	6	2
El Dorado.....	87,864	41,611	10,636	5,719	2,511	753	982	596	839	2
Fresno.....	1,845	3,172	434	78	75	43	57	152	203	.....
Humboldt.....	49,150	520	971	2,185	1,275	10	95	20	5	3
Inyo.....	300	500	20	20	15	25	.....	25	10	.....
Kern.....	135	500	50	75	50	70	10	100	100	6
Klamath.....	3,200	1,600	200	400	105	61	43	37	.....	.....
Lake.....	10,365	5,023	965	884	424	110	121	95	86	.....
Lassen.....	4,232	2,395	332	434	59	27	71	163	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	7,100	11,500	5,200	200	150	300	1,100	1,850	2,000	3,700
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	6,000	6,890	870	400	220	75	125	350	275	.....
Mendocino.....	5,000	20,000	2,000	1,800	1,200	100	100	100	.....	.....

Merced.....	20,000	16,000	3,200	1,400	375	160	85	480	640	75
Mono.....	500	126	4	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey	28,735	13,412	19,930	2,418	1,003	513	91	1,120	168	42
Napa.....	58,000	25,000	17,350	5,700	7,840	830	1,320	1,835	780	25
Nevada.....	21,370	10,865	3,500	2,460	1,456	660	465	1,008	341	.....
Placer.....	31,000	18,000	11,000	25,000	1,200	900	2,000	400	2,100	40
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	89,298	88,927	25,842	14,053	3,960	3,565	3,791	12,054	4,781	127
San Bernardino.....	7,450	13,500	750	1,320	80	350	250	720	525	320
San Diego.....	3,500	1,355	780	230	247	95	130	950	575	1,280
San Francisco.....	3,600	150	800	34	26	370	280	984	43	.....
San Joaquin.....	47,000	35,000	9,000	6,000	1,250	1,000	1,000	2,750	3,500	12
San Luis Obispo.....	4,750	1,630	1,200	620	250	125	340	225	175	65
San Mateo.....	15,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	50	20
Santa Barbara.....	24,789	13,113	8,420	1,224	2,835	1,028	3,500	4,915	8,002	1,320
Santa Clara.....	890,200	75,300	69,290	23,270	16,950	1,225	7,897	8,120	1,670	25
Santa Cruz.....	37,293	3,814	4,169	3,115	1,666	65	320	649	142	5
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	7,628	4,950	972	380	372	49	98	38	11	1
Siskiyou.....	35,482	15,675	2,004	1,572	1,216	486	506	487	47	.....
Solano.....	25,150	20,392	10,684	5,687	3,796	298	387	9,863	4,286	25
Sonoma.....	257,650	50,900	12,460	35,900	6,850	850	3,300	1,509	1,300	.....
Stanislaus.....	3,011	6,375	727	543	180	109	36	553	364	.....
Sutter.....	20,000	21,125	4,055	2,391	588	1,028	839	1,977	1,662	22
Tehama.....	9,000	30,000	2,500	1,800	300	900	200	1,400	500	7
Trinity.....	6,080	4,260	2,348	1,367	583	301	176	295	12	2
Tulare.....	15,000	23,500	6,515	3,115	504	852	3,415	6,938	1,415	539
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	42,971	52,440	17,484	5,758	2,800	1,976	1,178	1,938	2,767	9
Yuba.....	37,200	26,500	8,500	5,750	1,890	2,220	2,800	4,530	2,344	54
Totals.....	2,180,273	767,666	334,680	199,043	101,574	26,328	42,896	76,116	45,655	7,851

TABLE OF STATISTICS--Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of orange trees..	Number of olive trees.....	Number of prune trees...	Number of mulberry trees	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees..	Number of gooseberry bushes	Number of raspberry bushes	Number of strawberry vines.....	Number of grape vines...
Alameda.....	23	251	4,120	120	9,249	1,662	43,739	725,882	5,758,860	136,148
Alpine.....	160	16	180	5,000	1,075	475	500	300	500	300
Amador.....	230	240	11	402	900	40	12,940	16,220	70,940	1,683,000
Butte.....	28	2	45	700	100	903	7,000	2,000	1,500,000	807,000
Calaveras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3,300	25,000	700,017	107,063
Colusa.....	82	100	108	6,059	324	2,403	4,805	5,100	.....	5,000
Contra Costa.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	19	886	25,530	520	362,680
Del Norte.....	14	3	252	63,400	385	377	7,104	16,206	9,400	10
El Dorado.....	35	.....	26	.....	12	94	.....	.....	150,834	1,357,895
Fresno.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	60	3,317	41,690	6,320	14,680
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	50	100	55,740	345
Inyo.....	18	5	3	20	2	20	1,000	500	200	1,000
Kern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	800	7,000	33,000	3,000
Klamath.....	6	1	17	23	136	106	370	478	12,000	980
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	372	4,417	5,202	11,314
Lassen.....	34,000	2,000	75	250,000	550	5,100	1,000	6,000	28,938	2,158
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,000	3,925,000
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	1	.....	.....	89	35	.....	570	1,780	2,123,000	120,000
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,500	12,000	25,000

Merced.....				6,014	45	30	65	25	38,000	492,140
Mono.....							130	241	2,614	.....
Monterey.....		38	203	261	337	128	2,000	2,500	250,000	180,500
Napa.....	25		145	52,015	380	800	8,100	520	4,550	1,700,500
Nevada.....	20			69,000	361	78	1,900	7,800	31,500	80,750
*Placer.....	29		250	2,700	600	225	1,200	40,000	133,420	617,618
Plumas.....										.....
Sacramento.....	174	162	478	375,101	2,293	7,548	5,420	16,417	346,981	1,718,914
San Bernardino....	720	80	350	1,000	650	820	500	7,000	10,500	481,450
San Diego.....	2,835	750		2,480	149	380	289	500	1,300	85,000
San Francisco.....							18,000	600	22,000	15,000
San Joaquin.....	30	6	300	250	500	475	3,250	2,000	30,000	675,000
San Luis Obispo...	20	315	20	175	25	215	700	600	37,000	53,700
San Mateo.....	10	20	100	25,000	500	500	1,000	1,000	200,000	15,000
Santa Barbara.....	1,521	25,004	2,212	15,431	14,565	6,470	5,750	940	35,750	396,518
Santa Clara.....	167	155	2,375	12,500	525	1,870	20,150	2,750	2,775,000	1,000,000
Santa Cruz.....	30	28	235	3,025	32	560	2,149	12,200	1,000,000	264,000
Shasta.....										.....
Sierra.....	1		16	20	10	19	1,964	8,400	4,760	9,600
Siskiyou.....			41	9,415	46	137	10,740	7,944	50,807	47,900
Solano.....	75	15	175	19,764	2,561	3,769	10,469	646	1,960	1,128,000
Sonoma.....	10		275	500	2,620	420	12,900	3,020	127,120	3,240,520
Stanislaus.....	10				25			2,500	25,000	150,000
Sutter.....	3		48	32,429	290	452	393	279	2,475	273,102
Tehama.....	10	5	20	17	79	23	600	100	400,000	210,560
Trinity.....					22	15	3,465	18,759	109,345	40,870
Tulare.....	108	55	41	1,890	481	1,775	397	1,290	41,700	256,200
Tuolumne.....										.....
Yolo.....	8	14	309	650,000	1,136	750	560	101	11,075	377,400
Yuba.....	130	38	44	5,000	690	646	7,000	12,400	127,000	475,000
Totals.....	40,534	29,303	12,474	1,609,822	41,815	39,438	207,844	1,030,265	16,431,328	22,548,315

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of wine.....	Gallons of brandy....	Number of horses.....	Number of mules.....	Number of asses	Number of cows.....	Number of calves.....	Number of beef cattle	Number of oxen	Total number of neat cattle.....
Alameda.....	3,080	500	6,525	733	11	4,063	2,462	1,881	327	16,002
Alpine.....	.....	.....	400	25	2	1,000	800	400	200	2,400
Amador.....	97,240	1,450	2,240	230	36	2,190	1,640	2,090	340	6,260
Butte.....	8,000	500	7,000	900	150	2,985	3,800	3,200	200	10,185
Calaveras	10,000	37,500	2,500	210	39	2,001	1,513	2,370	272	6,155
Colusa.....	.....	.....	6,402	610	38	2,429	2,000	6,000	10	17,489
Contra Costa.....	66,470	.....	6,751	541	40	8,677	6,356	2,922	62	24,033
Del Norte .....	.....	.....	693	69	3	811	601	1,172	158	2,742
El Dorado.....	133,985	6,400	2,315	160	41	3,260	2,660	3,884	255	10,059
Fresno.....	.....	.....	5,327	460	72	53,304	14,256	9,650	460	77,670
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	5,857	650	16	9,218	6,825	3,189	560	25,912
Inyo.....	.....	.....	798	134	53	203	30	798	52	1,083
Kern.....	.....	.....	4,051	260	212	20,042	20,042	2,951	254	63,231
Klamath.....	.....	.....	450	100	14	700	500	1,500	90	2,290
Lake.....	.....	.....	4,331	124	11	1,444	1,363	718	24	3,549
Lassen.....	.....	.....	1,984	201	4	2,647	2,357	7,180	77	12,261
Los Angeles.....	1,132,300	26,000	13,200	2,700	270	3,500	3,300	17,100	500	24,400
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	10,000	1,900	1,510	224	76	1,400	1,400	5,000	300	8,100
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	10,000	3,500	40	15,000	10,000	3,000	800	28,800

Merced	35,000	2,000	3,513	289	11	602	13,794	28,860	35	43,290
Mono .....	.....	.....	815	87	25	834	.....	3,203	173	4,853
Monterey	5,200	700	7,409	376	15	7,716	4,068	17,774	61	29,610
Napa	94,320	30,420	5,420	510	50	3,370	2,520	3,875	116	9,881
Nevada	20,250	1,000	2,257	153	4	2,650	1,618	500	668	4,936
Placer	125,000	5,000	1,832	181	15	876	850	1,100	510	3,236
Plumas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento	87,536	6,197	7,711	470	113	7,430	5,805	4,599	215	18,059
San Bernardino	76,400	12,316	6,500	550	50	2,875	2,530	10,850	240	16,495
San Diego	3,000	.....	9,730	831	78	3,050	2,986	22,527	546	29,109
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	9,000	180	5	3,150	120	130	40	3,440
San Joaquin	35,250	2,684	13,475	1,000	10	4,250	4,500	7,250	300	16,300
San Luis Obispo .....	.....	.....	8,618	296	43	4,730	Included in San Joaquin	19,635	145	24,510
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	3,117	247	22	6,218	1,560	1,090	183	12,440
Santa Barbara	25,000	590	3,593	425	35	2,299	1,564	4,274	95	8,232
Santa Clara	45,000	500	9,265	997	5	5,767	3,215	1,800	612	21,661
Santa Cruz	5,000	.....	1,820	120	12	1,720	1,500	2,119	430	5,769
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	950	.....	846	180	30	1,635	1,398	535	239	3,807
Siskiyou	4,400	.....	6,914	1,284	38	4,860	3,400	22,426	400	31,086
Solano	76,829	.....	6,856	1,125	7	3,941	3,150	5,285	75	12,451
Sonoma	350,280	3,125	11,662	1,036	27	10,786	7,650	19,104	410	37,940
Stanislaus	9,150	900	5,344	1,013	40	1,780	1,650	1,686	20	5,136
Sutter	40,072	4,106	5,476	505	12	3,395	1,428	4,114	102	9,839
Tehama	22,000	400	7,100	410	7	5,600	2,800	1,200	96	9,696
Trinity	506	340	613	195	2	1,200	1,008	2,700	204	5,212
Tulare	20,560	5,000	9,647	516	58	15,640	12,432	33,013	370	61,455
Tuolumne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo	28,980	500	6,669	1,125	14	2,975	2,200	2,700	25	7,900
Yuba	64,800	3,900	3,590	352	10	3,380	2,320	3,013	94	8,807
Totals	2,636,558	161,015	241,146	26,284	1,866	247,603	168,614	300,367	11,345	787,771

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats.....	Number of hogs.....	Number of chickens.....	Number of turkeys.....	Number of geese.....	Number of ducks.....	Number of hives of bees.
Alameda.....	45,276	.....	34,772	51,051	3,791	971	7,642	318
Alpine.....	75,000	500	500	1,000	300	25	150	50
Amador.....	13,440	440	5,680	13,675	1,860	1,050	740	937
Butte.....	75,000	100	17,000	350,000	6,000	2,100	1,300	1,062
Calaveras.....	27,900	2,097	6,800	14,700	1,400	480	1,019	387
Colusa.....	176,321	50	30,000	20,000	10,000	500	600	500
Contra Costa.....	28,844	30	14,386	20,678	1,436	837	1,030	689
Del Norte.....	700	.....	1,020	3,264	48	172	138	158
El Dorado.....	9,158	572	4,540	10,579	736	394	422	694
Fresno.....	104,850	900	22,480	8,575	1,150	60	1,300	650
Humboldt.....	8,718	30	8,720	18,127	920	212	235	367
Inyo.....	450	.....	327	3,000	300	.....	50	20
Kern.....	144,809	60	3,031	10,000	150	40	300	150
Klamath.....	25	.....	850	2,470	9	20	15	40
Lake.....	11,885	.....	8,927	18,402	3,891	410	353	360
Lassen.....	2,610	.....	855	6,139	185	4	156	1
Los Angeles.....	437,200	4	5,000	36,500	1,700	600	2,200	1,980
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	21,800	1,200	9,600	13,500	1,173	200	1,200	4
Mendocino.....	200,000	.....	25,000	13,000	1,250	200	1,000	1,000

Merced.....	122,083	11,296	26,008	2,495	626	2,180	1,142
Mon.....	8,586	203	2,210	37	20	197	4
Monterey.....	177,390	1,300	43,800	630	850	1,200	2,512
Napa.....	8,300	11,000	19,370	5,750	420	2,200	400
Nevada.....	2,270	2,540	5,700	2,500	300	269	269
Placer.....	27,000	9,080	15,640	21,000	300	700	1,000
Plumas.....							
Sacramento.....	102,698	634	34,488	8,972	1,572	1,805	2,350
San Bernardino.....	50,840	44	10,850	520	354	1,845	1,020
San Diego.....	39,372	604	14,800	300	140	200	375
San Francisco.....	250	300	2,760	1,040	725	442	29
San Joaquin.....	36,543	1,205	80,000	10,000	2,000	2,500	1,600
San Luis Obispo.....	137,690	772	87,600	1,250	212	425	935
San Mateo.....	891	17	2,136	400	200	900	300
Santa Barbara.....	163,382	290	30,622	537	125	825	650
Santa Clara.....	32,370	1,650	95,975	1,350	7,000	3,520	1,625
Santa Cruz.....	335	250	6,850	290	260	400	288
Shasta.....							
Sierra.....	636	1	7,872	178	81	304	113
Siskiyou.....	15,610		20,120	710	392	628	784
Solano.....	43,754	30	75,670	12,846	1,575	3,286	450
Sonoma.....	50,300	125	49,275	2,430	5,250	4,880	395
Stanislaus.....	191,000		47,000	7,477	1,384	2,500	500
Sutter.....	29,448						
Tehama.....	135,000	97	20,000	2,000	400	300	200
Trinity.....	2,002		1,465	518	105	95	402
Tulare.....	158,631	4	630	160	62	91	560
Tuolumne.....							
Yolo.....	41,188		48,790	7,600	670	382	856
Yuba.....	19,398	265	23,820	12,634	580	2,330	733
Totals.....	2,975,753	13,589	1,394,975	139,923	33,928	54,254	28,854

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made....	Bushels of corn ground..	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed....	No. of shingles made....
	Steam power.....	Run of stones....	Water power.....	Run of stones....			Steam power.....	Water power.....		
Alameda.....	5	24	2	3	36,472	21,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alpine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,000,000	400,000
Amador	1	3	1	2	5,600	6,460	7	.....	5,630,000	175,000
Butte	1	3	3	7	125,000	50,000	12	.....	4,500,000	600,000
Calaveras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1,900,000	7,000
Colusa	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	4	11	.....	.....	35,000	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	1	1	1	2	440	60	3	2	1,204,000	50,000
El Dorado.....	1	2	1	1	30,000	.....	15	10	8,940,000	224,000
Fresno.....	.....	.....	1	2	300	275	3	.....	2,400,000	.....
Humboldt.....	1	1	2	2	2,850	480	7	2	40,000,000	16,000,000
Inyo.....	.....	.....	2	2	800	250	.....	1	500,000	200,000
Kern.....	.....	.....	2	2	1,200	300	4	1	700,000	60,000
Klamath.....	.....	.....	2	2	1,170	280	2	5	2,500,000	40,000
Lake.....	1	2	1	2	15,000	2,500	4	2	1,350,000	600,000
Lassen.....	.....	.....	2	3	3,600	500	.....	3	425,000	45,000
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	5	10	6,000	32,000	1	.....	10,000	.....
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2,200,000	300,000
Mendocino.....	2	2	3	4	25,000	500	15	5	45,000,000	10,000,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population	Registered voters....	Poll tax collected....
	Real estate....	Improvements	Personal property.....	Total valuation			
Alameda ..	\$8,089,150	\$1,532,560	\$2,164,671	\$11,786,381	24,000	4,200	\$7,402
Alpine	220,860	With real estate.	130,869	351,729	686	279	250
Amador	1,562,284	280,560	528,420	2,371,264	11,340	3,640	2,340
Butte*	654,513	301,841	1,658,035	2,614,389	14,609	2,943	5,236
Calaveras	558,741	With real estate.	527,106	1,085,847	8,845	1,929	2,810
Colusa*	1,897,556	With real estate.	2,014,934	3,912,490	6,000	2,003	1,000
Contra Costa	1,817,621	589,493	1,118,964	3,526,078	10,000	2,398	2,240
Del Norte	119,902	82,924	283,763	486,599	1,500	436	1,063
El Dorado	276,190	807,647	1,183,837	2,267,674	10,500	2,985	5,152
Fresno	1,619,596	86,715	1,307,297	3,013,608	3,200	758	552
Humboldt	594,415	430,645	1,090,170	2,115,230	8,000	1,749	2,307
Inyo	69,436	95,510	185,746	350,692	1,200	300	446
Kern..	653,190	104,251	1,249,005	2,006,446	2,000	849	526
Klamath	155,637	With real estate.	244,187	399,824	3,000	407	1,168
Lake	277,947	246,649	372,491	897,087	3,100	900	438
Lassen.....	185,915	With real estate.	385,441	571,356	1,300	330	285
Los Angeles.....	3,711,055	With real estate.	2,086,116	5,797,171	16,000	3,820	2,980
Marin*	1,797,193	With real estate.	920,410	2,717,603	6,900	1,335	2,546
Mariposa	194,870	437,480	525,563	1,157,913	6,000	2,100	1,962
Mendocino	497,287	176,587	1,562,890	2,236,764	10,000	1,800	2,100
Merced	1,032,818	With real estate.	163,988	1,106,806	2,820	817	558

Mono	39,410	65,450	211,636	316,496	500	225	206
Monterey	2,138,346	282,970	1,253,134	3,674,450	9,840	2,649	2,493
Napa	2,849,175	With real estate.	1,178,449	4,027,624	10,000	2,077	2,370
Nevada	3,451,913	With real estate.	2,409,152	5,861,065	20,000	6,952	4,050
Placer	1,834,748	With real estate.	1,645,460	3,480,208	11,500	6,028	6,968
Plumas*	612,138	With real estate.	589,692	1,201,830	5,000	1,175	.....
Sacramento.....	5,718,275	603,590	4,851,839	11,173,704	32,000	6,000	10,500
San Bernardino.....	703,301	19,332	474,637	1,197,270	6,800	1,381	518
San Diego.....	1,271,937	With real estate.	971,818	2,243,755	5,000	875	60
San Francisco	72,500,000	With real estate.	29,587,989	102,087,989	150,000	37,037	.....
San Joaquin.....	3,465,280	1,900,780	2,476,710	7,842,770	25,000	5,013	3,484
San Luis Obispo	1,249,865	208,510	897,230	2,355,605	5,600	1,352	365
San Mateo.....	1,579,941	19,040	343,050	1,942,031	6,000	1,446	801
Santa Barbara.....	841,868	With real estate.	626,267	1,468,135	6,000	1,347	660
Santa Clara	5,874,450	2,926,700	3,039,138	11,840,288	25,000	6,374	9,000
Santa Cruz.....	1,284,850	791,205	809,370	2,885,425	8,780	2,361	2,884
Shasta† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	762,395	290,185	647,492	2,000,072	5,800	2,280	3,680
Siskiyou	385,223	With real estate.	1,365,095	1,750,318	6,842	2,480	.....
Solano	2,986,482	1,324,327	1,803,813	6,114,622	21,000	4,087	4,529
Sonoma.....	4,112,208	164,100	2,268,757	6,545,067	22,000	5,350	6,828
Stanislaus.....	1,619,000	404,000	1,181,761	3,204,761	6,500	1,600	2,246
Sutter.....	1,112,434	358,913	934,948	2,406,295	5,300	1,525	1,494
Tehama.....	559,057	With per. prop'y.	1,499,380	2,058,437	.....	900	3,000
Trinity	60,795	184,210	340,000	585,005	3,250	860	1,000
Tulare	1,545,418	With real estate.	1,908,209	3,453,627	10,000	1,780	780
Tuolumne*	625,079	With real estate.	552,170	1,177,249	8,500	2,117	1,958
Yolo	1,946,434	590,470	2,041,241	4,578,145	15,360	3,841	4,200
Yuba.....	860,645	1,353,470	1,852,040	4,066,155	10,831	3,313	4,429
Totals	\$147,976,843	\$16,660,114	\$87,764,380	\$252,401,337	594,003	147,443	\$121,864

* Taken from last year's report; no report received this year.

† No report last year; no report this year.

This county should elect better Assessors.

APPENDIX.

1869-70.

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REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

ALPINE COUNTY.

H. J. WARD.....County Assessor.

MARKLEEVILLE, October 5th, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the duties of my office, I herewith transmit to you my annual report of the statistics of Alpine County. I have endeavored to be as correct as possible. You will see in my report that I have put down ninety-five thousand head of sheep; there are that many kept in this county during the summer months and sheared here in the fall, but they are all assessed before they leave the valley counties. The same may be said of a great deal of other kinds of stock. Large herds of cows are kept here during the summer, and large quantities of butter made; still, this county derives little or no benefit from it. This I consider very unjust, as the most of the land in this county is valuable only for grazing purposes. The quartz mines in this county have, as yet, been but very little developed, but some of them are being energetically worked, with promising results. The lumber and cord wood interest is quite an item in our county; there are large quantities of wood and timber cut and floated down the Carson River for the Nevada market.

As the Supervisors do not meet until November, it is impossible for me to obtain their approval of my report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. WARD,
Assessor, Alpine County.

AMADOR COUNTY.

J. W. SURFACE.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, August 5th, 1870. }Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In conformity to the law, and in compliance with your circular, I herewith submit my annual and statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

The assessed value of the taxable property is much larger than that of last year, arising principally from the fact of the assessment of the quartz mines in our county. The agricultural portion of the county is increasing in value; the only obstacle now in the way of our farming interests is that of the Arroyo Seco grant, which is located in the western and best farming portion of our county.

The quartz mining interest is in a very prosperous condition. There are several mines, viz: the Oneida, Keystone, Amador, Potosi, Zeile and Kennedy Quartz Mining Companies, all at work, with fair remuneration.

Considerable interest is manifested on the part of our citizens in the matter of pre-emption. The survey having been made, and our land being in market, the necessary steps are being taken by the settlers to pre-empt their land, with a view to making, in most instances, for themselves a permanent home.

The vinicultural interest is arresting the attention of our citizens, and we already have some very valuable and extensive vineyards, which yield handsomely.

One of the leading interests in the stock raising business is that of sheep, the annual "clip" amounting to about fifty thousand pounds of wool.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. SURFACE,
County Assessor, Amador County.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

JOHN L. GIBSON.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
November 1st, 1870. }Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law, and my duty as Assessor, I transmit, inclosed to you, my annual report and statistics of this county for the year eighteen hundred and seventy. This being my first year in office, I trust you will excuse me for not having my report in sooner.

A large part, I may say four-fifths, of my report is correct; but there

are many instances in which they are only approximately so. This is caused by the great reticence of the persons assessed, who, in many instances, refused to give any information whatever; alleging, as an excuse, that the "census taker" had been around, and in others, that they were taxed on enough already.

No one in the county has made a specialty of hops, though the soil and climate are well adapted for raising them. This is proven from the fact, that in many parts of the county the citizens raise enough for their own use, and nothing is more common than to see our valley and mountain cottages shaded by the hop vine.

The number of sheep in my report will appear large; they were put down, because they were in the county while I was assessing, but their owners do not all pay taxes in Calaveras County. It has been the custom of sheep owners to keep their sheep in other counties until about the first of April, especially San Joaquin and Stanislaus, get their sheep assessed, and, immediately after, they may be seen foraging upon tax-ridden Calaveras, commencing in the Salt Spring Valley, and gradually eating their way through the full length of the county, halting between the Big Trees and the line of Alpine County.

Our public lands are being surveyed at this date, and the corps of surveyors are now on Bear Mountain. The lands will be entered immediately, by good, honest, hard working and bona fide settlers.

Several companies have also had their quartz claims surveyed, to the end of obtaining a fee simple.

Our telegraph lines consist of wires from Mokelumne River to Mokelumne Hill, three miles; thence to San Andreas, nine miles; thence to Copperopolis, sixteen miles; thence to Stanislaus River, six miles; also, from Murphy's to Stanislaus River, seven miles.

We have four breweries, but I could not obtain correct information of the number of gallons of beer; they had kept no account, and only brewed for the neighborhood, except Mokelumne Hill Brewery, which is doing a large business.

There are many hundred gallons of vinegar made in the county. I was told, while assessing, that vinegar would become an article of export.

Many persons are beginning to plant vineyards, for it has become a demonstrated fact, that the soil and climate of this county, from the western boundary, over the valleys, up the hill sides, and as far into the Sierras as Murphy's, San Andreas and Mokelumne Hill, produce the best of grapes, which make the best of wine and brandy.

The placer mines of this county are "things of the past." True, now and then, in one's journeyings, you will startle some old "forty-niner," in his secluded ravine, with pick, pan and shovel, mayhap a rocker; now and then, a squad of Celestials working, for the twentieth time, old tailings. But if the bright yield of placer mines has paled, we are content with the more resplendent glories of cement and quartz; of the first, we are but in our infancy. About ten months ago, Eaves, Carin, Driscoll & Company commenced prospecting in the burnt district of San Andreas. At the depth of forty-five feet they were rewarded by a lead of cemented gravel, thirty-five feet in width, and from five to eight feet in depth; where it begins or ends, none can tell. Finding the cement to pay with an arastra, they put up a wheel and crushing mill of five stamps. It is now a success, paying twenty-two hundred dollars per run of two weeks. Three other companies have struck the extension.

We have now good prospects in quartz, from James Tulloch's claim, near Copperopolis, in Salt Spring Valley. It may seem invidious to particularize, so I will only mention those which have been so far prospected as to prove themselves paying claims: Around Railroad Flat and Independence good quartz abounds; at the first place, the Petticoat claim is well prospected, and pays rich; at the latter, the claim of Lewis Brothers is immensely prolific, and warranting the owners in placing good works thereon. Lower Rich Gulch boasts of two good claims, the Palomo and Alexander mines, which are exceedingly well managed, and pay. In the Village of Angels are two mines, and about sixteen arastas; the arastras run by water power, and pay from three dollars to ten dollars per day, clear. The Stickler mine, on the main lode, is a good and paying claim; but the owners, not satisfied with doing well, persist in sinking. The Angels Quartz Mining Company, under the management of H. B. Potter, is being successfully worked.

There are many other claims contiguous and surrounding, which prospect well, but are lying idle for want of capital to prosecute the work of development. Men possessing the means seem loath to loan money on mines; instead, they invest in lands, which they keep lying idle, until necessity compels the borrower to pay exorbitant rates of interest; they seem more ready to loan money in any other pursuit than the development of the quartz interest, which is the only thing that will ever save the mining counties; the only thing that will give employment to men and increase the wealth of said counties, lower taxes, and give a healthy impetus to trade.

This is a voluminous subject, but I fear my report is too long already.

Yours, with respect,

JOHN L. GIBSON,
Assessor of Calaveras County.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

JAMES FOSTER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Martinez, October 31st, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Herewith find statistical report for this county. Owing to a large "subsequent assessment," I regret that I was unable to forward a reliable report at an earlier date, but I hope it may meet with your approval all the same. As the Board of Supervisors do not meet for another week, I forego their approval, lest the report should be too late for you. I have endeavored to make the statistics accurate, and believe them reliable. Trusting that they may be as satisfactory to you as they are gratifying to me,

I am yours, respectfully,

JAMES FOSTER,
County Assessor.

Per Deputy, A. P. NEEDLES.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

JACOB MARHOFFER.....County Assessor.

CRESCENT CITY, August 10th, 1870.

HON. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law, I herewith send you statistical report of the agricultural products of Del Norte County, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. It is as complete a report as could possibly be made, as I have been as zealous in collecting information for it as I was in assessing the property of the county.

You will notice that there is an increase in some branches of industry. The lumbering business is attracting attention in this county, and the production of lumber for eighteen hundred and seventy will be quite an increase on eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The crops of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine were quite fair, but a heavy rain, of three days' duration, when the grain was harvested and scattered over the fields, completely destroyed the greater portion, which caused us to depend on San Francisco for grain and flour this summer.

The grain land of the county has been in constant use, raising the same crop every year, for the last fifteen years, which has run out a good deal. The farmers, therefore, are mostly leaving their lands lying idle this year, so that there is less than usual cultivated in eighteen hundred and seventy.

Hoping that my report will prove satisfactory,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB MARHOFFER,
County Assessor, Del Norte County.

FRESNO COUNTY.

T. W. SIMPSON.....County Assessor.

MILLERTON, October 19th, 1870.

HON. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Herewith please find my statistical report for Fresno County. Owing to the vast area of our county, and to the fact that I am allowed only one deputy, whose time is constantly employed in the office here in Millerton, I found it impossible to complete said report before this date. Being unavoidably already behind schedule time, and our Board of Supervisors not being in session at this moment (they will meet on the

first Monday in November next), I am compelled to submit my report without the approval of the Board, but take the liberty to state that the same is in all respects true and correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SIMPSON,
Assessor of Fresno County.

INYO COUNTY.

G. W. BRADY.....County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, }
August 6th, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I herewith send annual report of the statistics of Inyo County. I have not been able to make a strictly accurate statement, but have approximated as closely as possible. This county has increased very rapidly in wealth and population since the assessment for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine was made. The assessment roll of this year shows about double the value of assessable property that there was last year. The county is in a prosperous condition generally. The report I send you is as accurate as can be made by a person who was not Assessor last year, and I hope will meet your approval.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. BRADY,
Assessor of Inyo County.

LAKE COUNTY.

E. H. NUNNALLY.....County Assessor.

LAKEPORT, August 22d, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the duties of my office, I herewith transmit to you my annual report of the statistics of Lake County. I have endeavored to be as correct as possible. The inclosed sheet will show the various products of the county. You will see that this county is increasing in wealth, although we have been at law with the Bensley Water Company, and have spent much time and money. This county would be much benefited if we could reclaim our swamp and overflowed land. The Redington Quicksilver Company has been improving largely

this year; the yield of metal has not been so large as last year. The Manhattan Quicksilver Company has not fairly got under way yet; they are experimenting with new machinery and condenser. I will give you a full report of the result next year. I think those two mines are a source of great wealth to the owners. Their assessed value, with stock and improvements, amounts to over eighty thousand dollars this year. There are indications in many places of cinnabar and copper ore in this county. Little Borax Lake is making some borax now; the old Borax Lake is doing nothing at present. There are several mineral springs here of great virtue. The springs have been examined by scientific men and pronounced very good. They cure the scab on sheep in a very short time, and are death on rheumatism and several other complaints.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

H. H. NUNNALLY,
Assessor of Lake County.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

JAMES A. JAMISON.....County Assessor.

UKIAH, July 20th, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: According to law, I herewith forward my statistical report for Mendocino County. I have endeavored to make my report correct in every particular, as near as possible.

You will see by my report, that the amount of land inclosed and in condition is much more than in any former year; this is chiefly owing to the large addition made to the population of the county during the last two years. The agricultural interests of this portion of California are now receiving the attention they so richly merit, and the crop of the present season is fully up to the average of those of former years.

Horticulture is now receiving much attention, and the larger fruits succeed remarkably well; the grape does not succeed well here, and but few vineyards are to be found in the county.

Mendocino County is remarkable for the extent and richness of her grazing land, and many cattle and sheep have been driven here from other portions of the State to pasture, which fact accounts for the large increase of live stock, particularly sheep.

The lumber business here has not been so prosperous during the past year as it has been heretofore, and many of the larger mills have been idle, awaiting a rise in the price of lumber. Railroad ties are made here, and exported in large quantities, many of them being shipped direct to foreign ports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. JAMISON.
Assessor Mendocino County.

MERCED COUNTY.

JAMES H. COXCounty Assessor.

SNELLINGS, September 21st, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : Inclosed find Assessor's statistical report, in accordance with orders and directions received from your office. The Board of Supervisors are not in session, and the full statistics could not be prepared in time to receive their approval, nor can they be reached at present, in time to forward to your office. The list has been prepared with great care, and it is believed to be mainly correct ; and in those particulars in which it is not exactly so, insurmountable obstacles have intervened to prevent.

Most truly yours,

JAMES H. COX,
Assessor Merced County.

By THOS. R. ROULHAC, Deputy.

NAPA COUNTY.

B. W. ARNOLD.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Napa County, }
October 8th, 1870.Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : I herewith send annual report of the statistics of Napa County, for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

There is little change in the industrial pursuits in this county, excepting a gradual increase in the number of vines, which is fast becoming one of our principal interests, in earlier years but little attention being paid to anything but the raising of wheat and barley, wheat being almost the only product raised for outside market ; and there is still but little variety in our agricultural products. The year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine was very unfavorable for crops of all kinds, both grain and grape crops being very light, and other fruits less than an average yield ; the present year being much more favorable, we have a good crop of wheat and barley, and an excellent crop of grapes ; and already having increased facilities, we will soon greatly increase our production of wine and brandy, which in time will become one of our principal interests.

We have no manufacturing establishments. We have one tannery, which is turning out a very good quality of leather. We have several quicksilver mines in course of development, which in time may be very valuable ; and, taking everything into consideration, I think that we have no cause to complain. Our population is continually on the increase, by emigration from other parts of the State, of people looking

for pleasant homes, as well as from natural causes; and having the best climate on the Pacific Coast, it has only to be known to be appreciated.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

B. W. ARNOLD,
Assessor, Napa County.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

LEVI ROSENER.....City and County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, August 1st, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR: Herewith I send you a statistical report of the agricultural products of the County of San Francisco, together with a report of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. In compiling this report I have experienced great difficulty, owing to the reluctance of manufacturers to give data concerning the result and prospect of their business, thus rendering this report necessarily incomplete :

Axle Grease Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	3
Men employed.....	11
Rosin used, barrels.....	1,200
Butter used, pounds	12,000
Tallow oil made, pounds.....	18,000
Parafine oil made, gallons	5,000
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$48,200

Billiard Table Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	3
Men employed.....	35
Tables made.....	144
Average value of each table.....	\$450
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$86,000

Bel lows Manufactory.

Manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	6
Steam engine, horse power.....	5
Value of manufacture.....	\$15,000

Box Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	9
Men employed.....	218
Lumber used (pine, fir, spruce), feet.....	6,400,000
Lumber used (Spanish cedar), feet.....	500,000
Straw boards used, tons.....	52
Steam engines, horse power.....	180
Aggregate value of manufacture....	\$396,000

Brass Foundries.

Manufactories.....	5
Men employed.....	80
Metal used annually, pounds.....	525,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$177,000
Steam engines, horse power.....	42

Breweries.

Manufactories.....	28
Men employed.....	212
Beer made, barrels.....	140,700

Broom Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	5
Men employed.....	35
Brooms made annually, dozen.....	36,380
Brushes and whips made annually, dozen.....	4,200
Broom corn used annually, tons.....	325
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$110,800

Boot and Shoe Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	9
Men and women employed.....	660
Sides of sole leather used annually.....	79,197
Calf. kid, goat, kip and other skins used annually, dozen.....	4,623
Serges, canvas and cloth linings used annually, yards.....	33,000
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$662,259

Candle Manufactory.

Manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	18
Candles made, boxes.....	15,000
Capacity of works per year, boxes.....	75,000

Cordage and Rope Manufactory.

Manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	50
Hemp ropes manufactured, tons.....	1,500
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	1,750
Horse power of steam engine.....	150
Value of manufacture.....	\$450,000

Carriage and Wagon Manufactories.

Manufactories	10
Men employed.....	355
Carriages, wagons and other vehicles made per year.....	2,044
Railroad cars made.....	70
Horse power of steam engines used.....	100
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$713,150

Chemical Works.

Works.....	4
Men employed.....	30
Nitrate of soda used, tons.....	250
Sulphur consumed, tons	450
Sulphuric and nitric acids, tons.....	650
Capacity of works per day (sulphuric acid), tons.....	10
Capacity of works per day (nitric acid), tons.....	3
Sulphate of copper made, tons.....	250

Cooper and Barrel Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	2
Men employed.....	43
Barrels made per year.....	73,000
Half barrels made.....	7,000
Kegs	8,000
Capacity of works per year, barrels.....	148,000
Horse power of engines.....	30
Barrels made by sugar refineries.....	90,000
Half barrels made by sugar refineries.....	70,000
Syrup kegs made by sugar refineries.....	74,500
Syrup kegs made by tub and pail factories.....	65,000

Coffee and Spice Mills.

Mills.....	7
Men employed.....	55
Coffee ground and roasted, per year, pounds.....	1,280,000
Chocolate made, pounds.. ..	80,500
Spices ground and put up, pounds.....	125,200
Spices ground and put up in cases.....	5,592
Horse power of steam engines.....	77
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$392,000

Cigar Manufactories.

Manufactories	63
Men employed.....	1,597
Cigars made.....	38,414,000
Cigaritos made.....	138,500
Monthly capacity.....	4,152,200

Distilleries.

Works.....	3
Men employed.....	35
Proof gallons of liquor made.....	743,843
Averaged amount of horse power of engines.....	150

Dry Docks.

Ways	2
Men employed.....	6
Capacity of ways (vessels), tons.....	800
Floating dock (California Dry Dock Company)	1
Length of dock, feet.....	210
Width of dock, feet.....	82
Capacity of dock (for vessels), tons.....	1,800
Stone dry dock.....	1
Length of excavation in solid rock, feet.....	450
Width at top, feet.....	120
Depth, feet.....	30
Width at entrance, feet.....	90
Capacity of dock for vessels, length, feet.....	425
Capacity of dock for vessels drawing, feet.....	22
Capacity of pumps for clearing dock, per hour, cubic feet....	325,368
Tubular boilers, of four-inch tubes.....	4
Dimensions of each boiler, length, feet.....	16
Dimensions of each boiler, diameter, inches.....	25
Fire surface of boilers, square feet.....	3,800
Number of men employed.....	25
Total cost of work.....	\$675,000

Flouring Mills.

Mills.....	12
Men employed	159
Flour made, barrels.....	469,925
Hominy, tons.....	296
Buckwheat and rye flour, tons.....	281
Feed barley, tons.....	6,490
Oatmeal and groats, tons.....	97
Corn meal, tons.....	72
Pearl barley, tons.....	68
Farina, tons.....	15
Aggregate daily capacity of mills, tons.....	329
Run of stone.....	53
Horse power of engines.....	895

Furniture Manufactories.

Manufactories	11
Men employed.....	254
Lumber (walnut, pine, rosewood, mahogany) used, feet.....	5,000,000
Value of manufactures (as far as reported).....	\$275,000
Horse power of engines	181

Gas Meter Manufactory.

Manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Value of manufacture.....	\$4,000

Glass Cutting and Staining Works.

Works.....	2
Men employed.....	9
Value of manufacture, cutting and staining.....	\$9,500

Glue Manufactory.

Factory.....	1
Men employed.....	10
Glue made, tons	500
Neat's foot oil made, gallons.....	5,000
Curled hair made, pounds.....	20,000
Capacity for glue, daily, tons.....	20
Capacity for oil, daily, gallons.....	200

Gold and Silver Refineries.

Refineries—not reported.

Glass Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	50
Furnace.....	1
Pots.....	8
Value of manufactures.....	\$125,000

Glove Manufactory.

Factory.....	1
Men and women employed.....	20
Gloves made per month, dozen.....	125
Men employed tanning buckskins.....	5
Buckskins tanned monthly, dozen.....	65

Hat and Cap Manufactories.

Factories.....	9
Men and women employed.....	28
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$53,800

Horse Collar Manufactories.

Factories.....	3
Men employed.....	135
Horse collars made, dozen	7,350
Leather used, feet.....	590,000
Rye straw and flocks, tons	225
Value of manufacture.....	\$100,000

Hose and Belting Manufactories.

Factories	2
Men employed.....	14
Hose made, feet.....	14,000
Belting made, feet.....	153,000
Sides of leather and hides used.....	4,600
Value of manufacture.....	\$42,000

Iron Foundries and Boiler Shops.

Works	15
Men employed.....	953
Pig iron used, tons.....	6,420
Bar iron used, tons.....	514
Sheet and boiler iron used, tons.....	484
Rivet iron used, tons.....	64
Horse power of steam engines.....	451

Iron Doors, Shutter and Safe Shops.

Works.....	5
Men employed.....	71
Sheet iron used, tons.....	160
Bar iron used, tons.....	150
Cast iron used, tons.....	12
Cast steel used, tons.....	24
Horse power of steam engines.....	32

Ink Manufactory.

Factory.....	1
Men employed	6
Ink made, gallons.....	6,000
Valuation of manufacture.....	\$10,000

Lead and Shot Works.

Works	1
Men employed.....	14
Lead manufactured, tons	900
Shot manufactured, tons.....	300
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	2,000
Horse power of steam engine—not reported	

Lead and Oil Works.

Works.....	2
Men employed.....	20
Flax seed used, tons... ..	2,350
Oil made, gallons.....	375,000
Capacity for oil per year, gallons.....	425,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	45

Last Manufactory.

Factory	1
Men employed.....	10
Laurel blocks used.....	30,000
Capacity of works per week (lasts), dozen.....	25
Horse power of steam engine.....	5

Maccaroni Manufactories.

Factories.....	2
Men employed.....	20
Maccaroni and pastry put up, boxes.....	34,000
Maccaroni wheat used, sacks.....	8,000
Run of stone.....	2
Horse power of steam engines.....	25
Capacity of works, boxes.....	62,000
Value of manufacture	\$43,500

Match Manufactories.

Factories.....	5
Men employed.....	40
Matches made, gross.....	100,000

Malt Houses.

Works	7
Men employed.....	28
Grain malted, pounds.....	9,071,115
Malt made, pounds.....	7,256,892
Horse power of steam engines.....	23

Mirror Silvering Works.

Works	1
Men employed.....	5
Silvering tables.....	4
Value of manufacture.....	\$20,000

Piano-Forte Manufactory.

Factory.....	1
Men employed.....	6
Pianos made.....	17
Average value of each instrument.....	\$475

Pyrotechnic Works.

Works	1
Men employed.....	5
Value of manufacture.....	\$8,000

Powder Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	12
Giant powder made monthly, pounds.....	10,000
Value of manufacture.....	\$120,000

Pickle and Fruit Preserving Works.

Works reported.....	3
Men employed.....	214
Pickles put up, gallons.....	29,000
Pickles, fruits and meat, dozen.....	167,000
Fruit, etc., used by one work, as reported, pounds.....	3,000,000
Value of manufacture.....	\$75,000

Rolling Mill.

Mill.....	1
Men employed.....	115
Railroad iron produced, tons.....	750
Coal used, tons.....	3,000
Capacity of production, tons.....	9,000
Horse power of steam engine.....	300

Salt Mills.

Mills.....	3
Men employed.....	33
Domestic salt ground, tons.....	9,000
Foreign salt ground, tons.....	3,000
Run of stone.....	7
Horse power of engines.....	50
Value of manufacture.....	\$300,000

Saw and Saw Teeth Manufactory.

Works.....	2
Men employed.....	45
Steel used annually, tons.....	53
Capacity of works, value.....	\$110,000
Actual value of manufacture.....	\$80,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	25

Saw Mills and Sash and Door Manufactories.

Mills and factories (as reported).....	10
Men employed.....	523
Lumber sawed, planed and used up, feet.....	34,040,000
Value of manufacture (as reported).....	\$1,125,000
Run of saws.....	25
Horse power of steam engines.....	550

Sugar Refineries.

Refineries (reported only).....	2
Men employed.....	225
Raw sugar used, pounds.....	30,610,321
Refined sugar made, pounds.....	25,016,786
Sandwich Islands molasses refined, gallons.....	27,315
Syrup made, gallons.....	2,825,771
Capacity of works per day, pounds.....	220,000
Averaged value of both works.....	\$3,393,948
Horse power of steam engines.....	450

Slipper Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	6
Men employed.....	95
Sole leather used, sides.....	1,620
Value of manufacture.....	\$60,000

Soap Manufactories.

Works.....	14
Men employed.....	60
Soap made, pounds.....	5,494,475
Washing powder made, pounds.....	950,000
Value of soap made.....	\$109,000

Steam Marble Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	25
Horse power of steam engine.....	20
Run of saws.....	1

Tanneries.

Works.....	13
Hides tanned, of all kinds.....	44,200
Bark used, cords.....	1,600
Horse power of steam engines used in five.....	75
Value of bark.....	\$24,000
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$300,000

Tool and File Manufactories.

Factories.....	6
Men employed.....	49
Steel used (cast and sheet), tons.....	150
Bar iron, tons.....	5
Horse power of steam engines.....	27
Value of manufacture.....	\$55,700

Trunk Manufactories.

Factories.....	5
Men employed.....	67
Value of manufacture.....	\$100,000

Tub, Pail and Wooden Ware Manufactories.

Factories.....	3
Men employed.....	68
Lumber used (sugar pine, cedar, maple, etc.), cords.....	4,500
Pails, dozen.....	5,564
Tubs (nests of three).....	5,000
Tubs (nests of eight).....	500
Tubs (single).....	18,000
Washboards (zinc and wood), dozen.....	4,900
Broom handles.....	492,000
Hand hayracks, dozen.....	200
Curtain rollers.....	30,000
Sieves (plated and wire), dozen.....	1,200
Barrel and half barrel covers, dozen.....	400
Fish kettles.....	3,000
Butter firkins.....	1,000
Salt boxes, dozen.....	500
Butter moulds, dozen.....	300
Cheese safes, dozen.....	200
Peach baskets, dozen.....	200
Churns and cylinders (single).....	150
Horse power of steam engines.....	175

Type Foundries.

Foundries.....	3
Men employed (inclusive of women and boys).....	50
Value of manufacture.....	\$70,682
Capacity of works.....	\$145,000

Vinegar Manufactories.

Factories.....	3
Men employed.....	12
Vinegar made, gallons.....	369,600
Capacity of works, gallons.....	668,000
Value of manufacture.....	\$70,000

Wire Work Manufactories.

Factories.....	3
Men employed.....	21
Value of manufacture.....	\$24,000

Woollen Mills.

Mills (no report from Pioneer Woollen Mills).....	1
Men employed (Chinese and women).....	425
Spring mules and jacks.....	24
Cards, sets.....	20
Power looms, sets.....	50
Frames for knitting underwear.....	10

Frames for knitting hosiery.....	25
Spindles.....	10,000
Blankets made.....	46,500
Broadcloths, cassimeres and tweeds, yards.....	100,000
Knit flannel shirts and drawers, dozen.....	3,000
Wool hosiery, dozen.....	6,000
Flannel, yards.....	350,000
Wool used, pounds.....	1,300,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	275

Whale Oil Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	3
Oil made per month, gallons.....	2,000
Capacity per month, gallons.....	6,000
Presses for spermaceti.....	2
Bleachers and strainers.....	2

Yeast Powder Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	14
Yeast powder made, gross.....	250
Cream of tartar, pounds.....	10,000
Soda, pounds.....	7,000
Saleratus, pounds.....	7,000
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$7,000

Most respectfully submitted,

LEVI ROSENER,
Assessor City and County of San Francisco.

SONOMA COUNTY.

A. J. GORDON.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Santa Rosa, October 15th, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed you will find statistical report for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

The Board of Supervisors of this county will not be in session until the first Monday in November, which will be too late to obtain their approval before sending report. In addition to the enumerated pro-

ducts, manufactures, etc., contained in the statistical tables, we have one chair factory, making about ten thousand chairs annually; it is propelled by steam, and requires thirty hands.

We have one foundry, one gas works and one pottery; there are several small distilleries in the county, but do not amount to much, on account of the high duty they have to pay for making liquor.

We have twelve or fifteen miles of railroad complete at this time, and will have about thirty before the year is out; we have forty-nine miles of telegraph in the county.

We have one of the best counties in the State, I think, and all it needs is railroad communication with the balance of the world, and then she will go ahead. We never fail to raise good crops in this county. I have lived here twenty-three years, and never have known a failure in any kind of crop.

You will observe that the increase of property over last year is half a million of dollars, and I have not the subsequent assessment in this report, which will increase it considerably.

Our Board of Supervisors have ordered the mortgages assessed on the subsequent list. I do not know that I can say anything more that would be interesting or entertaining. The tabular statement is as correct as I could make it, under the circumstances.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. GORDON,
Assessor, Sonoma County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

J. A. LARRIEN.....County Assessor.

DOWNIEVILLE, August 20th, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In conformity to the law, and in compliance with your circular, I herewith submit my annual statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and seventy. The total assessed value of property for this year is somewhat less than last year, and the loss occurs in the mining portion of the county, as the agricultural and stock portion of the county is improving. I may say, that in my opinion, our mining interests are at a lower ebb now than they will be next year, as some five or six, among the best of our quartz ledges, are not crushing any ore this summer, and by this time next year some of them, at least, will be in a better condition.

I think our State Board of Equalization has a great work before them, and can do much good in framing a law for the better equalization of assessments.

I have tried to, and think I have succeeded, in making out as complete a report to you as possible, and it is signed by our Board of Supervisors, per their Chairman. I will be down to Sacramento about twelfth of next month, to attend the Assessors' convention, and will give you verbally any further information in my power. I will con-

sider it a personal favor if you will acknowledge receipt of this report at your earliest convenience, and hoping it may meet with your approval, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. LARRIER,

Assessor, Sierra County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

N. TAYLOR.....County Assessor.

SANTA CRUZ, November 9th, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you the statistical report for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. I would report, also, that six of the tanneries manufactured leather to the amount of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars; the powder works, one hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-six kegs of blasting and sporting powder. The amount of material used, as follows: Charcoal, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels; cords of stave wood, five hundred and thirty; headings, three thousand; hoop poles, twelve hundred thousand; cords of powder wood, seven hundred and twenty; cords of fuel, one thousand and thirty. The material of foreign countries I did not ascertain. The Lake Superior Fuse Company commenced in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; in three months, made two hundred and fifty four thousand nine hundred feet; during this summer, were running two hundred thousand per month; ready sale for all that is made, and purpose to increase its capacity. There are four lime kilns, which made one hundred and eight thousand barrels of lime. Mr. Jesse Williams fed a few silk-worms last year; is feeding more this year; says his locality (near Corralitas) is well adapted for the business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

N. TAYLOR,
Assessor, Santa Cruz County.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

HENRY PHELPS.....County Assessor.

SAN JOSE, October 19th, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In continuation of my report, and supplemental thereto, I respectfully submit the following, which is as nearly correct as I can make it:

In the County of Santa Clara there are six breweries, making two hundred thousand gallons of beer annually, which, at wholesale prices, is worth probably sixty thousand dollars; six tanneries, making, in the aggregate, about seventy thousand dollars worth of leather per annum, and employing thirty men. We have two woollen mills in operation—first, the San José Woollen Mills, owned by a corporation known as the San José Woollen Mills Company, and, when completed, will cost eighty thousand dollars. It was founded in February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which has since been increased to two hundred thousand dollars. This mill has been in operation seven months, and is now running at one-half its capacity; has six sets of cards, and is making about two thousand dollars' worth of blankets, cassimeres, tweeds and other fabrics, weekly. The company intend to start the mill on its full capacity in May next. Forty hands are now employed, one-half of whom are white men and women; the other, Chinese. The employment of the latter the company regard as absolutely necessary to enable them to carry on the business and compete with Eastern companies. The other mill is known as the Los Gatos Woollen Mills, and cost twenty thousand dollars. They employ about twenty hands, composed of men, women and boys, all white. They manufacture ten thousand pounds of wool per month into blankets, cassimeres, tweeds and felts. The total value of products of the mill is eighteen thousand dollars per annum.

We have also several foundries and machine shops, all doing job work most of the time. They employ from sixty to seventy men.

A starch factory has just commenced work, and bids fair to become of considerable benefit to this county.

I have again failed to get any report of quicksilver, but will say the yield this year is probably much less than it was last year.

The estimated yield of cereals is much less this year than it was last, owing to the severe and protracted drought that prevailed in this section last winter and spring.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY PHELPS,
County Assessor of Santa Clara County.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

WILLIAM SMITH.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, }
September 26th, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR: I cheerfully transmit my statistical report, after much unnecessary delay, occasioned through a misunderstanding of the Board of Supervisors and the Clerk of the Court in regard to the removal of the public records, which resulted in the suspension of three of the Board; and until others were appointed my work could not be passed upon in time for an earlier report. I regret that in many particulars

my report will be incomplete, in consequence of the unparalleled drought to which San Diego County this year has been subject, which has, indeed, proved disastrous to every interest, especially to the stock grower and the farmer—the latter having sacrificed both labor and seed, save in the mountain districts, where they enjoy frequent showers and consequently a liberal harvest. Yet, notwithstanding this great drawback upon the vital prosperity of the county, we are without a parallel in the rapid advancement of permanent wealth and commercial importance. Our recently discovered quartz lodes are sufficiently developed to warrant the statement that they are without a rival in the State in permanency and richness, which will in another year largely increase the revenue of both State and county. The experiment this year, in this county, under the most unfavorable circumstances, with reference to the culture of silk and the propagation of the worm, has proved a success. Our genial climate, so conducive to the health of the worm, and the soil, so well adapted to the growth of the tree, must invite capital to engage in so profitable an enterprise.

Our educational department keeps pace with the general advancement of the county. We now have nine school districts and eight schools; also five churches, three church edifices, and one cathedral in progress of building; a public library, complete in all its departments. The Union Telegraph Company have extended telegraphic communication to San Diego. A recently organized gas company have commenced the establishment of their works; also a water company now about to commence the artesian experiment for supplying the city with water. A bank of exchange and an assay office are now in full tide of operation. Two breweries, capacitated to manufacture seventy five thousand gallons per annum. Our rich mineral deposits, embracing gold, silver, tin, lead and coal, together with quartz, grist and saw mills, are now numbered among the important and permanent interests of San Diego County.

I regret that I am compelled to submit my report without the approval of the County Board, as they will not meet until November. Hoping it may be acceptable to you,

I shall ever remain,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SMITH,
Assessor of San Diego County.

TULARE COUNTY.

W. J. ELLIS.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Visalia, October 18th, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit my statistical report for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and to state that the same is as full and complete a report of all the products and property of this county as I have been able to

obtain by personal examination and inquiry, and I am persuaded that the same is as nearly correct as can reasonably be obtained.

My original assessment roll was completed and delivered to the Auditor in the latter part of July, eighteen hundred and seventy. Some few changes were made by the Board of Equalization in August; stock cattle were reduced from sixteen dollars to thirteen dollars per head, beef cattle from twenty-five dollars to twenty dollars per head, and the value of sheep was reduced twenty per cent., and some few other changes, making a difference in the county of one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars. The total amount of the original roll, as it now stands, is two million two hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

My supplemental roll is now completed, subject to the order of the Board of Equalization, and as it now stands, the amount thereon is one million two hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars; and the total of the original and supplemental assessment lists for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is three million four hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and nine dollars.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. ELLIS,

Assessor, Tulare County.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

A. J. CURRY.....Assessor.

SAN BERNARDINO, October 31st, 1870.

Hon. JOHN W BOST,

Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the duties of my office, I herewith send you my annual report of the statistics of San Bernardino County, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

The total valuation of personal property this year is considerably more than it was last year, owing to so much stock of all kinds having been driven into this county from others, for the purpose of obtaining pasture for their starving cattle.

Our wheat and barley crops have both been a great deal lighter than last year, owing to the last winter being so dry.

The mining interest in the county is rather limited. There are said to have been some very rich discoveries made during the summer in the northeastern portion of the county, in the Clarke District. The San Jacinto Tin Mining Company are not doing anything with the mine yet, but it is supposed they will commence operations shortly.

We are expecting shortly some fifty families to settle in the county, they having already, through agents, purchased a large tract of land on each side of the Santa Anna River, twelve miles from here, where they

intend erecting a woollen mill. We also have in course of erection, in town, a very fine brick Catholic church.

Yours, respectfully,

A. J. CURRY,
Assessor of San Bernardino County.

P. S.—The Board of Supervisors will not meet until November seventh; consequently, I cannot obtain their approval of my report in time for this to reach you, if I defer sending it until the Supervisors do meet.

A. J. CURRY.

YUBA COUNTY.

H. C. NEWBERRY.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Marysville, October 25th, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed I send you my report of statistics for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. As our Board of Supervisors do not meet before the first Monday in November, I cannot obtain their approval and furnish you the report by the time you require it. I meet with many who manifest an indifference, and some an unwillingness to answer the questions that are necessarily asked; but feeling the importance of a reliable statistical report, I have endeavored to be as correct as possible. Of the six hundred square miles which comprise the area of our county, fully one-half is hilly, timbered land, producing some fine sugar pine lumber and shingles, and affording excellent pasturage for cattle; it is also well adapted to the growth of the vine and all kinds of orchard products; perhaps no land better adapted for wine growing can be found. Much interest has been paid to the manufacture of wine the past year, as my report shows a yield of sixty-four thousand gallons, which will probably be greatly increased the present year. Considerable attention has also been paid to the growing of broom corn along the Feather River bottoms, and with very good success, one hundred and fifty acres having been planted this year, against ten acres in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and for one hundred acres of castor beans, in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, we have five hundred and fifty-five acres in eighteen hundred and seventy, with an estimated crop of sixteen thousand bushels. While the agricultural portion of the county gradually increases in wealth and population, the upper or mining section forms no exception to similar districts in other counties, but is gradually losing its population, as the placer mines become exhausted.

Respectfully, yours,

H. C. NEWBERRY,
Assessor, Yuba County.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1870-71.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1870-71.

Industrial and other statistical information for the years 1870-71, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State, with the exception of the Counties of Butte, Marin and Shasta, which have not sent in their reports.

COUNTIES.	Acres land in- closed.....	Acres land cul- tivated.....	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acres land cul- tivated, 1871	Acres of wheat sown in 1871	Acres of barley sown in 1871
			Acres...	Bushels	Acres...	Bushels			
Alameda.....	92,716	121,240	58,712	983,946	39,210	613,940	121,240	53,540	42,500
Alpine.....	20,000	2,030	30	600	100	2,500	2,030	30	100
Amador.....	62,340	17,060	2,300	35,400	2,300	44,300	15,371	2,040	2,170
Butte.....									
Calaveras.....	46,009	13,600	775	6,215	1,300	1,730	1,668	300	1,368
Colusa.....	200,000	86,000	50,000	750,000	25,000	500,000			
Contra Costa.....	125,620	79,810	51,155	750,940	154,020	340,360	69,790	51,140	15,400
Del Norte.....	10,320	2,479	301	5,740	124	3,990	1,975	256	276
El Dorado.....	87,581	14,932	790	832	271	2,846	14,834	820	265
Fresno.....	63,145	11,925	5,180	28,050	4,610	39,540	15,340	7,420	6,585
Humboldt.....	42,820	13,855	1,232	37,967	740	29,410	14,240	1,265	650
Inyo.....	26,050	4,500	600	25,000	800	30,000	5,000	700	950
Kern.....	7,000	5,000	1,300	40,000	2,000	50,000	5,000	1,300	2,000
Klamath.....	6,000	2,500	200	5,000	300	4,000			
Lake.....	41,590	10,342	4,880	96,088	2,769	63,545	12,427	5,591	3,068
Lassen.....	22,676	7,042	713	12,167	3,588	82,934	7,067	858	4,226
Los Angeles.....	27,300	45,700	300	9,000	9,700	291,000	44,000	300	12,000
Marin.....									
Mariposa.....	25,100	6,000	800	5,000	2,035	6,000			
Mendocino.....	250,000	180,000	30,700	431,000	10,000	200,000	240,000	31,000	9,000

Merced.....	250,000	300,600	200,000	1,000,000	100,000	800,000	300,000	200,000	100,000
Mono.....	5,160	1,480	312	3,980	674	15,600	1,560	356	710
Monterey.....	218,573	109,354	68,327	1,093,400	34,412	929,084	117,075	54,210	48,378
Napa.....	105,500	40,705	33,900	576,300	3,729	81,840	40,490	32,450	3,640
Nevada.....	46,000	12,600	600	.....	900	.....	12,600	600	700
Placer.....	85,896	32,735	7,851	101,802	5,183	57,400	33,846	.....	.....
Plumas.....	37,565	3,685	880	13,589	746	14,231	3,685	933	811
Sacramento ..	279,013	70,232	7,114	104,403	32,440	604,403	70,511	13,127	30,903
San Bernardino....	21,000	17,600	3,200	24,000	6,700	90,000	17,600	3,000	13,200
San Diego.....	7,000	4,500	3,000	15,000	1,200	6,000	4,500	3,000	1,200
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	275,000	120,000	70,000	774,200	20,000	305,600	150,000	80,000	20,000
San Luis Obispo ..	60,000	10,000	3,000	60,000	3,000	60,000	20,000	8,000	8,000
San Mateo.....	155,000	89,000	17,000	490,000	18,500	580,000	90,000	16,500	17,000
Santa Barbara.....	50,759	95,838	10,901	9,500	30,968	619,567	65,515	6,000	50,997
Santa Clara.....	495,273	156,220	98,445	1,225,790	13,670	295,260	165,000	103,500	12,700
Santa Cruz.....	66,215	23,319	6,360	132,410	4,252	151,205	22,653	4,153	3,211
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	22,310	2,560	945	13,441	860	19,022	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	67,620	46,740	9,840	135,800	2,400	58,200	.....	.....	.....
Solano.....	304,921	285,276	134,812	2,089,686	15,869	466,070	341,000	190,000	10,500
Sonoma.....	460,180	250,585	135,520	2,167,250	17,320	230,927	252,570	138,150	16,350
Stanislaus.....	75,000	300,400	260,000	1,240,000	45,000	540,000	345,000	275,000	48,000
Sutter.....	171,967	104,925	45,386	633,295	14,982	404,457	110,151	47,635	15,731
Tehama.....	130,000	43,500	25,210	609,000	11,000	211,000	122,000	24,176	10,000
Trinity.....	12,360	4,640	1,000	15,000	120	1,800	3,216	1,000	120
Tulare.....	33,685	25,000	3,395	23,960	5,000	133,150	26,000	5,589	10,500
Tuolumne.....	152,500	19,500	550	11,000	500	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	136,367	144,041	102,179	1,384,300	33,155	292,460	144,041	102,179	33,155
Yuba.....	102,810	53,000	9,193	118,483	14,563	286,950	54,500	10,125	11,774
Totals.....	4,982,942	2,992,050	1,478,891	17,288,534	696,001	9,570,321	3,083,495	1,476,243	568,138

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	4,300	110,290	115	2,309	530	12,960	15	210	200	2,600
Alpine.....	200	4,000	3	50	20	600			4	100
Amador.....	60	1,600			870	26,300	4	100	2	110
Butte.....										
Calaveras.....	19	72	14	158	280	6,980				
Colusa.....	400	8,000			300	6,000				
Contra Costa.....	2,000	49,420	700	1,940	190	3,890	20	400	25	490
Del Norte.....	493	18,520			14	410	5	150	113	3,180
El Dorado.....	182	1,326	134	1,031	112	2,070				
Fresno.....	27	744	60	775	667	13,970			4½	130
Humboldt.....	3,812	228,175	10	500	240	9,742	3	80	1,080	63,540
Inyo.....	275	850			2,500	7,500	5	100	10	175
Kern.....	50	1,000	20	300	590	2,360	5	50	3	60
Klamath.....	200	2,700			100	2,000			50	1,500
Lake.....	235	5,600			467	7,837				
Lassen.....	1,278	34,864	9	95	21	812				
Los Angeles.....	350		36	734	10,200	479,400	70	2,100	57	1,425
Marin.....			75	2,250						
Mariposa.....	300		30		50	600			3	100
Mendocino.....	40,000	2,100,000			250	5,000			200	4,000
Merced.....	300	9,000			400	12,000				
Mono.....	208	5,601			8	92				

Monterey	310	9,200	20	500	200	6,150	15	290	200	3,850
Napa	795	23,850	40	400	1,395	41,850	40	.....	5	110
Nevada	3,400	.....	400	1,000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer	677	2,490	410	1,457	20	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas	1,411	41,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento	1,201	27,656	46	760	2,491	79,405	50	1,536	6	256
San Bernardino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	6,000	.....	.....	10	100
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin	2	260	50	400	700	18,200	4	80	10	400
San Luis Obispo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	16,000	.....	.....	100	4,000
San Mateo	14,800	320,200	50	875	160	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
Santa Barbara	515	4,058	.....	.....	20,715	347,500	.....	.....	159	400
Santa Clara	3,300	75,800	750	5,275	627	14,670	20	200	155	4,000
Santa Cruz	2,299	93,718	80	1,250	1,174	33,690	35	440	.....	.....
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	515	11,785	11	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou	3,200	76,840	17	460	100	3,300	5	114	5	200
Solano	1,840	45,200	146	2,920	1,050	15,169	500	7,500	30	1,500
Sonoma	22,210	360,350	200	3,256	3,580	105,200	7	129	26	1,040
Stanislaus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	8,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter	609	12,371	266	800	914	25,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehama	120	700	.....	.....	140	2,500	.....	.....	4	40
Trinity	100	1,500	.....	.....	40	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare	80	730	.....	.....	1,001	15,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne	200	3,000	.....	.....	110	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo	25	.....	.....	.....	100	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuba	971	22,230	.....	.....	798	23,420	.....	.....	30	800
Totals	113,269	3,714,480	3,692	29,795	57,364	1,434,317	803	13,479	2,726½	94,106

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda.....	650	6,430	.....	.....	1,300	81,800	.....	.....
Alpine.....	5	150	.....	.....	75	2,500	.....	.....
Amador.....	5	275	.....	.....	200	6,030	5	640
Butte.....
Calaveras.....
Colusa.....	4	120	.....	.....	30	2,000	10	600
Contra Costa.....	210	4,200	.....	.....	100	16,960	5	500
Del Norte.....	3	52	.....	.....	123	15,905	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	10	162	.....	.....	182	1,682	.....	.....
Fresno.....	11	130	.....	.....	100	47,690	7	1,210
Humboldt.....	3	91	.....	.....	3,467	1,141,100	.....	.....
Inyo.....	1	250	20	175	.....	.....	40	6,000	.....	.....
Kern.....	3	3,000	30	1,200	.....	.....	110	5,500	11	660
Klamath.....	50	1,500	.....	.....	100	3,000	.....	.....
Lake.....	20	1,520	.....	.....
Lassen.....	3	54	.....	.....	36	4,854	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	89	81,800	1,200	24,000	110	110,000	1,400	120,400	110	8,250
Marin.....
Mariposa.....	5	150	.....	.....	60	2,700	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	2,000	80,000	.....	.....
Merced.....	50	2,500	.....	.....	50	2,500	30	1,500
Mono.....	1	20	.....	.....	91	4,476	.....	.....

Monterey.....	.....	690	20,620	.....	.....	2,015	141,220	.....	.....
Napa.....	.....	6	170	.....	.....	30	3,400	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	3,400	.....	.....
Placer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	4,072	122	3,345
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	5,085	2	515
Sacramento.....	10	406	13,110	.....	.....	752	99,016	673	117,682
San Bernardino.....	.....	45	1,800	.....	.....	50	5,000	20	1,500
San Diego.....	2	100	2,000	.....	.....	75	3,750	10	200
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	1	450	.....	.....	.....	200	1,400	10	1,250
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	800	8,000	.....	.....	6,000	60,000	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	6,800	640,000	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	.....	15,607	365,040	125	4,325	1,020	3,905	316	3,059
Santa Clara.....	.....	850	16,225	.....	.....	1,470	106,500	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	.....	357	6,214	.....	.....	496	52,018	11½	2,383
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	8,410	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	1	400	510	.....	.....	600	78,000	2	120
Solano.....	5	275	5,500	50	.....	300	12,690	25	725
Sonoma.....	5	35	656	.....	.....	4,500	250,000	15	3,000
Stanislaus.....	.....	13	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	1	50	1,660	138	13,000	17	1,209	68	13,090
Tehama.....	180	8	800	.....	.....	60	1,005	8	3,176
Trinity.....	.....	30	500	.....	.....	120	12,000	.....	.....
Tulare.....	.....	38	1,037	.....	.....	47	15,600	15	3,000
Tuolumne.....	.....	250	2,200	.....	.....	210	15,000	.....	.....
Yolo.....	40	312	12,480	.....	.....	105	12,480	45	5,400
Yuba.....	2	40	1,000	555	555,000	130	10,400	18	1,600
Totals.....	340	23,457	503,201	978	682,325	34,931	3,092,177	1,536½	173,405

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		BETS.
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres	Tons	Acres	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres	Pounds.....	Tons
Alameda.....	200	22,460	7,000	11,600	320	61,200	9	3,300	.....	.....	1,950
Alpine .....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Amador	3	240	4,000	3,340	.....	.....	7	4,300	.....	.....	10
Butte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	5	250	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	30	3,820	13,900	18,650	3	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Del Norte.....	1	40	628	1,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	5,223	4,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Fresno	4	340	3,640	2,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	2	180	2,950	5,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Inyo.....	10	375	10,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
Kern	12	900	800	1,200	.....	.....	.....	25	1	300	5
Klamath	10	300	1,200	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Lake	1	155	4,561	6,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen	3½	447	3,514	5,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Los Angeles.....	73	9,100	2,800	7,700	1	.....	35	19,400	60	45,200	26
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Mariposa	5	400	6,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	75,000	137,000	.....	.....	150	20,000	.....	.....	5

[illegible]

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips.....	Tons of pumpkins and squashes.....	COTTON.		Pounds of silk cocoons..	Acres of broomcorn.....	Pounds of butter.....	Pounds of cheese.....	Pounds of wool.....	Pounds of honey.....
			Acres.....	Pounds.....						
Alameda.....	85	2,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,410	6,570	230,600	2,960
Alpine	25	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	.....	30	.....	.....	130	160	34,300	2,000	14,000	1,400
Butte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras	2	18	.....	.....	20	.....	20,110	12,000	513,000	11,200
Colusa .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	30,000	.....	1,000,000	25,000
Contra Costa.....	740	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,940	41,676	130,260	8,900
Del Norte.....	27	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,600	300	2,850	2,050
El Dorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	137,333	16,970	15,729	3,268
Fresno.....	10	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,975	1,300	492,200	11,180
Humboldt.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,120	1,256	43,230	2,800
Inyo	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	5,000	300
Kern	50	1,000	.....	.....	.....	3	6,000	1,000	814,536	6,000
Klamath .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	478
Lake	23	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,896	65,600	56,488	6,245
Lassen.....	6	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,216	3,840	1,568	.....
Los Angeles	15	3,100	.....	.....	3,300	76	33,200	9,700	1,570,000	168,000
Marin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	500	75,000	.....
Mendocino.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,600	9,800	274,000	.....

Merced.....	400	100	.....	.....	5,000	3,000	.....	500
Mono.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4,190	2,720	.....	.....
Monterey.....	415	.....	.....	.....	108,780	1,793,800	594,587	82,800
Napa.....	300	100	.....	5	180,000	8,200	25,300	3,800
Nevada.....	25	700	.....	45	7,300	1,200	.....	2,300
Placer.....	80	.....	.....	10	11,390	938	151,420	7,609
Plumas.....	8	.....	.....	.....	170,950	1,400	10,042	1,685
Sacramento.....	2,202	935	.....	467	229,205	73,300	323,330	12,440
San Bernardino.....	825	.....	.....	18	28,200	3,250	98,540	21,600
San Diego.....	300	.....	.....	.....	5,600	.....	150,000	4,500
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	135	24	.....	.....	200,000	15,000	241,000	2,000
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	500,000	350,000	.....
San Mateo.....	150	.....	.....	.....	210,000	230,000	.....	1,200
Santa Barbara.....	2,850	260	.....	.....	9,056	25,000	1,291,306	10,000
Santa Clara.....	3,290	300	.....	.....	425,300	2,375,440	50,000	6,275
Santa Cruz.....	2,359	10	.....	.....	60,052	31,366	.....	830
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	9	.....	.....	.....	72,300	14,000	1,200	3,100
Siskiyou.....	56	.....	.....	.....	75,580	16,700	56,000	4,000
Solano.....	75	.....	.....	.....	36,721	12,640	221,000	1,025
Sonoma.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	850,250	200,250	256,832	1,850
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	950,000	19,000
Sutter.....	442	.....	.....	622	48,963	.....	43,954	180
Tehama.....	10	.....	.....	80	29,000	2,150	992,783	2,460
Trinity.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15,075	.....	.....	1,500
Tulare.....	195	.....	.....	5	21,000	.....	975,000	18,900
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,525	.....	.....	1,000
Yolo.....	356	6,000	.....	.....	107,500	.....	201,425	4,650
Yuba.....	350	65	.....	155	90,000	5,400	70,000	3,200
Totals.....	29,243	11,874	1,696	4,419,627	5,488,266	12,292,230	468,185	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of apple trees...	Number of peach trees...	Number of pear trees.....	Number of plum trees ...	Number of cherry trees..	Number of nectarine trees.....	Number of quince trees..	Number of apricot trees.	Number of fig trees.....	Number of lemon trees..
Alameda.....	88,700	12,900	33,400	20,750	29,200	1,150	2,110	3,780	1,340	88
Alpine.....	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	31,300	18,300	6,000	5,400	2,300	980	2,100	1,850	1,300	130
Butte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras	30,000	16,400	5,360	3,110	1,166	728	52	11	400	10
Colusa.. ..	40,000	50,000	4,000	2,500	800	1,000	300	950	675	10
Contra Costa.....	35,200	18,800	8,720	3,500	3,100	290	1,610	740	700	35
Del Norte.....	9,556	190	474	439	300	15	23	7	4	6
El Dorado.....	90,741	40,973	11,426	6,532	2,914	713	1,014	602	921	.....
Fresno	1,865	2,937	442	318	93	80	35	175	225	.....
Humboldt.....	49,420	556	1,015	2,044	1,336	.....	55	25	5	.....
Inyo.....	550	700	125	75	28	50	15	35	10	.....
Kern.....	500	800	150	300	110	80	55	300	240	15
Klamath.....	4,700	2,000	400	500	270	93	65	42	.....	.....
Lake.....	11,143	6,002	1,791	2,431	362	87	126	194	158	.....
Lassen	5,512	2,617	358	474	64	38	127	196	.....	.....
Los Angeles	7,100	11,100	5,200	200	150	400	1,100	1,850	2,000	3,700
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa	6,000	6,800	900	400	200	100	100	400	300	.....
Mendocino.....	25,000	22,000	3,000	2,100	640	370	180	70	.....	.....

Mered.....	4,200	7,422	3,271	2,144	602	576	247	972	481	10
Mono.....	650	112	6	100						
Monterey.....	31,740	13,517	19,970	31,220	1,185	561	93	1,182	201	47
Napa.....	59,465	26,310	17,870	6,410	10,470	855	1,430	1,895	830	24
Nevada.....	24,500	12,875	3,806	2,566	1,578	780	540	1,180	860	15
Placer.....	55,971	35,864	19,871	11,773	5,783	3,410	2,170	271	1,998	40
Plumas.....	3,781	567	337	155	55	15	27	7		
Sacramento.....	92,329	95,238	32,823	19,632	7,725	3,988	3,841	12,697	4,257	575
San Bernardino.....	8,200	14,320	795	1,430	110	385	294	830	640	415
San Diego.....	4,900	2,900	530	475	395	200	280	315	385	290
San Francisco.....										
San Joaquin.....	47,000	30,000	9,000	6,000	1,250	1,000	1,000	2,750	3,500	12
San Luis Obispo.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	100	50	300	300	350	50
San Mateo.....	15,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,200	1,000	560	1,000	50	10
Santa Barbara.....	26,016	13,000	9,315	1,000	3,008	1,017	3,400	4,901	8,400	1,200
Santa Clara.....	1,107,840	83,650	75,260	25,890	20,430	1,580	7,980	8,650	1,700	25
Santa Cruz.....	50,669	5,880	4,914	4,727	2,503	109	530	841	291	25
Shasta.....										
Sierra.....	7,810	5,100	981	389	390	87	107	40	11	2
Siskiyou.....	37,500	15,840	2,080	1,600	1,240	512	500	312	44	
Solano.....	29,461	22,681	12,641	5,721	4,820	350	304	12,946	4,297	27
Sonoma.....	260,320	50,500	14,250	38,760	7,856	985	3,408	1,420	1,395	
Stanislaus.....	3,450	6,080	890	675	190	95	75	450	560	
Sutter.....	19,299	11,784	4,392	4,620	595	1,123	779	4,983	2,924	21
Tehama.....	11,054	26,040	9,412	10,150	804	752	413	722	716	8
Trinity.....	17,930	7,000	1,575	980	400	116	130	76		
Tulare.....	22,250	75,559	5,867	1,176	342	397	687	1,355	1,868	374
Tuolumne.....	5,300	4,800	4,600	3,100	2,250	1,750	1,450	950	2,200	150
Yolo.....	23,638	34,942	7,675	3,942	2,647	1,023	885	3,526	3,070	17
Yuba.....	37,863	26,715	8,860	5,950	1,883	2,220	2,900	4,550	2,300	60
Totals.....	2,446,523	835,321	356,252	243,058	122,864	31,110	43,397	78,238	51,606	7,381

TABLE OF STATISTICS--Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of orange trees..	Number of olive trees....	Number of prune trees...	Number of mulberry trees	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees..	Number of gooseberry bushes	Number of raspberry bushes	Number of strawberry vines.....	Number of grape vines...
Alameda.....	64	380	4,730	940	7,380	1,750	49,900	716,400	6,110,500	138,200
Alpine.....	120	25	260	340	1,650	400	5,000	2,000	109,000	1,190,000
Amador							9,009	14,300		
Butte							3,300	2,500	300,000	368,000
Calaveras.....	28	2	45	700	100	903			400	125,000
Colusa.....	20			100	550	175	75	260	600	371,800
Contra Costa.....	80	100	120	7,850	340	2,500	5,000	5,200		
Del Norte.....	4				1	42	538	43,300	7,100	38
El Dorado.....	8	3	34	63,400	380	492	8,239	20,137	154,290	1,584,391
Fresno	10		17			88	275	1,750	10,400	12,600
Humboldt					22	65	3,350	25,150	44,820	360
Inyo			5	25		30	250	275	15,000	10,000
Kern.....	53	7	5	75	2	100	3,000	40,000	6,000	7,000
Klamath.....							1,100	8,000	1,500	1,378
Lake	15		56	129	269	218	952	40	16,137	30,979
Lassen						87	388	4,818	30,000	3,438
Los Angeles.....	34,000	2,000	110	276,000	630	5,100	1,000	6,000	146,300	4,137,400
Marin										
Mariposa.....				100	20		1,000	2,000	2,000,000	150,000
Mendocino						70	20,000	10,000	150,000	25,000

Merced.....	5	7	18	87	104	108	450	281	4,776	150,000
Mono.....							150	280	3,180	
Monterey.....		42	213	1,217	396	154	2,600	2,190	2,700	198,600
Napa.....	50		170	54,640	2,990	800	8,000	810	4,000	2,172,900
Nevada.....	120		280	129,000	421	540	2,640	21,000	170,000	450,000
Placer.....	62	30	871	4,868	824	697	1,938	50,536	171,000	813,514
Plumas.....					1	5	567	2,454	18,465	16
Sacramento.....	542	192	606	209,596	4,874	19,758	4,069	18,706	370,562	1,948,756
San Bernardino.....	875	96	225	1,230	685	930	450	749	15,000	495,000
San Diego.....	233	300		7,000	230	300		500	5,000	30,000
San Francisco.....										
San Joaquin.....	30	6	300	250	500	475	3,000	2,000	30,000	750,000
San Luis Obispo.....	50	500			100	300			20,000	100,000
San Mateo.....	15	15	100	25,000	500	550	1,000	1,200	15,000	
Santa Barbara.....	1,508	34,504	2,500	20,517	18,785	6,070	6,950	1,300	120,500	596,000
Santa Clara.....	167	155	6,750	16,980	525	2,500	20,150	2,750	3,260,500	1,100,000
Santa Cruz.....	60	11	322	3,708	163	1,092	3,354	31,166	154,800	312,000
Shasta.....										
Sierra.....	1		17	20	12	20	2,420	11,000	5,700	12,200
Siskiyou.....				9,600	22	137	10,200	9,800	60,000	57,000
Solano.....	81	15	178	845	3,950	3,852	1,060	200	3,200	1,491,300
Sonoma.....	40		350	2,200	3,250	1,575	14,700	4,300	150,800	3,960,850
Stanislaus.....	10			8	40	12			25,000	240,000
Sutter.....	60	1	101	68,390	1,706	1,851	303	614	900	296,820
Tehama.....	14	7	32	82	73	63	847	315	228,160	642,997
Trinity.....					1	1	2,000	6,000	185,000	20,096
Tulare.....	129	24	39	5,498	805	1,012	645			
Tuolumne.....	70		350	700	175	470	17,000	27,000	70,000	1,450,000
Yolo.....	217	16	215	82,722	3,337	2,310	940	1,150	1,200	546,350
Yuba.....	250	.48	40	5,368	4,165	698	6,500	14,000	120,000	490,000
Totals.....	38,991	38,486	19,059	999,175	59,478	58,300	224,300	1,112,341	14,414,090	26,479,983

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Gallons of wine.....	Gallons of brandy....	Number of horses.....	Number of mules.....	Number of bulls.....	Number of asses	Number of cows.....	Number of calves.....	Number of beef cattle	Number of oxen
Alameda.....	4,780	865	7,240	850	76	17	4,950	2,618	1,690	432
Alpine.....	.....	.....	475	25	30	.....	250	240	500	50
Amador	58,300	950	2,950	370	60	20	2,150	1,400	1,300	160
Butte .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras	136,000	9,360	2,500	210	.....	39	2,009	1,513	2,370	272
Colusa.....	.....	.....	8,058	625	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa	70,000	.....	6,820	600	430	35	8,720	6,500	9,304	46
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	656	94	44	1	940	792	1,030	99
El Dorado.....	109,972	750	2,340	177	9	56	3,580	2,872	3,974	304
Fresno.....	.....	.....	6,088	680	500	75	30,000	75,215	13,370	180
Humboldt .....	.....	.....	6,192	434	225	15	11,317	8,450	3,327	464
Inyo .....	.....	.....	3,500	450	20	150	1,000	650	7,848	100
Kern.....	.....	.....	5,618	270	.....	62	48,925	5,222	4,651	244
Klamath .....	.....	.....	600	400	.....	9	800	583	1,800	85
Lake .....	.....	.....	1,766	168	25	5	1,647	1,456	2,655	56
Lassen .....	.....	.....	2,073	229	.....	3	2,816	2,467	6,382	86
Los Angeles.....	1,064,000	59,600	14,000	3,100	200	360	3,800	3,550	19,000	450
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	15,000	1,000	1,600	250	.....	100	1,800	1,800	5,000	300
Mendocino.....	.....	.....	7,800	2,250	430	30	7,000	6,000	3,000	300

Merced	10,000	2,000	1,782	350	4,280	15	11,320	10,000	8,000	500
Mono .....	.....	.....	728	39	16	15	672	653	1,737	28
Monterey	6,000	2,800	9,097	488	.....	20	8,889	4,042	24,036	78
Napa	297,070	3,990	5,700	510	80	40	3,410	2,650	4,100	80
Nevada	50,000	1,200	2,756	158	25	4	3,250	2,165	2,700	630
Placer	173,128	5,496	2,239	137	43	26	2,739	892	2,879	243
Plumas .....	.....	.....	1,281	123	89	8	2,804	2,808	2,112	116
Sacramento	170,369	6,365	8,859	519	232	27	7,755	6,997	3,991	172
San Bernardino	45,300	9,500	7,200	620	95	35	2,550	2,300	6,200	175
San Diego	2,500	.....	5,634	527	120	515	1,785	1,663	15,273	447
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin	37,000	400	11,903	1,141	.....	12	4,840	5,500	11,343	250
San Luis Obispo	800	.....	8,000	300	500	150	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,000
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	2,800	256	15	20	5,250	1,650	1,400	160
Santa Barbara	100,002	506	5,390	494	258	54	2,923	1,796	4,829	149
Santa Clara	60,000	12,000	9,750	1,200	340	5	5,960	3,790	2,420	460
Santa Cruz	13,360	1,000	2,193	125	.....	11	2,803	1,565	2,401	320
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra	1,200	.....	910	96	.....	18	1,700	1,470	1,407	218
Siskiyou	4,500	.....	9,820	1,140	460	38	5,100	3,800	2,220	420
Solano	284,321	5,960	7,950	1,560	.....	8	4,641	3,845	7,421	41
Sonoma	750,000	9,250	11,088	1,125	.....	36	15,381	28,226	1,049	434
Stanislaus	24,200	200	3,400	600	.....	.....	1,200	900	600	.....
Sutter	31,215	560	5,943	437	.....	7	3,472	2,177	5,733	16
Tehama	50,000	1,544	6,400	2,013	.....	11	6,340	3,000	800	110
Trinity	157	.....	540	176	.....	3	642	410	831	146
Tulare	8,855	3,500	8,735	428	.....	45	12,459	8,428	28,162	186
Tuolumne	58,000	12,500	3,870	275	.....	128	2,900	1,600	1,550	178
Yolo	84,700	5,500	9,773	1,167	298	17	6,449	2,869	1,644	.....
Yuba	75,000	1,150	3,975	378	150	11	4,009	2,132	3,976	192
Totals	3,795,729	157,946	237,992	27,564	9,050	2,256	283,947	248,656	256,015	10,398

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total number of neat cattle.....	Number of sheep	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats.....	Number of hogs.....	Number of chickens.....	Number of turkeys.....	Number of geese.....	Number of ducks.....	Number of hives of bees.
Alameda.....	17,797	41,350	.....	32,960	58,700	4,580	1,120	6,970	394
Alpine.....	1,570	.....	300	100	1,000	100	.....	.....	.....
Amador	5,070	8,500	125	3,150	14,500	1,850	1,100	950	300
Butte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	6,155	4,300	2,097	6,800	140,070	1,400	480	1,019	392
Colusa.....	20,265	181,891	.....	27,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Contra Costa.....	25,000	29,000	40	14,400	21,300	1,360	940	1,120	540
Del Norte.....	2,905	1,053	.....	918	2,803	8	69	114	156
El Dorado.....	10,739	9,336	704	4,638	9,122	711	430	514	612
Fresno	119,265	141,870	7,375	20,260	8,880	1,200	83	712	385
Humboldt	27,622	11,098	.....	8,850	18,885	875	240	260	223
Inyo	9,618	500	50	500	3,000	200	.....	100	30
Kern.....	59,042	165,768	20	3,781	6,700	381	47	257	200
Klamath.....	3,268	20	50	900	3,000	10	5	18	25
Lake.....	7,778	13,994	1	10,564	20,920	2,009	580	578	228
Lassen.....	11,751	1,826	.....	1,081	7,234	211	32	128	.....
Los Angeles	27,000	572,000	10	6,100	39,200	1,840	570	3,000	2,800
Marin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	10,850	27,000	1,500	10,000	15,000	2,000	300	1,000	8
Mendocino	16,730	90,000	.....	34,000	30,000	3,000	200	2,700	500

Merced.....	34,100	138,843	880	2,560	5,000	2,000	300	1,100	500
Mono.....	3,888	28	18	230	1,030	20	10	48	9
Monterey.....	37,045	197,167	1,637	8,609	48,600	728	911	1,280	3,315
Napa.....	10,320	9,800	280	12,700	18,900	6,200	570	3,100	250
Nevada.....	10,805	4,665	.....	1,500	6,700	3,500	375	480	325
Placer.....	9,298	26,193	1,933	10,395	48,805	7,163	241	481	1,096
Plumas.....	9,261	3,402	.....	882	5,371	96	13	167	68
Sacramento.....	19,147	107,256	42	9,358	41,123	7,697	1,935	1,519	1,578
San Bernardino.....	11,320	41,200	77	2,220	120,000	650	425	2,150	450
San Diego.....	19,288	67,178	912	1,139	7,036	1,500	1,100	900	500
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	21,937	53,572	960	15,000	60,000	6,000	1,500	2,000	1,000
San Luis Obispo.....	61,500	110,000	200	6,000	50,000	2,000	500	2,000	900
San Mateo.....	11,551	750	10	1,800	8,000	250	250	400	340
Santa Barbara.....	9,697	286,968	495	1,281	50,900	521	152	1,401	502
Santa Clara.....	23,925	40,000	1,950	2,750	102,690	1,400	3,009	3,670	1,200
Santa Cruz.....	6,089	735	215	3,221	12,360	340	313	283	167
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	4,795	687	1	896	746	218	114	337	127
Siskiyou.....	12,000	28,000	.....	6,000	21,240	1,110	594	820	1,000*
Solano.....	16,248	49,875	50	15,961	71,496	8,467	1,508	4,129	374
Sonoma.....	45,090	64,208	175	16,346	60,500	2,850	6,000	3,940	420
Stanislaus.....	2,700	170,000	.....	3,000	27,000	4,600	700	450	860
Sutter.....	11,398	24,390	36	11,614	22,580	2,804	231	131	441
Tehama.....	10,250	144,060	8	11,000	19,200	8,000	809	240	320
Trinity.....	2,029	200	.....	600	8,064	100	75	200	351
Tulare.....	58,439	231,839	4	9,098	7,468	2,238	603	713	563
Tuolumne.....	10,501	13,200	1,500	2,556	12,000	5,775	184	524	.....
Yolo.....	11,260	40,285	.....	18,193	41,726	3,250	573	518	346
Yuba.....	10,460	24,444	442	7,535	25,800	13,000	670	1,500	540
Totals.....	876,766	3,178,371	24,097	369,696	1,304,649	114,212	29,543	53,971	24,835

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made.....	Bushels of corn ground..	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed....	No. of shingles made.....
	Steam power.....	Run of stones....	Water power.....	Run of stones.....			Steam power.....	Water power.....		
Alameda.....	5	24	2	3	28,460	22,330	3	1	1,065,000	300,000
Alpine.....	1	3	1	2	4,150	2,900	3	3	4,960,000	1,300,000
Amador.....										
Butte.....										
Calaveras.....							4	6	190,000	27,000
Colusa.....	3	10			10,000	1,000	2		1,000,000	
Contra Costa.....	4	11			980	140	2	2	3,750,000	100,000
Del Norte.....	1	1	1	2	30,000		15	10	9,001,620	455,000
El Dorado.....	1	2	1	1	350	800	2	1	1,024,000	200,000
Fresno.....			1	2	2,850	375	7	2	40,000,000	16,300,000
Humboldt.....	1	1	1	1	2,850	600		3	1,000,000	500,000
Inyo.....			2	4	2,000	300		2	250,000	150,000
Kern.....	1	2	3	3	800	400	2	2	5,000,000	500,000
Klamath.....			1	2	1,200	2,000	2	5		500,000
Lake.....	1	1	1	2	21,600	500	3	2		50,000
Lassen.....			2	3	3,700	41,000	1	2	500,000	
Los Angeles.....			6	11	2,500		2		20,000	
Marin.....										
Mariposa.....							6		2,000,000	300,000
Mendocino.....	2	2	5	5	27,000	600	18		70,000,000	3,000,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COTTON MILLS.		COAL.	RAILROADS.		DISTILLERIES.		BREWERIES.	
	Number.....	Pounds of cotton used.....	Tons mined.....	Number.....	Miles in length...	Number.....	Gallons.	Number.....	Gallons
Alameda	3	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	6	277,500
Alpine	2	1,500
Amador.....	1,100	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	5	.....
Butte.....
Calaveras.....	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa
Contra Costa	120,000	2	13	.....	.....	1	.....
Del Norte.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	5,200
El Dorado.....	1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	750	4	17,100
Fresno
Humboldt.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Inyo	2	10,000
Kern	1	1,200
Klamath	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	1	4,000
Lassen.....
Los Angeles	1	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	59,600	2	28,000
Marin.....
Mariposa.....	2	.....
Mendocino.....	1	.....	5	15,000

Moreed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Mono .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	12,000
Monterey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,990	.....	2	19,000
Napa .....	.....	.....	.....	41	4	.....	.....	18	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	304	3	6,000	.....	6	57,574
Placer.....	.....	.....	.....	112	8	.....	.....	4	68,000
Plumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	311,400
Sacramento.....	.....	.....	.....	63	4	4,276	.....	2	.....
San Bernardino.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9,500	.....	2	13,000
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	790,500	.....	33	1,605,000
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60,000
San Joaquin .....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	1	70,000
San Luis Obispo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	.....	152	2	506	.....	2	2,900
Santa Barbara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12,000	.....	6	250,000
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1	1,000	.....	5	69,210
Santa Cruz .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,400
Sierra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Siskiyou.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	3	11,579
Solano .....	.....	.....	.....	41½	4	25,000	.....	2	40,000
Sonoma .....	.....	.....	.....	29	1	.....	.....	2	5,040
Stanislaus .....	.....	.....	.....	34	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Sutter .....	.....	.....	.....	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,600
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	13,500
Tulare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....
Tuolumne .....	.....	.....	.....	32	11	90,200	.....	3	37,000
Yolo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	121,100	46	932	119	1,005,322	.....	162	3,010,703

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population	Registered voters.....	Poll tax collected.....
	Real estate....	Improvements	Personal property.....	Total valuation			
Alameda ..	\$8,370,769 00	\$1,851,675 00	\$2,170,882 00	\$12,393,326 00	26,000	5,995	\$7,474 00
Alpine.....	188,000 00	63,000 00	152,000 00	403,000 00	1,000	240	163 00
Amador	317,120 00	968,440 00	713,287 00	1,998,847 00	10,390	2,430	1,875 00
Butte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calaveras	310,446 00	272,878 00	505,382 00	1,088,706 00	.....	.....	.....
Colusa	2,000,000 00	500,000 00	2,000,000 00	4,500,000 00	8,900	2,877	.....
Contra Costa	1,667,828 00	519,963 00	1,046,479 00	3,234,270 00	10,000	2,677	3,018 00
Del Norte	92,531 00	121,510 00	262,579 00	476,620 00	2,350	501	1,359 00
El Dorado	367,860 00	749,810 00	1,030,773 00	2,148,443 00	10,500	3,300	4,406 00
Fresno	1,785,761 00	107,415 00	1,536,034 00	3,429,210 00	3,500	652	652 00
Humboldt	756,850 00	483,185 00	1,203,916 00	2,443,951 00	10,000	2,361	2,531 00
Inyo.....	92,872 00	167,815 00	473,784 00	734,471 00	2,800	600	300 00
Kern.....	856,000 00	144,000 00	1,300,000 00	2,300,000 00	2,300	700	600 00
Klamath	112,795 00	62,253 00	254,851 00	429,899 00	2,000	394	700 00
Lake	With improvements.	631,730 00	453,874 00	1,085,604 00	3,700	950	850 00
Lassen.....	67,135 00	136,040 00	434,908 00	638,083 00	1,400	473	218 00
Los Angeles.....	4,377,292 00	With real estate.	2,540,782 00	6,918,074 00	16,300	3,850	3,000 00
Marin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa	211,115 00	396,910 00	546,703 00	1,154,728 00	6,000	1,300	2,344 00
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	2,340	.....

Merced	2,114,114 00	205,420 00	1,124,982 00	3,444,516 00	2,900	1,200	1,000 00
Mono	38,070 00	85,020 00	210,881 00	333,971 00	475	252	225 00
Monterey	2,114,184 36	377,575 00	1,478,085 26	3,969,844 62	9,858	2,552	2,522 00
Napa	1,971,990 00	990,595 00	842,875 00	3,805,460 00	10,500	2,237	1,000 00
Nevada	2,208,713 00	1,066,495 00	1,497,119 00	4,772,357 00	20,000	6,452	7,200 00
Placer					11,500	6,974	.....
Plumas	606,362 00	257,740 00	597,190 00	1,461,292 00	4,500	1,830	1,315 00
Sacramento	3,500,000 00	3,200,000 00	5,100,000 00	11,800,000 00	35,000	7,500	10,700 00
San Bernardino	630,500 00	20,200 00	384,000 00	1,034,700 00	7,200	1,420	530 00
San Diego	1,533,904 00	249,012 00	732,296 00	2,565,212 00	4,500	1,400	1,500 00
San Francisco	75,000,000 00	With real estate.	27,595,498 85	102,595,498 25	150,000	33,000	Not given.
San Joaquin	4,562,565 00	2,078,615 00	2,187,800 00	8,828,980 00	27,000	6,000	2,746 00
San Luis Obispo	1,200,000 00	200,000 00	1,000,000 00	2,400,000 00	6,000	1,527	.....
San Mateo	1,962,026 00	With real estate.	359,454 00	2,321,480 00	6,400	2,059	663 00
Santa Barbara	2,063,735 47	With real estate.	858,370 00	2,922,605 47	9,000	1,932	600 00
Santa Clara	5,750,314 00	3,391,178 00	2,969,409 00	12,110,901 00	26,246	7,526	9,400 00
Santa Cruz	1,066,373 00	579,026 00	500,910 00	2,146,309 00	8,800	.....	2,800 00
Shasta .....					.....	.....	.....
Sierra	798,940 00	376,085 00	713,643 00	1,888,668 00	5,550	2,150	3,510 00
Siskiyou	707,933 00	With real estate.	1,446,277 00	2,154,210 00	6,920	2,150	1,776 00
Solano	4,763,155 00	With real estate.	1,335,706 00	6,098,861 00	24,000	4,129	4,450 00
Sonoma	4,041,250 00	1,303,527 00	2,706,010 00	8,050,787 00	22,500	5,240	7,052 00
Stanislaus	1,814,057 00	323,035 00	946,870 00	3,083,962 00	5,600	1,800	.....
Sutter	993,101 00	669,821 00	1,000,519 00	2,663,441 00	7,100	1,300	1,160 00
Tehama	964,836 00	338,896 00	1,141,286 00	2,445,018 00	6,000	1,550	3,200 00
Trinity	68,750 00	275,000 00	189,250 00	533,000 00	3,170	863	740 00
Tulare					10,000	1,600	905 00
Tuolumne	245,758 00	284,368 00	483,266 00	1,013,392 00	8,050	2,630	.....
Yolo	1,946,382 00	728,985 00	1,609,690 00	4,285,057 00	10,000	2,235	1,465 00
Yuba	1,004,735 00	1,375,640 00	1,637,385 00	4,017,760 00	11,000	3,500	4,468 00
Totals	\$145,296,121 83	\$25,552,857 00	\$77,275,536 11	\$248,124,514 94	582,909	144,650	\$100,417 00

APPENDIX.

1870-71.

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

ALPINE COUNTY.

A. C. CHAMBERS.....County Assessor.

WOODFORD'S, October 31st, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law, I herewith send you statistics of Alpine County for eighteen hundred and seventy-one. I would state that our county is a mining one, and very little agricultural land in it. In regard to land inclosed, there are a great many spots of ground in the mountains which are occupied by sheep and cattle men in the summer time. They have them partially inclosed with brush and fallen trees, and have so rated them. There are thousands of cattle and hundreds of thousands of sheep driven into our county every summer; they are all assessed before coming here, and as we cannot assess the wool or butter, have no account of same or the number of head; have made what I think is a correct estimate of the butter, but of wool I cannot do. I think it is a great hardship that they can drive their stock into our county, roam over our hills, and pay us no taxes, and think the law should be so changed that we could get a chance at them. Our quartz mills have not been running this year, but next year we confidently expect to give a good report from them.

Hoping this will be satisfactory,

I am, yours truly,

A. C. CHAMBERS,
Assessor of Alpine County.

AMADOR COUNTY.

J. W. SURFACE.....County Assessor.

JACKSON, October 4th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Inclosed you will find statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. There has been quite a decrease in population

in our county since my last report. Notwithstanding the extreme dry season, the crops of Amador County will compare very favorably with those of more favored seasons. But, owing to the drought, all of our quartz mills are idle, with the exception of the Oneida, which, fortunately, obtained enough water to run forty stamps the most of the season. In view of the fact of our quartz mines not being worked, it has been a great calamity to our entire county. From seventy-five to eighty thousand dollars, which would otherwise have been dispensed to the laborers monthly, has remained in the bowels of the earth, consequently working a great hardship to all branches of industry.

The lands of the Arroyo Seco grant, located in this county, are being very rapidly disposed of to settlers, who will at once make permanent homes for themselves and families.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SURFACE,
County Assessor.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

JOHN L. GIBSON.....County Assessor.

SAN ANDREAS, November 5th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I hope you will excuse me, as I have lost my blanks for the statistics. I have endeavored to make my statement as plain as possible. Begging your indulgence,

I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN L. GIBSON,
Assessor of Calaveras County.

COLUSA COUNTY.

W. N. HERN.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, November 2d, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I herewith send annual report of the statistics of Colusa County. You will perceive that the number of registered voters have increased since last report, although the number of votes polled at the general election is not much greater.

The grain crop for the present year is very light, scarcely one-fifth of a crop, and not more than half a crop last year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. HERN,
Assessor Colusa County.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

JAMES FOSTER.....County Assessor.

MARTINEZ, October 24th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Yours of the twenty-first instant is at hand, and contents noted. Owing to a large supplemental assessment I have been unable to make out a complete statistical report for this county, but will have it ready and transmit to you in a few days.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES FOSTER,
County Assessor

Per Deputy, A. P. NEEDLES.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

T. W. BREEZE.....County Assessor.

PLACERVILLE, November 6th, 18

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Herewith inclosed I forward you my statistical report, from January first, eighteen hundred and seventy, to January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Do me the favor to acknowledge receipt, and oblige,

T. W. BREEZE,
Assessor of El Dorado County.

By WM. JABIM, Deputy.

INYO COUNTY.

G. W. BRADY.....County Assessor.

INDEPENDENCE CITY, August 7th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I herewith send annual report of the statistics of Inyo County for the fiscal year ending in eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

This county is gradually increasing in prosperity. Quartz mines are being worked with profit to those engaged in them. I think in another year the mining interests of this county will amount to considerable. At present there is but one quartz mill out of eight running, and two arastras and three smelting furnaces. They are all doing well. There is about five hundred tons of lead and silver bullion shipped from this county per month, the product of the furnaces, worth about two hundred dollars per ton.

The population is some larger this year than it was the last. The farmers are generally raising fair crops this year, and are improving their farms both in building and planting out orchards and vineyards; but as yet we have but few bearing trees or vines.

There is an increase of over one hundred thousand dollars on the assessment roll since last year although property has been assessed at a lower figure. Every one thought I assessed property too high last year, so this year I made a difference of four dollars per head on stock cattle, which amounts to considerable.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. BRADY,
County Assessor, Inyo County.

KERN COUNTY.

J. R. WATSON.....County Assessor.

HAVILAH, October 16th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I drop you a few lines. I think after doing this work for four years, I should get something for it.

Yours, truly,

J. R. WATSON,
County Assessor.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

J. A. JAMISON.....County Assessor.

UKIAH CITY, August 11th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law I herewith transmit my statistical report for eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

I have done my utmost to make it thorough. My statistics are all in round numbers, and are as near correct as it is possible to make them.

The agricultural interests of this county are improving steadily. A considerable amount of land has been improved since the date of my last report. The crops of Mendocino of the present year are above an average. The potato and oat crop of the coast portion of the county is larger than usual. Sheep-raising is an important business in this county, and a great many are investing in pasture lands and sheep. Our pasturage is excellent and the sheep remarkably free from disease. Horses and cattle are becoming less numerous, as sheep pay better. Many horses and mules have been taken from this county to the Atlantic States.

The lumber business is not so flourishing as formerly. Our mill men, not being able to find a market for their lumber, are now running on half time. Considerable lumber is shipped direct from the mills to foreign ports.

Public lands are being settled on everywhere, and a large amount of land has been taken up under the pre-emption and State laws.

Three weekly newspapers are published in this county—two at Ukiah, and one at Mendocino City.

The Board of Supervisors will not meet until the second Monday in this month, hence I send my report without their approval.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. JAMISON,
Assessor, Mendocino County.

MERCED COUNTY.

A. M. HICKS.....County Assessor.

SNELLING, August 12th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In making my report to you, I forgot to mention a very important matter connected with the agricultural interests of this county and State. I hereby officially report to you one hundred acres of cotton, planted by J. M. Strong, on the old Gwin Ranch, which bids fair to produce a most excellent crop, notwithstanding the unfavorable spring. It is as fine a field of cotton as can be seen in any country, and old cotton raisers tell me that they never saw a field of cotton in their lives which promised as heavy a yield as this one. Should this field open well, the cotton experiment in this portion of California is a grand success, and the beneficial results to this State can hardly be estimated.

There are thousands of acres of land in this county that will produce cotton, and there is no doubt that it can be tented here with one-half of the labor required in the Cotton States.

Please give this item a notice in your report to the Legislature.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

A. M. HICKS,
County Assessor of Merced County, Cal.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

W. V. McGARVEY.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Monterey County.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I herewith inclose the blank furnished to this office for the statistical returns of the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; showing an increase of eleven thousand four hundred and eighty acres of land put under cultivation since the year previous. The crops, however, have been light, owing to lack of timely rains, presence of rust in some instances, and other drawbacks. Wheat has not averaged over sixteen bushels to the acre, and barley has not yielded more than twenty-seven. Decidedly the year has not been favorable to agriculture, and although the present year has been equally bad, on account of the drought, the wheat crop will far exceed that of eighteen hundred and seventy.

Early ploughing has been resorted to, but in many instances has proved to be but a small improvement. The light yield of cereals is attributed by some to shallow ploughing, and this may be the case in some localities, but it is generally admitted that certain kinds of land not tilled before requires a gradual upturning of the subsoil.

Flax and hops have been tried to some extent, and at first promised well, particularly this spring, but are now considered a failure; the former, I believe, will never be cultivated on a large scale, the same being to a high degree detrimental and exhaustive to the soil, so much, that it is spoken of among land owners that no new lease of land will be made without the insertion of a clause prohibiting the culture of flax.

The rest of the products have generally yielded a light crop. Fruit has also been below the average.

In eighteen hundred and seventy there were in this county but two distilleries on a small scale, producing an insignificant quantity of wine and brandy. This year a large distillery has been erected.

Live stock of all description has an increase over the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and has, on the whole, thrived well. Some apprehensions are entertained for this fall, particularly for the sheep, on account of the scarcity of grass.

During the present year, a railroad has been put in process of construction; at present, about fifteen miles of rail are laid. This will be a matter for report next year.

By the statistical sheet, I see the value of assessed property for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one is required, and believe this to be an error, because, the subsequent assessments not being made as yet, it would be impossible for me to give the exact amount assessed for the whole fiscal year, and I have therefore set down in said sheet the total assessed value of the different kinds of property for the year eighteen hundred and seventy, which I think is required. Should, however, the assessed value of property for eighteen hundred and seventy-one be likewise required, I give the same below, as it stands before correction by the Board of Equalization, and before the making of the subsequent assessments—to wit:

Real estate.....	\$2,208,194 89
Improvements.....	393,680 00
Personal property.....	1,510,405 25

Respectfully submitting the same, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. V. McGARVEY,
Assessor, Monterey County.

By J. KUURDS, Deputy.

NAPA COUNTY.

B. W. ARNOLD.....County Assessor.

NAPA CITY, September 29th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : I herewith send statistical report for eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as required. There is but little change of the industrial pursuits in this county, from former years, except a gradual increase of the grape growing interest, which is steadily on the increase. There may be some little discrepancy in the amount of valuation as herein given and the amount of assessment rolls, as the subsequent assessment roll is not quite complete at this time ; but the difference will be small.

Yours, respectfully,

B. W. ARNOLD,
Assessor of Napa County, California.

NEVADA COUNTY.

J. J. DORSEY.....County Assessor.

NEVADA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, }
November 4th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : In conformity with law, I hereby transmit to you my statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and seventy. The report would have been forwarded at an earlier day, but for the large supplemental assessment I was called upon to make.

HAY AND GRAIN.

The hay crops of this county, for the year past, have been good, to more than an average extent. Most of the land here, sowed to wheat, oats, barley and rye, is reaped for hay, and not for the purpose of saving grain. The hay crop has been a source of large income to our farmers.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The people of this county, more and more, every year, evince a disposition to cultivate the vine. Grapes are almost a certain crop, and the soil and climate are adapted to the growth of such grapes as make a light table wine, so much esteemed by those who delight in imported wines. Wine manufacturers of this county have taken premiums, year after year, at the Fairs, for superior light wines. The vines are not irrigated which produce the best wine making grapes or which produce the best table grapes.

SERICULTURE.

Large orchards of mulberry trees have been planted and are now being cultivated with a view to the production of silk. These mulberry trees are of the choicest and most approved varieties, and their cultivation is directed by gentlemen of experience and of general intelligence. It has been demonstrated, beyond a doubt, that the climate of Nevada County, at the altitude of Nevada City, is most favorable to the successful rearing of the silkworm. Numerous and oft repeated experiments show that silk culture here is profitable, with even an inadequate supply of food, and in the future the want of food heretofore felt for silkworms will be obviated. Enough has been done to prove that the business must soon be one of great profit.

FRUITS.

The fruit crop of this county has been, in the year, one of great abundance; and the fruit, as is always the case, has been of superior quality. The temperate zone fruits, of all kinds, flourish here with an excessiveness beyond the demands of any market within reach. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, quinces, and all kindred fruits are grown in profusion. With the exception of the peach, crops of these fruits named never fail, and in case of the peach, the crop is seldom a failure. Markets for such fruits are found in the State of Nevada and in the Territories east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Some part of the vast fruit crop of the county is sent to San Francisco, where the excellence of mountain fruit causes it to be preferred over that which grows in the valleys.

MINING.

The principal business of the county is mining. The vast fields of deposited gold bearing gravel are practically inexhaustible. Extensive workings on these gravel beds have been carried on for years, and are now in operation. These workings have been of very great profit to the owners of such mining claims, and all such properties are held at high figures. Within the year foreign capitalists have made extensive purchases of such mining ground, and many more claims are now being sought after by foreign capitalists.

In quartz mining a general prosperity is shown. Some mines of that kind fail, or seem to fail, but on the whole the business is remarkably prosperous. Especially is this the case in Grass Valley district. In that district many quartz mines which have been idle for years are now being worked, with prospects of good results, while only one noted mine has failed to continue paying large dividends. In the case of the large mine which has ceased to yield gold in paying quantities, work is being prosecuted with vigor, and with every indication that its old prosperity will be restored.

LUMBER.

The manufacture of lumber is an important industry of the county. Large quantities are shipped to the east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and to the valleys below. Almost all of the good timber lands have been bought up, and are held by perfect titles by the men engaged in manufacturing lumber. These timber lands cannot be exhausted for years to come, and the timber is most valuable for fine lumber, sugar pine constituting a large part of the trees.

GRAZING.

The business of cattle raising and grazing is on the increase. In the winter and early spring seasons, cattle are grazed on the foothills; and in the summer months, when the foothills and plains are dried and parched, the cattle are driven to the high mountain valleys. In these mountain valleys extensive butter making and cheese making are carried on, the articles made being rich and delicious, owing to the superior food found in the rich natural grasses of the mountains. The business of butter and cheese making is rapidly increasing year by year. Sheep, horses and dry-horned cattle are also pastured in the high mountain valleys, in the summer months, with good results. In the matter of fattening beef cattle the mountain valleys show a wonderful success.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The county, I am happy to state, is in a flourishing condition. One class of our population devote time to raising and producing the necessities of life, such as table vegetables, meats, butter, cheese, milk and other things of the kind; another class engage in digging from the earth the gold which pays the farmer, stockraiser and gardener for their productions. As yet, the farmers have been able to produce almost as much as the mining population demands, and in the case of fruits a large surplus is grown. The mining interests are increasing, and the mining population must increase. Therefore, the future of the county seems assured in regard to a large population engaged in developing our various and varied resources.

Yours truly,

J. J. DORSEY,
Assessor.

SAN BERNARDINO.

A. J. CURRY..... County Assessor.

SAN BERNARDINO, October 28th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the duties of my office, I hereby inclose the statistical report of our county, hoping it may prove satisfactory. The assessment roll is less this year than in the preceding one, owing to the continued drought of two years in succession.

The future of the county is encouraging. The new town, Riverside, some twelve miles southwest of this place, bids fair to be a large and prosperous town in a few years.

The company owning the lands of the "Southern California Colonization Association" has expended many thousands of dollars in improvements on the land, consisting in part of one large ditch for irrigating purposes, carrying three thousand inches of water; also another large ditch in course of construction which, with the one already completed and in use, will furnish an abundant supply of water for irrigating from twelve to fifteen thousand acres of first-rate farming land.

The Board of Supervisors of the county will not be in session for some ten or twelve days yet, consequently I cannot obtain their approval of my report.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. CURRY,
Assessor of San Bernardino County.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

WM. SMITH.....County Assessor.

SAN DIEGO CITY, October 28th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I regret that you were compelled to write to me in relation to my statistical report. Believing I have a sufficient reason for the unavoidable delay, I will, therefore, claim your indulgence.

The Contingent Fund being exhausted, and the orders on the same depreciated to so low a figure that my deputies, who receive their pay from said fund, refused to work for such reduced wages, and the Board of Supervisors would not make any other provision, consequently leaving a large amount of property to be entered on the supplemental roll, which would have rendered my report incomplete, had I made it at the proper time. Believing this to be satisfactory, I with pleasure submit it now.

Our general prosperity has been retarded by the continuation of the drought, which has depleted our products and caused many to seek more

avored localities; yet, other interests have generally advanced. Our partially developed mines are yielding richly—from thirty to one hundred and fifty dollars per ton. Our educational department is on a sound basis, and very prosperous indeed. Notwithstanding the tardy railroad movements and two consecutive years of drought, there is a firm and abiding confidence in the future prosperity and advancement of both San Diego City and County.

With highest regards, I remain,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SMITH,
County Assessor.

P. S. Please pardon me for offering you the report on so mutilated a blank. I have no other, and did not wish to delay by sending for others.
W. S.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

LEVI ROSENER. County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, October 23d, 1871. }

Hon. JOHN W. Bost,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Herewith I hand you a report of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

The agricultural products of this county being so limited, I have not thought it necessary to make any returns of the same.

I find great difficulty in compiling this report, as manufacturers, in many cases, refuse to give data concerning matters appertaining to their business:

Axle Grease Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	3
Rosin used annually, barrels.....	1,200
Butter used, pounds.....	15,000
Tallow oil made, pounds.....	19,000
Parafine oil made, gallons.....	6,000
Men employed.....	15
Value of manufactures.....	\$55,000

Broom Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	5
Men employed.....	35
Brooms made annually, dozen.....	34,340
Broom corn used annually, tons.....	135
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$103,600

Boot and Shoe Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	5
Men and women employed.....	720
Sides of sole leather used annually.....	38,260
Calf, kid, goat, kip and other skins used annually.....	13,860
Serges, canvas and cloth linings used annually, yards.....	66,000
Boots made, dozen	12,420
Shoes made, dozen.....	26,680
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$1,205,000

Bellows Manufactory.

Manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Steam engine, horse power.....	5
Bellows made, annually.....	500
Value of manufacture.....	\$15,600

Box Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	6
Men employed.....	191
Lumber used (pine, fir, spruce), feet.....	5,110,000
Lumber used (Spanish cedar), feet.....	250,000
Steam engines, horse power.....	195
Aggregate value of manufacture....	\$323,000

Billiard Table Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	3
Men employed.....	45
Tables made, annually	215
Steam engines, horse power	30
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$109,000

Breweries.

Manufactories	33
Men employed.....	250
Beer made, barrels.....	160,500

Brass Foundries.

Manufactories.....	4
Men employed..	96
Steam engines, horse power.....	32
Metal used annually, pounds.....	234,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$242,000

Candle Manufactory.

Manufactory.....	1
Men employed.....	31
Candles made, boxes.....	17,000
Capacity of works per year, boxes.....	75,000

Cigar Manufactories.

Manufactories	151
Men employed.....	2,500
Cigars made, annually.....	60,000,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$1,500,000

Carriage and Wagon Manufactories.

Manufactories	15
Men employed.....	425
Carriages, wagons and other vehicles made per year.....	2,500
Railroad cars made.....	85
Horse power of steam engines used.....	100
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$775,500

Cordage and Rope Manufactory.

Manufactory	1
Men employed.....	75
Hemp ropes manufactured, tons.....	1,500
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	2,000
Horse power of steam engine.....	150
Value of manufacture.....	\$450,000

Clothing Manufactories.

Factories.....	7
Men employed.....	98
Cloth used annually, yards.....	131,000
Aggregate value of manufactures.....	\$271,000

Chemical Works.

Works.....	4
Men employed.....	36
Nitrate of soda used, tons.....	260
Sulphur consumed, tons	475
Sulphuric and nitric acids, tons.....	680
Capacity of works per day (sulphuric acid), tons.....	12
Capacity of works per day (nitric acid), tons.....	3
Sulphate of copper made, tons.....	260

Cooper and Barrel Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	6
Men employed.....	160
Barrels made per year.....	175,000
Half barrels made.....	14,000
Kegs	17,000
Barrels made by sugar refineries.....	100,000
Half barrels made by sugar refineries.....	60,000
Syrup kegs made by sugar refineries.....	75,000

Coffee and Spice Mills.

Mills.....	7
Men employed.....	60
Coffee ground and roasted, per year, pounds.....	1,375,000
Chocolate made, pounds.....	95,000
Spices ground and put up, pounds.....	165,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	76
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$409,000

Distilleries.

Works.....	4
Men employed.....	45
Proof gallons of liquor made.....	790,500
Averaged amount of horse power of engines.....	165

Dry Docks.

Ways	2
Men employed.....	6
Capacity of ways (vessels), tons.....	800
Floating dock (California Dry Dock Company)	1
Length of dock, feet.....	210
Width of dock, feet.....	82
Capacity of dock (for vessels), tons.....	1,800
Stone dry dock.....	1
Length of excavation in solid rock, feet.....	450
Width at top, feet.....	120
Depth, feet.....	30
Width at entrance, feet.....	90
Capacity of dock for vessels, length, feet.....	425
Capacity of dock for vessels drawing, feet.....	22
Capacity of pumps for clearing dock, per hour, cubic feet....	325,368
Tubular boilers, of four-inch tubes.....	4
Dimensions of each boiler, length, feet.....	16
Fire surface of boilers, square feet.....	3,800
Number of men employed.....	25
Total cost of work.....	\$675,000

Flouring Mills.

Mills.....	11
Men employed	131
Flour made, barrels.....	697,150
Hominy, tons.....	485
Buckwheat and rye flour, tons.....	515
Feed barley, tons.....	7,000
Oatmeal and groats, tons	138
Pearl barley, tons.....	141
Farina, tons.....	10
Aggregate daily capacity of mills, tons.....	530
Run of stone.....	42
Horse power of engines.....	835

Furniture Manufactories.

Manufactories (reported).....	4
Men employed.....	65
Lumber used annually, feet (reported)	355,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$108,000
Horse power of engines	38

Fur Manufactories.

Factories.....	3
Men employed	41
Fur used, annually.....	\$170,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$265,000

Glass Works.

Works.....	2
Men employed....	85
Furnaces... ..	2
Pots.....	13
Value of manufactures.....	\$175,000

Glue Manufactory.

Factory.....	1
Men employed.....	10
Glue made, tons	500
Neat's foot oil made, gallons.....	5,000
Curled hair made, pounds.....	20,000

Glass Cutting and Staining Works.

Works.....	3
Men employed.....	12
Value of manufacture, cutting and staining.....	\$15,000

Gold and Silver Refineries.

Refineries—not reported.

Glove Manufactory.

Factory.....	1
Men and women employed.....	20
Gloves made annually, dozen.....	1,500
Value of manufactures.....	\$30,000

Hat and Cap Manufactories.

Factories.....	10
Men and women employed.....	35
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$75,000

Harness Manufactories.

Factories.....	5
Men employed.....	25
Value of manufactures.....	\$45,000

Horse Collar Manufactories.

Factories	3
Men employed.....	135
Collars made, annually.....	88,200
Value of manufactures.....	\$132,300

Hose and Belting Manufactories.

Factories	2
Men employed.....	15
Hose made, feet.....	15,000
Belting made, feet.....	160,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$47,000

Iron Foundries and Boiler Shops.

Works.....	19
Men employed.....	1,177
Pig iron used, tons.....	9,070
Bar iron used, tons.....	1,500
Plate, sheet and boiler iron used, tons.....	3,720
Horse power of steam engines.....	514
Value of manufactures.....	\$2,621,000

Ink Manufactory.

Factory	1
Men employed	7
Material used.....	\$22,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$47,000

Lead and Shot Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	14
Lead manufactured annually, tons.....	9,000
Shot manufactured annually, tons.....	300
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	15,000
Horse power of steam engine—not reported	

Lead and Oil Works.

Works.....	2
Men employed.....	20
Flax seed used, tons... ..	2,350
Oil made, gallons.....	375,000
Capacity for oil per year, gallons.....	425,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	45

Last Manufactories.

Factories.....	2
Men employed.....	14
Laurel blocks used.....	50,000
Lasts made annually, pairs.....	25,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	7
Value of manufactures.....	\$43,000

Maccaroni Manufactories.

Factories.....	2
Men employed.....	22
Maccaroni and pastry put up annually, boxes	36,000
Run of stone.....	2
Horse power of steam engines.....	27
Capacity of works, boxes.....	62,000

Malt Houses.

Works	7
Men employed.....	30
Grain malted, pounds.....	9,730,215
Malt made, pounds.....	7,676,920
Horse power of steam engines.....	23

Match Manufactories.

Factories	6
Matches made annually, gross.....	150,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$350,000

Mirror Silvering Works.

Works	1
Men employed.....	7
Silvering tables.....	5
Value of manufactures	\$22,000

Piano-Forte Manufactories.

Factories.....	2
Men employed.....	9
Pianos made.....	27
Value of manufactures	\$35,000

Pyrotechnic Works.

Works	1
Men employed.....	5
Value of manufactures.....	\$12,000

Powder Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	12
Giant powder made annually, pounds.....	120,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$120,000

Pickle and Fruit Preserving Works.

Works reported.....	1
Men employed.....	250
Pickles put up in cases annually, dozen.....	18,000
Pickles, fruits and meat, dozen.....	89,000
Pickles in kegs.....	15,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$300,000

Rolling Mill.

Mill.....	1
Men employed.....	115
Railroad iron produced, tons.....	750
Capacity of production, tons.....	9,000
Horse power of steam engine.....	300

Salt Mills.

Mills.....	3
Men employed.....	44
Domestic salt ground, tons.....	11,200
Foreign salt ground, tons.....	3,600
Run of stone.....	9
Horse power of engines.....	63

Saw and Saw Teeth Manufactory.

Works.....	2
Men employed.....	40
Horse power of steam engines.....	25
Value of manufactures.....	\$75,000

Saw Mills and Sash and Door Manufactories.

Mills and factories (as reported).....	10
Men employed.....	600
Lumber sawed, planed and used up, feet.....	13,850,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	571
Value of manufactures (as reported).....	\$1,279,000

Sugar Refineries.

Refineries.....	3
Men employed.....	310
Raw sugar used, pounds.....	39,786,425
Refined sugar made, pounds.....	30,165,876

Molasses refined, gallons.....	33,416
Syrup made, gallons.....	3,176,536
Horse power of steam engines.....	580
Value of manufactures.....	\$4,160,765

Shoe Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	4
Men employed.....	138
Material used.....	\$119,000
Shoes made annually, pairs.....	109,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$212,000

Silversmiths.

Works.....	3
Men employed.....	44
Silver used annually, ounces.....	58,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	36
Value of manufactures.....	\$155,000

Soap Manufactories.

Works.....	15
Men employed.....	65
Soap made, pounds.....	5,649,568
Washing powder made, pounds.....	996,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$117,000

Slipper Manufactories.

Manufactories.....	9
Men employed.....	125
Sole leather used, sides.....	2,500
Value of manufactures.....	\$100,000

Steam Marble Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	25
Horse power of steam engine.....	20
Run of saws.....	1

Tanneries.

Works.....	7
Men employed.....	70
Hides tanned, of all kinds.....	51,000
Bark used, cords.....	3,256
Horse power of steam engines used in two.....	47
Value of manufactures—not reported.	

Tool and File Manufactories.

Factory (reported).....	1
Men employed.....	2
Edge tools made, annually.....	6,000

Trunk Manufactories.

Factories.....	5
Men employed.....	75
Value of manufactures.....	\$125,000

Telegraphic Instrument Manufactory.

Factory.....	1
Men employed.....	5
Horse power of steam engine.....	1
Value of manufactures.....	\$15,000

Type Foundries.

Foundries	3
Men and women employed.....	55
Value of manufactures.....	\$75,000

Tub, Pail and Wooden Ware Manufactories.

Factory (reported).....	1
Men employed.....	25
Lumber used (sugar pine, cedar, maple, etc.), cords.....	2,000
Pails, dozen.....	4,000
Tubs (single)	18,000
Zinc washboards, dozen.....	2,000
Sieves, dozen.....	1,200
Barrel covers, dozen.....	400
Fish kits.....	1,000
Butter firkins.....	300
Salt boxes, dozen.....	500
Butter moulds, dozen.....	300
Cheese safes, dozen.....	200
Peach baskets, dozen.....	200
Churns	200
Broom handles	100,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	50

Vinegar Manufactories.

Factories.....	3
Men employed.....	15
Vinegar made, gallons.....	375,500
Value of manufacture.....	\$72,000

Wire Work Manufactories.

Factories.....	3
Men employed.....	26
Value of manufacture	\$27,000

Whale Oil Works.

Works.....	2
Men employed.....	8
Oil made annually, gallons.....	48,000
Value of manufactures.....	\$60,000

Woollen Mills.

Mills.....	2
Men employed (women and children).....	825
Spring mules and jacks.....	54
Cards, sets.....	38
Power looms.....	125
Frames for knitting underwear.....	10
Frames for knitting hosiery.....	25
Spindles.....	19,000
Blankets made, pairs..	126,500
Broadcloths, cassimeres and tweeds, yards.....	140,000
Shirts and drawers made, dozen.....	300
Hosiery made, dozen.....	6,000
Flannel, yards.....	750,000
Wool used, pounds.....	2,800,000
Horse power of steam engines.....	325

Yeast Powder Works.

Works.....	1
Men employed.....	15
Yeast powder made, gross.....	260
Cream of tartar, pounds.....	11,000
Soda, pounds.....	7,500
Saleratus, pounds.....	7,000
Aggregate value of manufacture.....	\$8,000

The agricultural products of this county being of so limited a quantity, I have not thought it necessary to furnish any statistics regarding them.

Assessed value of real estate and improvements, about seventy-five million dollars; assessed value of personal property exclusive of mortgages, not assessed, twenty-seven million five hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-five cents. Estimated total population, about one hundred and fifty thousand; registered voters, about forty-three thousand; but from this should be deducted transfers and removals from register, about ten thousand, leaving thirty-three thousand.

Poll tax collected—not yet reported.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct.

LEVI ROSENER,
Assessor City and County of San Francisco.

By H. ROSENER, Chief Deputy.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

C. H. COVELL.....County Assessor.

Stockton, September 2d, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : Inclosed you will find my statistical report for the present year. It embraces all of the items called for on your blanks, but I expect to furnish you with some further facts and figures after a while, which may be of interest ; and I then may add some remarks relating to this report. I have expended a great deal of time and labor in gathering figures, and believe that they are in the main correct.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. COVELL,
County Assessor.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

J. J. ELIZALDE.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, October 28th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : Inclosed please find statistical report for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The great amount of work done this year in obtaining a true valuation of property in this county prevented me, at the August session of the Board of Supervisors, from procuring their approval. Our Supervisors meet on the first Monday of November, which will be too late to obtain their approval and comply with the law.

The immigration to this county is large, and the duties of the Assessor increase accordingly.

In addition to the enumerated products, etc., contained in the statistical tables, we have a telegraph line of about seventy miles in length. We have two mills which supply our town and county with some corn meal and some flour. Were it not for the extremely dry seasons which have visited our county, our mills could supply the people with flour, thus avoiding the necessity of importing the same.

Notwithstanding the drought our farmers did well. You will observe that some products enumerated in your circular have not been reported, viz : tobacco, hops, buckwheat, etc. They all grow well here, but farmers dreaded to cultivate them, on account of the drought, and the production would not justify a report.

Our county offers greater inducements to farmers than any other in the State. Our lands are rich and will produce abundantly. All we need is the *true farmer* who can run the plough. There are thousands and thousands of acres of land uncultivated for the lack of farmers. We have at

Santa Clara Valley several artesian wells, with sufficient water to irrigate the whole county, which will in future protect crops in case of drought.

Our county is well supplied with churches of all denominations. Our schools are flourishing.

Our Supervisors have granted wharf franchises to T. R. Bard, Esq., at Hueneme; to Joseph Wolfson, Esq., at San Buenaventura; to Messrs. Dibblee & Hollister, at the Gaviota—which, when the works are completed, will greatly facilitate the landing of freight.

Mr. Mortimer Cook is erecting a banking building at the county seat (Santa Barbara), and will soon be ready to accommodate the public with such funds as they may require.

Mr. José Lobero is erecting a theatre. The walls are completed, and are twenty-eight feet high; the main hall is one hundred and twenty-five feet deep by fifty-eight feet wide; entrance twenty-eight by sixty-eight. It will be a first class building.

We have, also, a three story brick hotel, well-furnished, erected by Mr. James Shaw, and we are now ready to accommodate people from abroad (who wish to take a trip to Santa Barbara to spend a winter) with comfort and ease.

I have used all diligence to make a correct report from data taken by me while out assessing, which have undergone no alteration, and hope that the same will meet your approbation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. ELIZALDE,
County Assessor, Santa Barbara County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

N. TAYLOR.....County Assessor.

SANTA CRUZ, November 7th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: In compliance with the law, I herewith transmit my annual report of the statistics for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The manufactures not called for by the blank, as furnished, I have mentioned, as you will see. The past season has been one of dullness in all departments, though the crops in this county were good this year, and, since harvest, times are easier and brisker.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

N. TAYLOR,
Assessor of Santa Cruz County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

J. A. LARRIEN.....County Assessor.

DOWNIEVILLE, August 29th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : In compliance with your request, and conformity to law, I herewith submit my statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Our Board of Supervisors are not now in session, so it is impossible for them to sign this report; but I assure you that it is correct to the best of my ability to make it so; and hoping it will meet with your approval, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. LARRIEN,
Assessor Sierra County.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

W. J. ROOT.....County Assessor.

YREKA, October 27th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General :

SIR : I herewith transmit statistical report for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which is as near correct as can be ascertained without actual count and measurement, as I find but very few of our farmers or stock raisers who can give a definite account of their stock, grain, or even their farm products. Our farming products are increasing very little, our citizens having turned their attention more to stock raising, and, as is generally believed, we have the best stock county in the State, that is getting to be the leading business.

I have just returned from a two hundred mile trip in the eastern portion of the county. I find a very large amount of stock has come in since the assessment was made, which will add much to our wealth another year.

Very respectfully yours,

W. J. ROOT,
County Assessor, Siskiyou County, Cal.

SONOMA COUNTY.

A. J. GORDON.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
 Santa Rosa, October 10th, 1870. }

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
 Surveyor-General:

SIR: Please find inclosed statistical report for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. The Board of Supervisors will not be in session until the first Monday in November, hence I cannot get their approval of my report before sending it to you.

In addition to the tabular statement, there is quite a brisk trade on the coast in tanbark, cordwood and railroad ties. Our mountains are all taken up by stock men, as you will see by reference to last year's report that there is about ten thousand head of cattle more this year than last; also, some fourteen thousand more sheep than last year.

The value of the property of the county is one and a half millions more this year than last year. The total value of the property this year is eight million fifty thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars. I have not got all the subsequent assessment in yet. Perhaps there is fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to come in yet. If the property was valued at the full cash price, it would reach twenty million dollars.

There is in Santa Rosa a sack factory and planing mill, both propelled by steam power. In Analy Township, Fondre & Nowlin have a steam chair factory which turns out ten thousand chairs annually, employing about thirty hands. Petaluma has a foundry and gas works. G. A. Cook has a glove factory; that is to say, he makes thirty thousand dollars worth of buckskin gloves per annum. I omitted to state, in the proper place, that Santa Rosa has a pottery, which turns out as good crockery ware as I ever saw.

Our county is well adapted to growing hops. Two years ago there were about sixty acres of hops in a high state of cultivation, but the price fell so low that the hop business has been abandoned entirely.

All the eastern and northern part of the county is unsurpassed for growing grapes, of both native and foreign varieties.

Our telegraph lines extend from Healdsburg, *via* Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Donahoe, Sonoma City to Napa County line—in all, fifty miles. There is a railroad in this county from Donahoe, *via* Petaluma and Santa Rosa, to Healdsburg. The railroad company say they will extend the road to Cloverdale, and build a branch road from Petaluma to Bloomfield within the next six months. When the extension and branch road are complete, we will have about seventy-five miles of road in the county.

Land has advanced, along the line of the road, from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and it is thought by the knowing ones that land will go higher yet.

Well, I believe I have said all that is worthy of notice, and perhaps more than you will think worthy of notice.

A. J. GORDON,
 Assessor Sonoma County.

TRINITY COUNTY.

JOHN G. SANBORN.....County Assessor.

WEAVERVILLE, September 22d, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: I forward you the report as directed. The Supervisors not being in session, and living so far from the county seat, I was unable to get their approval, not having seen either of them since I finished assessing.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN G. SANBORN,
County Assessor.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

THOS. C. BIRNEY.....County Assessor.

SONORA, October 14th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General.

SIR: Herewith please find statistical report of Tuolumne County, up to October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Our Board of Supervisors will not meet before the first Monday of November; hence, their approval is not obtainable before that period.

Most respectfully yours,

THOS. C. BIRNEY,
County Assessor.

By J. J. WAGNER, Deputy.

TULARE COUNTY.

W. J. ELLIS.....County Assessor.

VISALIA, October 8th, 1871.

Hon. JOHN W. BOST,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit my statistical report for the years eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and state that the same is as complete a report of all the

products and property of this county as I have been able to obtain by examination and inquiry, and believe the same is as correct as can reasonably be obtained. My original assessment roll was completed and delivered August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. But few changes have been made by the Board of Equalization. The original assessment roll for eighteen hundred and seventy-one foots up near two and one-half million dollars. My supplement is now complete, and waits the action of the Board, which does not meet until the first Monday in November next.

We have the natural adaptabilities, resources and conveniences to make a people happy and contented.

It will be seen from this report that wool growing is becoming one of the leading interests of Tulare County. No less than two hundred thousand dollars per annum is now being realized by the 'Tularians for wool.

Many cattle and sheep have been driven from our county to parts more remote. Owen's River, Humboldt and Nevada will be the future homes for the most of them. Many sheep are driven from the valley in the months of May and June to the meadows on the great Sierra Mountains, where they spend the summer; in the fall they return to the valley in time to be sheared. We cannot say to the mountains, we have no need of thee.

Stock raising ever has been, and is yet, the leading interest of Tulare County, though a change is now taking place. We look through the short vista of time to see the plains of Tulare covered with beautiful farms of waving grain, nice farm houses, and then the locomotive whistle will be heard.

But few stock have been marketed in the last year, owing to the protracted dry seasons.

Colts under one year old are not included in the report. Calves and lambs are included but not assessed. Poultry is not assessed, as there is little or no sale at home, and no transportation.

Though I heartily indorse the rules and regulations as laid down by the State Board of Equalization, it would work a very great hardship to tax every little frivolous article belonging to the poorer class, and at the same time exempt the richer class. Merchants, under the old revenue law, offset their indebtedness with solvent notes and book accounts, often to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

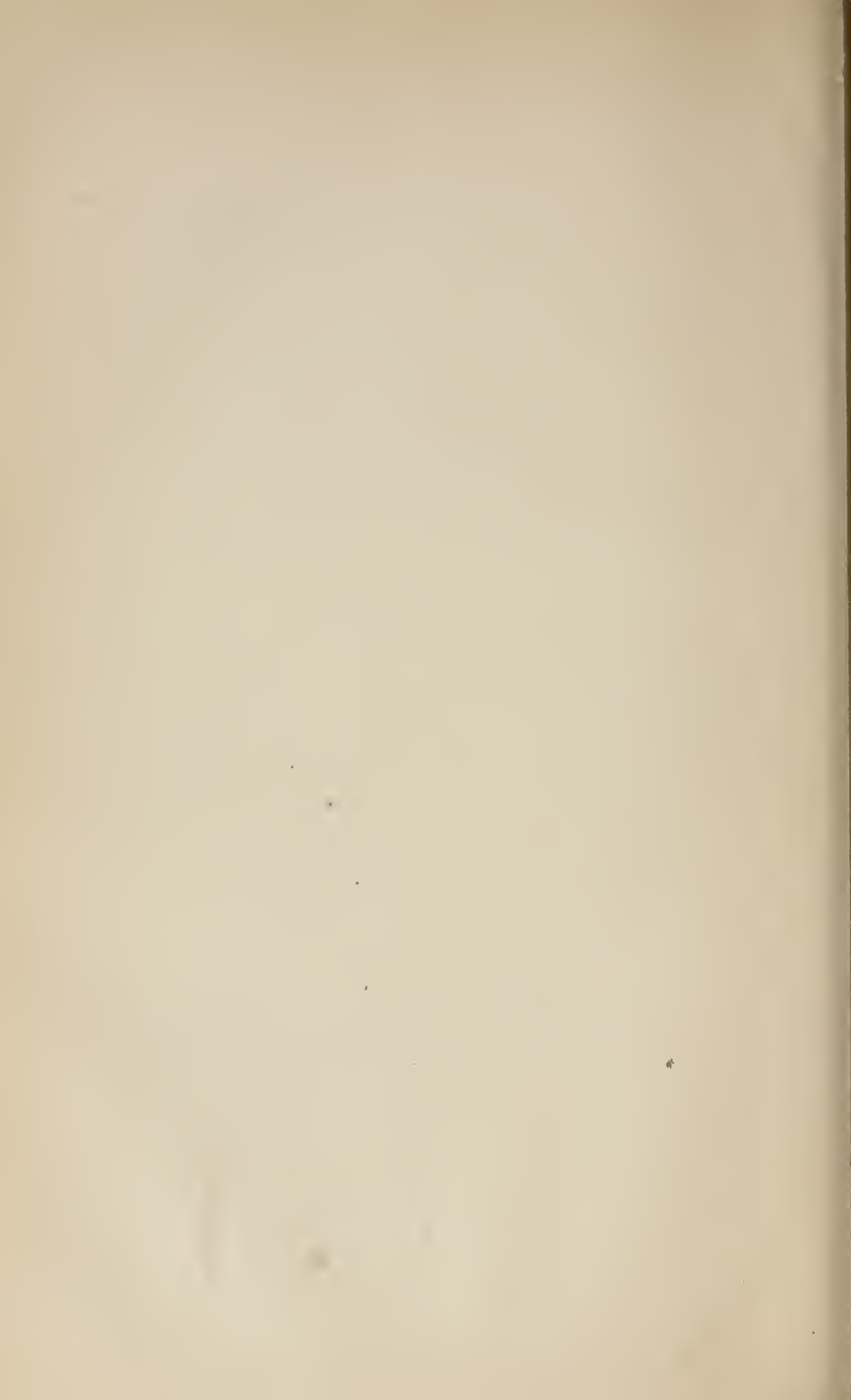
Under the late law exempting mortgages from taxation, according to the records over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars escaped taxation in this county in eighteen hundred and seventy, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that twice the amount escapes in eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as every man that has money to loan becomes a mortgagee so as to escape taxation. It would be well to tax all mortgages at their face, and subtract the face of the mortgage from the value of the property so mortgaged and assess said property at its full cash value minus the mortgage against said property. This suggests itself to my mind as the only true basis for assessing. Another suggestion is, that every good citizen in the county should give an account of all his substance, of every kind and description that he possesses, on a certain day in the year—say first Monday in February. This would relieve much property from double taxation and tax property that otherwise escapes. Much might be said on the subject of taxation.

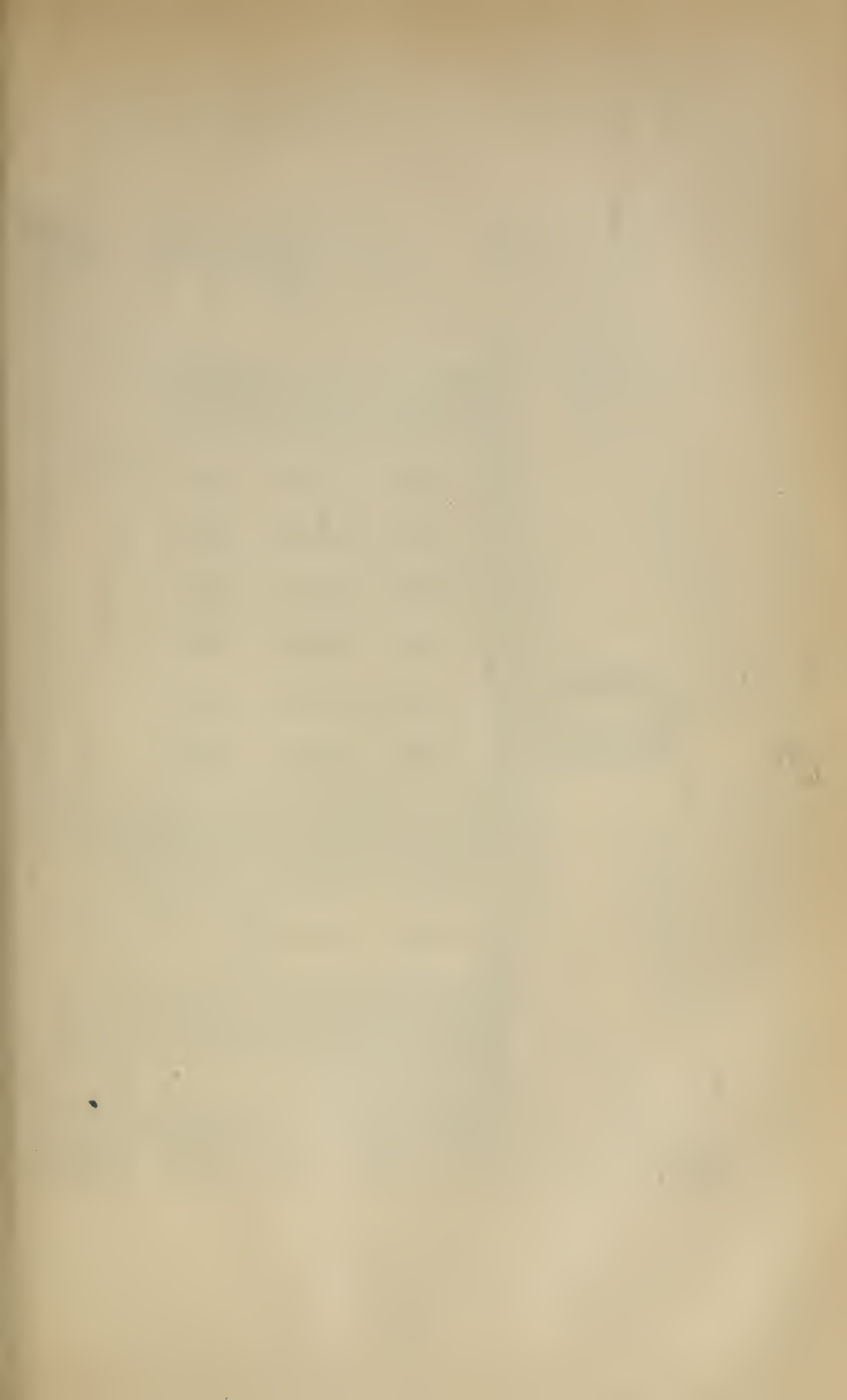
Our Code Commissioners deserve credit for their proposed amendments of the revenue law. It is certainly right to tax all kinds of property or exempt all (that is, belonging to individuals). Volumes might be written on this subject, yet the foregoing will suffice.

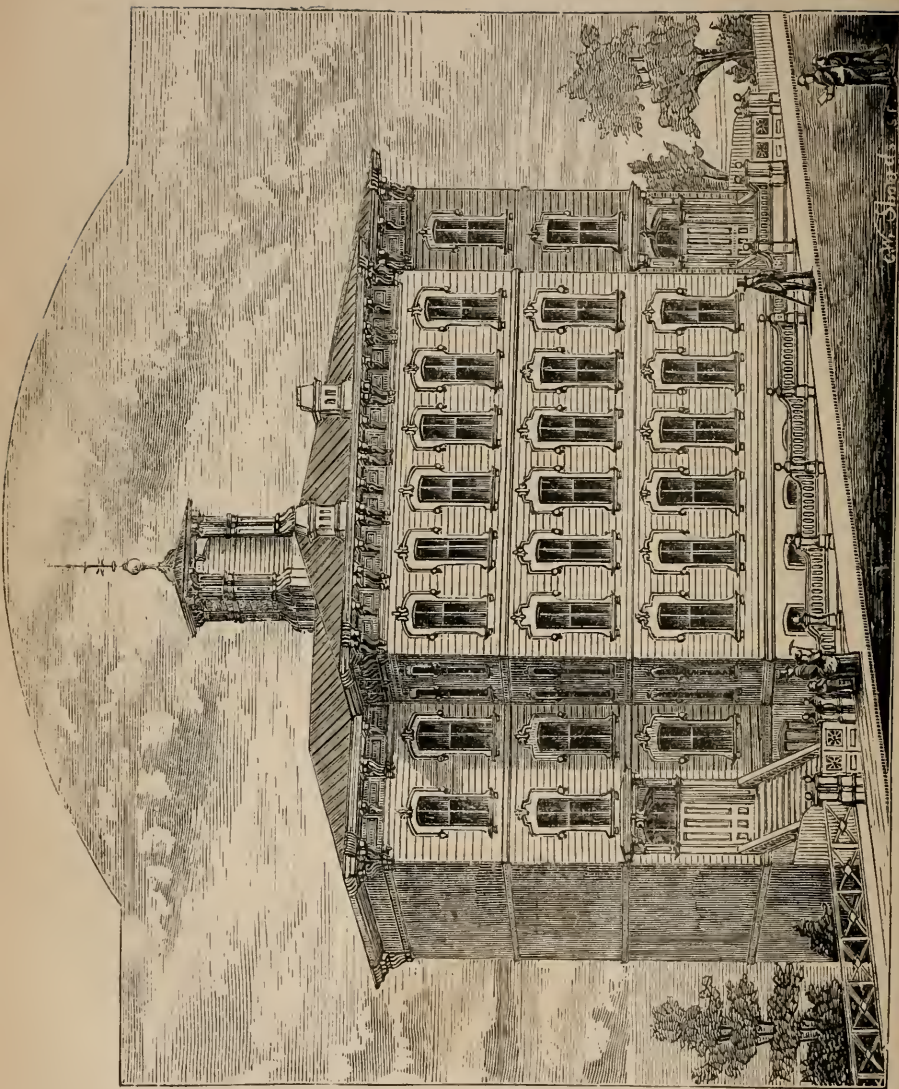
Your most obedient servant,

W. J. ELLIS,
Assessor of Tulare County.

P. S.—No return is given in regard to the value of property on supplemental, as it has not been acted on by the Board of Equalization.





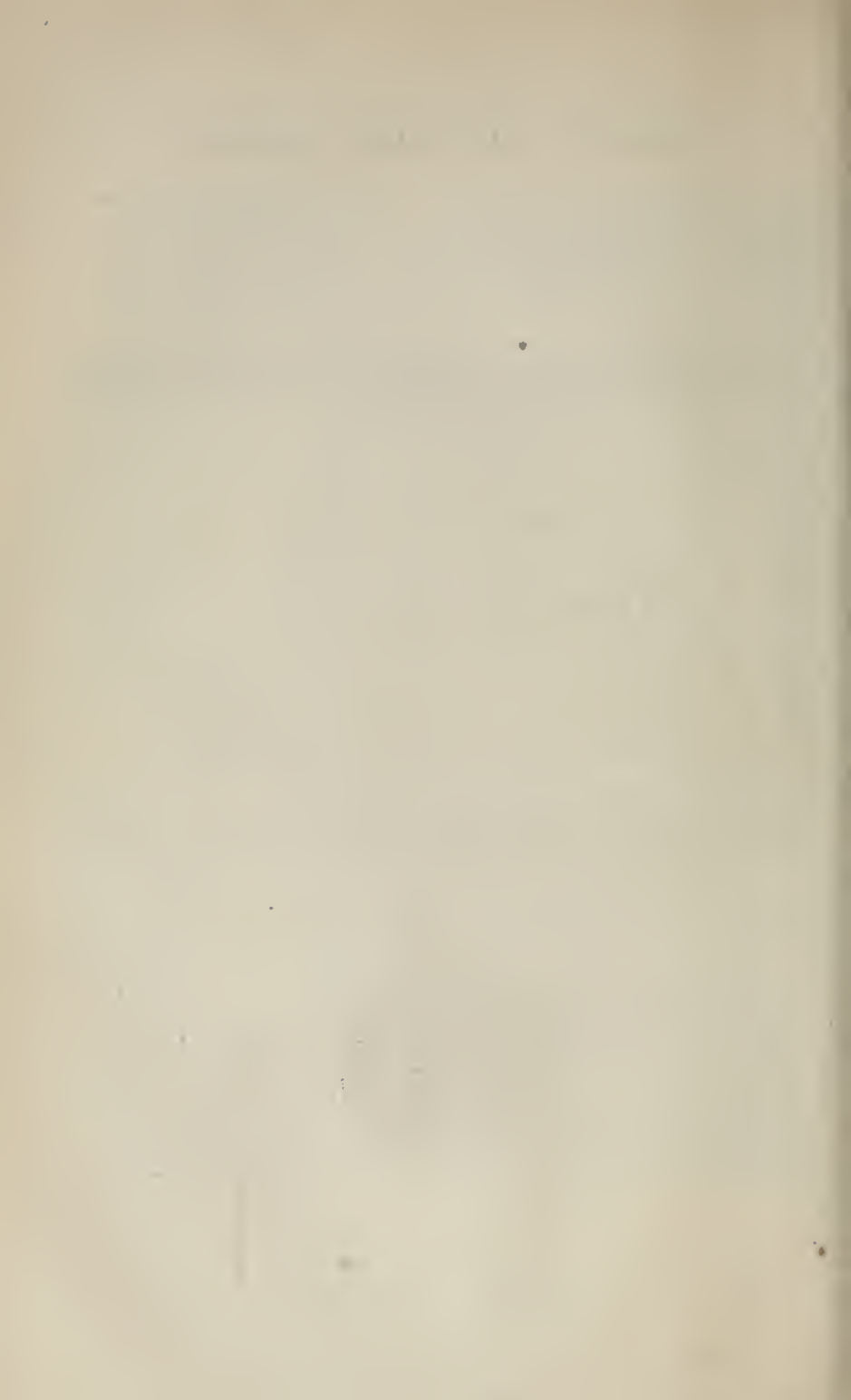


GIRLS' NEW HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
FOR THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1871 AND 1872.



SACRAMENTO:
T. A. SPRINGER, STATE PRINTER.
1871.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
San Francisco, November 10th, 1871. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency the fourth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the school years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as required by the California School Law.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

O. P. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

REPORT.

During no period in the history of California has more steady and substantial progress been made in popular education than the two years since the last biennial exhibit was made by the Department of Public Instruction. This progress has been realized in spite of an unusual and general depression in business, resulting from various exceptional causes, and a consequent temporary check upon immigration and material prosperity.

Great educational enterprises have been successfully inaugurated, abuses have been corrected, important and necessary reforms have been made, antagonisms have been reconciled, and a course of policy initiated that, with the united and earnest efforts of the true friends of popular education, will at a very early day culminate in the attainment of what every good citizen of California must desire—a public school system that will furnish the fullest advantages of an English education to every child in the State.

The subjoined tabular statements present a correct exhibit of the statistics of this department, from which it will be seen that the number of School Districts in California is thirteen hundred and twenty-six; number of Schools, fifteen hundred and fifty; number of Teachers, men, eight hundred and twenty, women, twelve hundred and thirty-two—total, two thousand and fifty-two; number of censusés between five and fifteen years of age, one hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and sixteen; number of pupils enrolled, ninety-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two; average attendance of pupils, seventy-two thousand and thirty-one; value of school property, three million three hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and eighteen cents; total receipts of school revenue from all sources for school year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, one million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-four cents; expenditures, one million seven hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Increase in two years: in number of districts, one hundred and eighty-two; in number of schools, two hundred and eighty-two; in number of census children, seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy-three; in number of pupils, seventeen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight; in average attendance of pupils, fifteen thousand three hundred and

sixteen; in value of school property, six hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-two cents; in school revenue, three hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred and six dollars and ninety-five cents; in expenditures, four hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents.

The State is growing, and its educational development keeps pace with its growth in wealth and population. The increase in the number of public school children is more than twenty per cent in two years. The increase in the value of school property is about twenty per cent for the same period.

This large increase in the number of children attending the Public Schools is evidence of their growing popularity. A just and liberal administration of public school affairs has won the confidence and elicited the support of all classes to a gratifying extent. This can be claimed by me in behalf of my co-officials in the Department of Public Instruction throughout the State without any reservation. The friends of education have worked together in perfect harmony, and rapid progress has been the result.

The enormous amount added to the value of school property, let it be noted, is the result of voluntary taxation, voted directly by the people themselves. This fact furnishes the most conclusive proof of the deep interest felt by the citizens of California in the education of their children, and affords a guarantee that they will cordially sustain any judicious measures that may be presented for the further improvement of our school system.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Monterey	1,512	1,402	2,914	1,697	1,544	3,241	10	6	16	11	5	1	7	9	16	4	5	9
Napa.....	909	829	1,738	945	880	1,825	7	10	17	8	7	15	17	6	23	5	9	14
Nevada	2,019	1,853	3,872	2,028	2,001	4,029	17	26	43	17	24	41	5	1	12	11	2	13
Placer	1,046	1,096	2,142	1,062	1,097	2,159	3	2	5	4	2	6	9	3	6	3	2	3
Plumas	304	270	574	340	317	*657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	2,670	2,677	5,347	2,713	2,771	5,484	44	48	92	47	42	89	11	7	18	5	7	16
San Bernardino...	740	717	1,457	847	775	1,622	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	7	5	4	1	5
San Diego.....	581	496	1,077	784	710	1,494	1	.....	1	7	5	12	9	18	2	40	38	78
San Francisco.....	13,156	13,719	26,875	14,240	13,910	28,150	74	70	144	66	64	130	7	17	24	5	7	12
San Joaquin.....	2,324	2,285	4,609	2,533	2,533	5,066	35	32	67	31	29	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo...	667	593	1,260	714	652	1,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	882	766	1,648	922	808	1,730	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	9	6	15	11	1	25
Santa Barbara.....	1,075	1,023	2,098	1,192	1,032	2,224	2	4	6	2	1	3	9	14	3	1	13	31
Santa Clara.....	3,078	3,006	6,084	3,200	3,260	6,460	17	19	36	35	38	73	8	7	15	4	4	8
Santa Cruz.....	1,335	1,304	2,639	1,363	1,302	2,665	13	7	20	13	9	22	1	1	2	2	2	2
Shasta	512	474	986	578	565	1,143	5	5	10	5	6	11	36	36	72	1	32	63
Sierra	567	547	1,114	554	523	1,077	4	.....	4	5	2	7	16	10	26	38	50	28
Siskiyou	820	740	1,560	1,020	898	1,918	12	2	14	12	2	14	16	10	21	5	6	11
Solano.....	1,835	1,819	3,654	2,034	1,945	3,979	10	13	23	24	18	42	6	15	21	5	6	11
Sonoma.....	2,760	2,624	6,384	2,908	2,754	5,662	14	13	27	10	10	20	47	44	91	62	52	94
Stanislaus.....	827	753	1,579	728	714	1,442	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter	632	590	1,222	616	597	1,213	2	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Tehama	421	364	785	499	439	938	17	11	28	19	10	29	30	19	49	18	13	11
Trinity	208	170	378	203	193	396	2	1	3	3	2	5	33	14	47	44	18	32
Tulare.....	634	636	1,271	757	741	1,498	8	7	15	7	6	13	11	5	16	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne	926	868	1,794	960	897	1,857	6	10	16	7	9	16	7	4	11	6	3	9
Yolo.....	1,049	1,014	2,063	1,064	1,016	2,080	5	7	12	8	4	12	4	.....	4	9	3	12
Yuba.....	1,113	1,028	2,141	1,179	1,103	2,282	20	18	38	22	28	50	10	8	18	3	3	6
Totals.....	60,834	58,893	119,727	65,339	62,549	127,908	424	406	830	480	421	901	651	543	1,194	735	542	1,367

San Bernardino.....	1,468	1,633	729	.....	.....	729	729	2	3	725
San Diego.....	1,105	1,584	557	.....	.....	617	580	3	.....	583
San Francisco.....	27,043	28,232	17,823	73	.....	17,896	18,231	42	.....	18,263
San Joaquin.....	4,676	5,126	2,261	9	.....	2,270	3,020	3	.....	3,023
San Luis Obispo.....	1,275	1,391	651	.....	2	653	693	.....	7	700
San Mateo.....	1,651	1,734	780	.....	.....	.....	829	.....	.....	829
Santa Barbara.....	2,127	2,258	900	6	.....	906	1,077	.....	2	1,079
Santa Clara.....	6,135	6,541	3,137	16	.....	3,170	3,394	11	.....	3,405
Santa Cruz.....	2,661	2,689	1,288	8	.....	1,296	1,298	5	.....	1,303
Shasta.....	1,068	1,217	452	4	.....	459	463	3	.....	469
Sierra.....	1,118	1,084	574	6	.....	580	582	8	.....	590
Siskiyou.....	1,600	2,000	770	7	.....	780	933	.....	14	947
Solano.....	3,698	4,632	1,898	2	.....	1,901	2,149	2	.....	2,153
Sonoma.....	5,502	5,776	2,355	6	.....	2,369	2,453	4	.....	2,465
Stanislaus.....	1,579	1,445	655	.....	1	656	675	5	.....	680
Sutter.....	1,226	1,217	614	.....	.....	614	619	.....	3	622
Tehama.....	862	998	324	10	.....	342	449	15	.....	469
Trinity.....	428	463	218	.....	6	224	226	1	.....	256
Tulare.....	1,302	1,511	684	4	.....	699	743	7	.....	750
Tuolumne.....	1,821	1,881	726	5	.....	731	658	4	.....	662
Yolo.....	2,079	2,104	973	3	.....	976	980	4	.....	984
Yuba.....	2,197	2,338	954	17	.....	973	1,023	8	.....	1,033
Totals.....	121,751	130,116	62,248	310	382	62,940	65,799	249	254	66,292

* Incomplete report.

S. Bernardino	819	.....	1	820	860	.....	1	860	189	.....	189	225	.....	225
San Diego.....	376	.....	1	377	565	.....	1	565	148	.....	148	123	.....	123
San Francisco	18,191	105	4	18,300	18,737	68	.....	18,806	4,571	11	4,582	4,865	18	4,824
San Joaquin...	3,582	58	.....	3,640	3,903	48	.....	3,951	186	.....	186	96	.....	96
S. Luis Obispo	566	.....	.....	566	545	.....	.....	545	109	.....	109	114	.....	114
San Mateo.....	1,166	.....	.....	1,166	1,091	.....	.....	1,091	244	.....	244	399	.....	399
Santa Barbara	858	.....	.....	858	1,020	4	.....	1,024	195	5	200	139	2	161
Santa Clara...	3,750	23	3	3,776	3,641	.....	.....	3,641	997	3	1,000	645	.....	645
Santa Cruz.....	1,864	15	.....	1,879	1,736	15	.....	1,751	185	.....	185	214	4	218
Shasta.....	730	9	11	750	845	18	7	870	97	.....	97	163	.....	163
Sierra.....	866	.....	.....	866	898	.....	.....	898	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	1,114	13	15	1,142	1,433	13	.....	1,446	309	.....	309	224	.....	224
Solano.....	2,516	10	2	2,528	2,577	18	.....	2,595	598	1	601	544	.....	545
Sonoma.....	3,867	.....	1	3,868	3,985	.....	3	3,988	415	.....	415	939	3	944
Stanislaus.....	1,173	.....	.....	1,173	1,098	.....	.....	1,098	107	.....	107	101	.....	101
Sutter.....	960	.....	.....	960	696	.....	.....	696	34	.....	34	149	.....	149
Tehama.....	586	13	3	602	681	16	1	698	62	1	63	37	.....	37
Trinity.....	266	3	12	281	300	2	15	317	80	.....	80	70	1	71
Tulare.....	777	.....	.....	777	929	.....	.....	929	267	7	275	112	2	114
Tuolumne.....	1,157	17	4	1,178	1,180	16	5	1,201	300	2	302	183	.....	193
Yolo.....	1,132	.....	1	1,133	1,284	.....	2	1,286	258	1	259	160	1	161
Yuba.....	1,408	17	2	1,427	1,419	29	.....	1,448	373	4	377	484	.....	484
Totals.....	76,473	429	118	77,030	83,639	449	140	83,628	16,121	50	31	15,452	58	15,524
									16,198					

* No report for 1871.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of children between 5 and 15 years of age who have not attended school at any time during the school year.										Number of Mongolian children under 15 years of age.....		Number of Mongolian children between 5 and 15 years of age attending school....		Number of deaf and dumb children between 5 and 21 years of age...		Number of blind children between 5 and 21 years of age.....		
	1870.					1871.					Total.	Indian.	Negro.	White.	Total.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Total.											
Alameda.....	1,218	5	13	1,236	4,058	.....	16	4,074	40	37	.....	3	55	.....	27	
Alpine (no report).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	240	7	5	252	272	.....	4	276	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Butte.....	378	4	8	390	475	.....	10	489	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Calaveras.....	511	.....	.....	511	505	6	.....	511	10	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....		
Colusa.....	281	5	15	293	324	5	.....	338	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Contra Costa.....	623	.....	5	637	543	.....	.....	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	28	2	22	52	49	3	17	69	19	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
El Dorado.....	432	12	8	452	540	13	21	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	362	3	.....	365	349	.....	.....	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	256	1	42	299	469	2	72	543	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	121	2	.....	123	63	2	.....	65	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kern*.....	126	.....	3	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	41	.....	75	116	32	.....	81	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	92	.....	1	93	217	.....	5	222	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....		
Lassen.....	125	.....	3	128	67	.....	2	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	2,063	11	51	2,125	2,002	14	24	2,040	.....	1	2	1	1	4	.....			
Marin.....	312	1	11	324	222	.....	11	233	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	224	8	2	234	166	1	6	173	28	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	
Mendocino.....	292	.....	98	390	333	3	93	429	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....		
Mered.....	116	9	.....	125	216	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
Mono.....	14	.....	.....	14	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	1,056	14	14	1,085	1,340	16	6	1,362	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Napa.....	368	8	18	394	340	2	13	355	4	8	.....	2	1	.....	.....		
Nevada.....	602	8	.....	610	623	9	1	633	31	33	.....	.....	2	1	2	

Placer.....	325	.....	1	326	296	6	12	314	22	8	.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Pumas.....	138	.....	5	143	177	.....	2	179	12	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Sacramento.....	822	21	10	853	913	26	9	948	50	65	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	541	2	2	545	551	2	4	557	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
San Diego.....	598	1	110	709	650	6	21	677	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	4,787	27	5	4,819	4,608	52	10	4,670	298	308	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	637	.....	.....	637	952	5	.....	957	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	605	1	12	618	718	.....	13	731	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Mateo.....	260	.....	.....	260	325	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	1,054	1	14	1,069	1,072	.....	1	1,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Santa Clara.....	1,256	11	11	1,278	520	.....	.....	520	26	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	599	.....	.....	599	715	.....	1	716	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta *.....	225	39	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	244	5	.....	249	179	7	.....	186	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	308	.....	8	316	482	1	30	513	12	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Solano.....	494	2	6	508	378	4	2	384	8	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sonoma.....	1,140	11	18	1,169	826	27	17	870	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	319	.....	.....	319	160	9	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter.....	205	.....	4	209	223	.....	1	224	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tehama.....	128	13	41	182	224	17	19	260	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	107	.....	32	139	91	2	50	143	17	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	339	8	13	360	293	13	4	310	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	435	2	.....	437	459	.....	.....	459	19	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo.....	282	9	4	395	200	.....	5	208	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1
Yuba.....	375	10	2	387	860	10	10	380	32	22	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	36,113	263	692	27,067	28,587	270	602	29,459	704	646	186	25	35	70	10	35

* No report for 1871.

TABLE No. 2.

Statistics from Reports of Public School Teachers.

	Whole number of boys enrolled on Register.		Whole number of girls enrolled on Register.		Total number enrolled.		Average number belonging.		Average daily attendance.		Percentage of attendance on average number belonging.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda	1,969	2,207	1,711	1,974	3,680	4,181	2,360	2,702	2,137	2,437	.90	.90
Alpine	36	31	39	33	75	64	59	55	55	46	.89	.85
Amador	696	902	598	800	1,294	1,702	917	1,536	740	1,181	.80	.84
Butte	768	946	672	842	1,440	1,788	1,259	1,153	1,059	1,000	.82	.86
Calaveras	736	759	656	708	1,392	1,467	1,044	1,096	821	960	.87	.86
Colusa	270	495	241	402	511	897	349	659	304	627	.85	.79
Contra Costa	875	1,111	987	978	1,862	2,089	1,278	1,434	1,116	1,282	.87	.89
Del Norte	118	125	100	119	218	244	164	192	146	154	.93	.81
El Dorado	888	932	860	898	1,748	1,830	1,369	1,387	1,194	1,234	.88	.85
Fresno	196	214	155	222	351	436	234	304	209	277	.84	.84
Humboldt	730	825	631	714	1,361	1,539	906	871	652	757	.85	.87
Inyo	56	93	63	88	119	181	95	142	76	101	.77	.84
Kern	93	93	81	81	174	174	134	134	114	114	.86	.86
Klamath	47	35	38	40	85	75	77	81	70	72	.94	.88
Lake	289	359	241	309	530	668	366	404	302	302	.83	.87
Lassen	96	128	83	123	179	251	126	222	112	199	.89	.91
Los Angeles	967	1,266	865	1,038	1,832	2,324	1,101	1,377	979	1,195	.88	.85
Marin	420	404	306	341	726	745	492	570	421	497	.82	.88
Mariposa	215	307	199	261	414	568	307	478	278	405	.90	.90
Merced	814	884	672	708	1,486	1,592	1,306	1,281	972	1,227	.74	.90
Mercedocino	224	332	176	275	400	627	339	522	290	471	.85	.90
Mono	26	44	19	28	45	72	39	62	37	57	.92	.89
Monterey	722	783	602	763	1,324	1,549	973	1,424	788	1,260	.89	.88

COUNTIES.

Napa.....	820	808	656	674	1,476	1,482	1,046	1,180	886	1,031	.84	.88
Nevada.....	1,520	1,689	1,284	1,411	2,804	3,100	1,979	2,131	1,717	1,906	.87	.90
Placer.....	808	856	795	854	1,603	1,710	1,163	1,213	1,013	1,036	.87	.87
Plumas.....	207	197	194	162	401	359	330	253	294	213	.89	.83
Sacramento.....	2,950	2,689	2,610	2,717	5,560	5,406	3,133	5,388	2,678	4,750	.85	.88
San Bernardino.....	354	365	365	361	719	756	535	597	426	514	.79	.84
San Diego.....	97	358	97	290	194	648	129	428	119	373	.80	.87
San Francisco.....	11,018	10,588	11,134	9,125	22,152	19,713	16,371	18,069	15,394	16,935	.87	.94
San Joaquin.....	2,263	2,103	1,838	2,070	4,133	4,173	3,137	3,839	2,630	3,581	.87	.91
San Luis Obispo.....	247	247	220	209	483	456	412	388	339	343	.82	.88
San Mateo.....	624	517	542	574	1,166	1,091	781	784	598	705	.89	.92
Santa Barbara.....	446	547	412	477	858	1,024	534	637	466	537	.88	.84
Santa Clara.....	2,717	2,717	2,429	2,429	5,146	5,146	2,917	2,917	2,545	2,545	.80	.80
Santa Cruz.....	937	1,117	803	932	1,740	2,049	1,229	1,340	1,077	1,203	.87	.87
Shasta.....	425	375	355	369	780	744	683	667	589	585	.86	.89
Sierra.....	464	479	402	427	866	896	767	808	704	789	.91	.91
Siskiyou.....	643	797	542	675	1,185	1,472	961	1,179	878	1,091	.90	.79
Solano.....	1,357	1,811	1,005	1,440	2,362	3,251	1,707	2,141	1,493	1,857	.88	.88
Sonoma.....	1,728	2,151	1,447	1,970	3,175	4,121	2,704	3,316	2,487	2,679	.93	.80
Stanislaus.....	468	546	385	444	853	990	595	845	579	749	.98	.86
Sutter.....	595	645	535	563	1,130	1,208	842	840	731	735	.86	.85
Tehama.....	278	357	257	310	535	667	385	481	335	422	.81	.89
Trinity.....	146	165	112	141	258	306	236	257	213	238	.89	.92
Tulare.....	422	483	399	477	821	960	586	795	539	699	.86	.88
Tuolumne.....	525	611	446	532	971	1,143	782	905	757	719	.95	.86
Yolo.....	990	917	742	813	1,732	1,730	1,094	1,270	975	1,115	.86	.86
Yuba.....	850	956	609	702	1,359	1,658	1,065	1,177	937	1,021	.88	.86
Totals.....	45,198	48,416	40,610	42,916	85,808	91,332	61,457	72,031	54,271	64,286	.87	.86

* Not reported for 1871; estimated.

T A B L E N o. 3.

STATEMENT of financial statistics, showing the receipts from all sources of school revenue for the school years ending June 30th, 1870 and 1871.

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand at the beginning of school year.		Cash received from State apportionment.		Cash received from county taxes.		Cash received from city taxes.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda.....	\$8,168 16	\$3,308 50	\$13,984 05	\$18,380 76	\$31,080 00	\$42,143 38	\$13,353 63	.....
Alpine.....	579 01	643 78	333 56	397 50	678 67	969 61	.....	.....
Amador.....	3,225 80	3,855 47	5,510 57	6,500 10	6,611 97	6,860 20	.....	.....
Butte.....	2,936 19	4,472 92	6,420 15	7,881 97	11,279 29	14,089 05	.....	.....
Calaveras.....	3,423 39	2,905 05	7,295 35	7,630 22	2,935 75	2,702 18	.....	.....
Colusa.....	881 12	2,036 11	2,554 59	3,858 53	9,584 51	7,879 82	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	5,560 90	2,503 36	7,320 05	8,595 91	9,188 00	9,569 28	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	491 73	377 74	811 58	963 28	1,639 61	1,592 16	.....	.....
El Dorado.....	2,722 56	2,956 17	7,749 94	8,166 82	6,141 26	7,263 12	.....	.....
Fresno.....	1,003 15	2,331 51	2,191 38	2,684 84	5,704 39	9,848 03	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	3,379 53	3,459 71	4,362 66	5,204 35	5,817 15	5,907 44	.....	.....
Inyo.....	1,633 48	424 04	255 84	687 84	1,216 41	2,041 48	.....	.....
Kern.....	765 22	.....	971 16	1,235 62	3,822 77	1,107 00	.....	.....
Klamath.....	104 31	1,231 05	688 80	767 48	780 92	1,041 43	.....	.....
Lake.....	537 73	1,632 92	2,529 07	2,915 30	2,300 03	2,701 51	.....	.....
Lassen.....	503 66	513 51	984 83	1,417 73	778 05	1,184 28	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	12,612 20	13,312 46	13,204 43	16,329 22	16,287 94	14,206 20	.....	.....
Marin.....	3,373 89	4,860 74	3,583 14	4,320 31	7,393 82	6,879 98	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	1,868 69	1,293 29	2,506 67	2,812 54	2,824 55	5,049 68	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	2,072 32	5,383 55	5,730 87	7,190 36	7,618 80	7,501 30	.....	.....
Merced.....	1,784 19	542 97	1,759 29	2,307 31	5,726 12	7,728 98	.....	.....
Mono.....	1,337 17	654 73	415 62	287 28	1,723 72	809 01	.....	.....

Monterey	2,544 23	3,324 62	6,780 08	8,958 13	10,561 50	12,710 00	.....	.....
Napa.....	10,137 64	5,156 59	5,648 17	5,660 51	10,149 30	10,891 36	.....	.....
Nevada.....	3,426 23	3,856 02	12,849 13	13,901 90	25,723 39	23,133 90	.....	.....
Placer.....	4,677 79	4,685 96	6,291 17	7,569 75	11,567 99	11,872 82	.....	.....
Plumas.....	1,111 02	938 48	1,921 46	2,065 94	3,449 30	3,089 17	.....	.....
Sacramento	18,407 13	15,013 08	16,391 98	18,353 13	33,672 30	33,308 65	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	1,528 41	2,178 56	4,421 69	5,048 59	2,406 03	3,530 08	.....	.....
San Diego.....	.....	4,091 60	2,211 73	8,436 87	4,491 16	266 57	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	30,771 61	88,591 82	81,767 98	94,196 05	18,292 00	19,941 00	371,119 57	\$437,214 18
San Joaquin.....	10,907 69	4,637 95	12,386 48	16,160 62	5,289 76	4,462 50	27,894 76	27,546 31
San Luis Obispo.....	954 73	2,563 64	3,360 66	4,366 85	7,547 38	9,630 11	.....	.....
San Mateo.....	3,080 91	2,318 62	4,879 02	5,722 53	5,094 55	8,723 17	.....	.....
Santa Barbara.....	1,075 25	2,559 80	5,514 30	7,058 20	29,060 00	18,384 00	.....	.....
Santa Clara.....	4,500 00	.....	17,918 00	21,137 44	9,687 82	16,897 35	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	5,680 85	3,799 48	7,711 02	9,068 26	3,680 00	4,813 90	.....	.....
Shasta.....	.....	.....	3,138 97	3,696 61	4,790 34	5,460 76	.....	.....
Sierra.....	2,330 30	1,066 23	3,437 75	3,894 01	6,988 87	6,613 63	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	2,363 68	2,826 13	4,674 20	5,428 19	19,847 80	21,834 23	.....	.....
Solano.....	4,546 62	8,168 93	10,388 96	12,597 49	20,090 48	20,581 50	.....	1,905 87
Sonoma.....	.....	9,788 32	17,779 53	19,458 50	9,695 25	9,474 00	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	471 42	3,632 23	3,918 86	5,271 15	5,227 42	6,041 50	.....	.....
Sutter.....	2,924 14	1,765 61	3,859 25	4,265 98	4,592 56	6,416 04	.....	.....
Tehama.....	1,293 15	1,134 79	2,265 23	2,827 85	1,974 31	1,700 36	.....	.....
Trinity.....	1,513 47	1,058 85	1,412 53	1,494 08	4,605 23	7,178 48	.....	.....
Tulare.....	2,172 63	1,246 93	3,909 61	4,518 81	3,928 26	4,372 61	.....	.....
Tuolumne.....	2,268 45	1,871 38	5,710 64	6,226 14	11,901 76	12,877 40	557 13	.....
Yolo.....	4,163 02	3,372 50	6,273 72	7,248 73	8,295 30	9,128 47	2,934 85	4,733 69
Yuba.....	9,194 98	3,356 18	6,997 47	7,683 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$189,510 05	\$240,704 58	\$355,033 18	\$423,550 89	\$423,103 82	\$452,408 68	\$416,652 38	\$471,400 05

* Not reported.

† Estimated.

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Cash received from district taxes.		Cash received from miscellaneous sources.		Amount received from rate bills and subscription.		Total receipts.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda.....	\$17,162 45	\$3,941 70	\$36,639 24	.....	.....	.....	\$120,387 53	\$67,835 34
Alpine.....	.....	.....	299 57	.....	.....	.....	1,764 88	2,051 27
Amador.....	53 50	700 00	270 25	\$126 75	\$405 59	627 09	15,728 92	17,534 07
Butte.....	481 00	850 00	.....	.....	1,269 48	1,679 85	22,386 11	28,874 39
Calaveras.....	.....	80 00	746 24	.....	3,609 97	2,139 59	17,254 46	16,267 07
Colusa.....	4,743 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,763 48	13,774 46
Contra Costa.....	2,003 98	5,755 70	.....	.....	6,619 02	1,302 52	31,259 31	28,116 16
Del Norte.....	.....	677 47	.....	.....	38 50	111 50	3,031 08	3,722 15
El Dorado.....	289 35	1,031 58	242 90	2,178 29	3,797 35	943 45	21,755 80	22,549 43
Fresno.....	.....	3,708 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,898 82	14,840 60
Humboldt.....	1,398 26	.....	.....	.....	1,655 20	441 67	16,732 59	18,721 60
Inyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 25	185 00	2,501 98	3,352 86
Kern.....	709 44	.....	369 84	.....	.....	.....	5,425 15	2,342 62
Klamath.....	1,310 99	1,118 13	.....	.....	210 00	30 00	2,853 29	2,969 48
Lake.....	339 69	438 48	.....	45 50	.....	.....	6,936 04	8,367 86
Lassen.....	1,700 00	3,144 78	670 00	.....	372 95	37 50	3,679 18	3,637 00
Los Angeles.....	2,107 45	2,499 67	566 32	690 15	910 20	149 99	34,629 06	33,830 19
Marin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387 78	1,748 54	17,412 40	21,660 05
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	3,007 32	.....	391 50	60 00	7,451 51	9,215 47
Mendocino.....	-	1,460 46	20 00	70 08	.....	.....	18,429 31	20,675 29
Merced.....	3,209 43	.....	.....	571 97	2,304 05	623 03	14,803 06	10,649 34
Mono.....	.....	.....	688 77	.....	82 00	.....	3,558 51	2,322 99
Monterey.....	12,034 94	4,145 02	.....	470 88	.....	.....	20,417 58	26,004 75
Napa.....	10,931 01	.....	571 38	6,435 37	52 00	120 00	38,022 08	26,444 36
Nevada.....	905 21	62 65	.....	2,201 38	2,065 25	2,196 13	55,596 39	50,468 29
Placer.....	226 19	218 79	218 79	281 50	3,428 81	309 15	26,933 62	26,698 93
Plumas.....	35,298 56	27,813 09	6,307 75	6,879 00	1,638 00	339 87	8,572 82	6,714 96
Sacramento.....	470 30	1,570 00	.....	50 00	3,388 44	1,189 80	112,836 16	103,136 75
San Bernardino.....	2,831 61	810 07	148,452 44	.....	.....	.....	8,826 33	12,377 23
San Diego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,594 50	13,605 11
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	141,272 25	.....	.....	601,339 99	761,274 30

San Joaquin.....	3,235 01	4,250 79	646 36	.....	.....	.....	128 36	73,829 30	59,681 80
San Luis Obispo.....	1,731 81	.....	332 81	.....	496 74	.....	985 63	12,883 01	13,977 17
San Mateo.....	1,523 51	3,779 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	17,060 82	21,650 28
Santa Barbara.....	313 60	4,879 25	1,762 60	.....	1,365 85	.....	654 93	14,083 85	25,501 96
Santa Clara*.....	8,000 00	.....	908 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,326 00	39,521 44
Santa Cruz.....	6,256 96	3,721 11	216 87	.....	167 50	.....	.....	29,533 52	33,613 70
Shasta.....	.....	.....	32 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,871 37	8,680 51
Sierra.....	.....	755 55	220 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,396 23	13,344 74
Siskiyou.....	1,106 42	11,026 06	.....	.....	67 96	.....	2,108 09	20,229 62	27,571 35
Solano.....	13,684 14	6,260 28	8 10	.....	.....	.....	1,606 36	53,767 74	56,423 30
Sonoma.....	.....	5,646 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,562 37	45,277 99	62,409 85
Stanislaus.....	1,215 15	360 20	374 03	.....	.....	.....	6,028 97	16,116 71	18,856 23
Sutter.....	1,343 40	2,381 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 65	14,498 46	21,533 19
Tehama.....	.....	6,366 53	25 88	.....	96 00	.....	7,005 51	8,176 81	17,010 21
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 50	.....	169 00	5,123 31	4,292 79
Tulare.....	395 82	576 50	.....	.....	258 60	.....	.....	12,106 73	13,778 72
Tuolumne.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,450 10	12,583 33
Yolo.....	2,329 75	573 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 60	28,521 21	26,690 12
Yuba.....	1,582 90	755 10	281 00	.....	421 00	.....	3,617 58	31,005 57	28,011 78
Totals.....	\$151,015 09	\$111,080 06	\$203,195 69	\$165,491 91	\$63,440 76	\$46,659 09	\$1,750,550 29	\$1,884,586 84	

* Not reported. † Wrong beyond correction.

TABLE No. 4.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, showing School Expenditures for the School Years ending June 30th, 1870 and 1871.

COUNTIES.

	Amount paid for teachers' salaries.		Amount paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture.		Amount paid for school libraries.		Amount paid for school apparatus.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda.....	\$50,728 14	\$53,278 35	\$54,136 87	\$4,869 82	\$1,780 74	\$512 82	\$99 25	.....
Alpine.....	811 10	1,048 40	390 00	155 53	.....	.....	22 40	\$84 75
Amador.....	10,619 16	11,653 50	550 25	4,293 88	331 75	622 90	119 75	381 88
Butte.....	14,080 07	19,863 48	3,325 31	3,303 87	497 00	650 86	96 75	129 00
Calaveras.....	11,496 85	12,462 50	443 86	1,035 86	284 73	195 87	41 75	45 08
Colusa.....	7,063 00	11,744 00	2,466 00	.....	24 29	453 79	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	17,420 85	19,509 50	8,690 57	3,728 53	622 59	824 92	.....	.....
Del Norte.....	2,142 62	2,693 13	33 25	71 25	51 45	.....	10 00	76 25
El Dorado.....	16,001 70	17,080 00	1,334 30	1,295 21	687 97	449 07	170 49	82 99
Fresno.....	5,128 88	8,540 71	664 24	593 30	178 01	53 40	86 16	193 61
Humboldt.....	10,495 27	11,553 92	1,305 00	4,951 59	352 76	416 65	32 75	244 25
Inyo.....	1,685 25	2,011 25	143 31	124 50	37 80	.....	27 60	.....
Kern.....	3,283 75	* 3,283 75	1,296 50	* 1,296 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	1,500 00	1,178 20	154 70	908 09	54 62	.....	10 00	5 00
Lake.....	4,254 24	5,510 64	408 50	541 94	66 80	311 28	.....	.....
Lassen.....	2,512 49	2,424 67	77 50	136 09	20 00	267 92	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	20,367 39	24,168 00	4,310 56	7,075 82	877 77	1,076 30	290 90	186 17
Marin.....	9,042 74	9,261 18	2,772 71	1,252 05	416 17	603 72	61 50	246 89
Mariposa.....	4,915 20	6,293 42	134 17	94 14	234 77	293 16	31 35	31 35
Mendocino.....	10,713 27	13,697 60	1,241 36	842 25	223 41	792 60	12 50	267 55
Merced.....	6,322 64	8,727 95	8,384 27	2,205 28	230 02	103 00	50 00	11 50
Mono.....	990 00	1,280 00	32 00	147 50	.....	.....	.....	75 80
Monterey.....	13,972 65	18,637 45	2,723 16	.....	369 97	639 50	.....	.....
Napa.....	14,928 88	14,175 07	16,764 14	1,535 32	57 89	873 90	19 18	18 50
Nevada.....	29,271 51	34,252 79	17,646 37	6,140 06	546 66	808 16	368 50	72 50
Placer.....	19,060 19	18,980 56	1,938 06	730 93	424 30	1,152 02	137 38	76 93
Plumas.....	6,081 84	4,622 14	601 22	139 00	243 39	102 55	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	51,705 23	56,659 90	18,375 62	29,798 64	955 66	646 10	290 69	55 00
San Bernardino.....	4,489 07	6,669 28	1,460 59	2,339 46	269 29	344 65	3 00	69 50

San Diego.....	2,435 83	7,597 14	3,132 03	1,300 47	4 62	.....	75 75	260 57
San Francisco.....	320,991 45	345,118 91	95,747 94	219,857 06	2,338 50	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	26,636 96	44,110 75	35,997 41	24,109 00	551 27	1,149 13	877 04	21 70
San Luis Obispo.....	6,312 05	6,358 17	3,061 45	1,104 22	187 87	294 79	97 56	122 70
San Mateo.....	11,067 50	12,570 00	2,598 55	480 64	412 32	4,465 34	.....	59 00
Santa Barbara.....	7,370 92	9,647 34	3,407 34	9,489 17	263 00	441 59	.....	87 35
Santa Clara.....	51,000 00	* 51,000 00	5,000 00	* 5,000 00	1,600 00	* 1,600 00	.....	.....
Santa Cruz.....	16,730 81	19,808 66	6,852 86	6,844 98	226 14	416 84	87 04	74 50
Shasta.....	7,481 00	8,089 00	129 60	35 00	37 63	74 25	.....	12 42
Sierra.....	10,129 00	10,215 00	978 24	1,210 93	378 26	160 50	.....	70 13
Siskiyou.....	14,288 00	14,430 00	1,635 39	9,830 77	428 51	489 08	35 12	56 00
Solano.....	25,980 61	36,651 79	14,912 42	9,539 05	439 88	816 50	115 90	187 88
Sonoma.....	36,585 00	40,106 75	.....	7,631 19	1,948 90	1,493 64	.....	.....
Stanislaus.....	10,336 53	15,478 47	2,735 60	1,121 44	353 31	337 32	54 75	36 00
Sutter.....	10,604 53	13,136 61	1,109 70	5,924 06	220 42	28 50	103 28	28 00
Tehama.....	5,967 33	8,033 64	197 71	1,503 71	124 00	190 48	36 50	60 00
Trinity.....	3,794 94	2,737 00	43 00	45 50	116 64	353 53	20 00	.....
Tulare.....	82,84 33	9,346 91	1,635 42	840 22	193 88	482 51	.....	66 10
Tuolumne.....	8,609 93	9,147 47	378 32	726 29	324 85	302 82	123 02	109 72
Yolo.....	19,687 40	18,551 21	5,054 95	3,407 42	576 13	724 87	.....	82 18
Yuba.....	20,920 25	19,968 98	3,040 85	1,679 47	397 68	773 47	38 25	82 89
Totals.....	\$976,937 75	\$1,103,125 14	\$339,362 37	\$390,158 50	\$20,984 22	\$26,766 30	\$3,692 27	\$3,689 46

* Estimated.

† Not reported.

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Amount paid for rent, fuel, and contingent expenses.		Amount drawn from unap- portioned County Fund for County Institutes.		Amount drawn from unap- portioned County Fund to pay County Board of Ex- amination.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda.....	\$6,761 88	\$2,682 38	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$187 95	\$231 00
Alpine.....	.....	61 32	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Anador.....	1,083 55	526 35	60 00	100 00	120 00	144 00
Butte.....	524 48	1,542 31	100 00	98 00	238 00	245 00
Calaveras.....	612 46	636 72	100 00	100 00	213 00	175 00
Colusa.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 00
Contra Costa.....	954 53	1,307 33	45 00	75 00	98 50	90 00
Del Norte.....	159 60	233 35	.....	.....	12 00	25 50
El Dorado.....	721 07	1,733 06	100 00	100 00	48 00	164 75
Fresno.....	322 65	770 00	.....	50 00	31 50	105 00
Humboldt.....	884 10	722 26	16 00	15 00	9 00	97 00
Inyo.....	102 86	250 00	.....	.....	6 00	14 50
Kern.....	224 88	* 224 88	75 00	* 75 00	40 00	* 40 00
Klamath.....	161 25	224 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	381 83	621 19	15 50	18 00	142 10	108 44
Laassen.....	290 86	152 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	1,978 08	2,430 17	.....	80 00	140 75	249 05
Marin.....	233 84	852 56	.....	.....	104 00	225 50
Mariposa.....	682 80	959 35	.....	.....	64 00	.....
Mendocino.....	312 90	200 00	100 00	33 00	21 00	139 00
Merced.....	103 75	1,160 87	.....	.....	171 00	329 00
Mono.....	11 21	280 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey.....	3,463 79	3,463 79	100 00	100 00	271 50	320 00
Napa.....	1,556 09	574 41	100 00	93 00	103 00	118 00
Nevada.....	3,467 26	3,576 89	.....	100 00	.....	238 50
Placer.....	1,187 57	1,160 36	.....	19 50	.....	136 84
Pumas.....	631 00	575 72	.....	71 50	.....	9 00
Sacramento.....	10,083 18	11,439 37	100 00	100 00	130 00	271 00
San Bernardino.....	425 82	256 95	56 75	48 50	47 00	139 50
San Diego.....	490 15	3,381 62	.....	.....	.....	.....

San Francisco	124,341 89	139,710 60	.....	.....	100 00	600 00
San Joaquin.....	4,761 67	253 41	.....	.....	200 00	179 50
San Luis Obispo.....	766 29	402 15	.....	.....	78 50	18 00
San Mateo.....	633 83	1,211 38	.....	.....	.....	99 00
Santa Barbara.....	347 99	1,504 83	.....	35 00	86 00	250 00
Santa Clara.....	1,000 00	* 1,000 00	.....	100 00	200 60	82 99
Santa Cruz.....	1,668 87	1,920 27	.....	57 00	111 74	41 50
Shasta.....	26 75	110 37	.....	.....	37 00	67 00
Sierra.....	844 40	638 06	.....	100 00	29 50	158 00
Siskiyou.....	855 97	628 00	.....	100 00	72 00	104 00
Solano.....	4,201 54	4,069 99	.....	100 00	104 00	240 00
Sonoma.....	.....	24,097 08	.....	100 00	136 00	236 00
Stanislaus.....	328 50	538 23	.....	90 00	187 60	165 00
Sutter.....	415 21	548 56	.....	.....	231 00	57 20
Tehama.....	929 69	1,012 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	287 78	366 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare.....	477 57	626 82	.....	20 00	56 00	112 00
Tuolumne.....	1,220 88	592 46	.....	100 00	138 25	74 50
Yolo.....	1,671 38	2,612 16	.....	80 00	166 00	170 00
Yuba.....	1,936 13	2,230 06	.....	100 00	138 00	127 00
Totals.....	\$181,108 39	\$204,094 19	\$1,775 25	\$2,201 00	\$4,309 89	\$6,704 27

* Estimated.

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Amount drawn from unap- portioned County Fund for postage, binding books and works on school archi- tecture.		Total expenditures.		Balance on hand at the close of the school year.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda	\$54 00	\$32 50	\$113,818 83	\$61,609 98	\$6,588 70	\$6,488 86
Alpine.....	59 64	50 00	1,133 34	1,426 00	571 54	625 77
Amador.....	32 00	50 00	12,446 46	17,742 51	3,261 46	.....
Butte	39 00	50 00	18,960 00	25,519 92	3,485 50	4,518 38
Calaveras.....	28 00	94 32	13,260 65	14,745 35	3,993 81	1,521 72
Colusa.....	.....	70 00	9,383 29	12,512 79	6,555 89	1,261 67
Contra Costa.....	34 00	90 00	28,366 05	25,335 28	2,893 26	2,780 88
Del Norte .....	.....	8 00	2,408 62	3,185 20	622 46	536 95
El Dorado	35 00	75 35	19,098 53	20,980 43	2,820 27	1,918 51
Fresno.....	54 72	14 00	6,466 16	10,320 02	2,432 66	4,520 58
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	13,294 88	17,100 67	3,459 71	1,771 09
Inyo .....	.....	.....	2,002 82	2,400 25	589 16	.....
Kern	19 00	.....	5,323 16	2,000 00	101 99	.....
Klamath	3 00	3 00	1,833 57	2,260 74	1,016 62	708 54
Lake	55 00	50 00	5,303 97	7,015 05	1,632 07	1,359 38
Lassen.....	.....	.....	2,900 85	2,980 68	178 33	656 32
Los Angeles.....	30 00	136 45	27,905 25	35,401 46	6,722 81	11,738 19
Marin.....	50 50	235 22	12,526 96	12,677 12	4,885 44	9,151 42
Mariposa.....	.....	.....	6,117 07	7,647 42	1,334 44	1,568 05
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	12,624 44	15,972 00	5,804 87	4,103 29
Merced	61 75	94 50	15,652 83	12,632 10	.....	.....
Mono .....	.....	.....	1,033 21	1,783 77	543 47	.....
Monterey	181 37	30 00	17,618 15	22,759 44	2,525 30	539 22
Napa	54 00	29 00	33,583 18	17,416 20	2,799 43	3,245 31
Nevada .....	.....	90 00	51,760 44	43,278 90	4,428 90	4,834 71
Placer.....	.....	1,029 40	22,984 49	23,276 54	3,835 93	5,189 39
Plumas	67 80	100 00	7,624 45	5,571 18	3,949 15	3,422 39
Sacramento	70 00	130 00	81,710 38	99,100 41	938 37	1,143 78
					15,006 78	4,036 34

San Bernardino.....	5 00	63 00	6,756 52	9,670 84	2,069 81	2,706 39
San Diego.....	.....	66 00	6,100 38	13,605 11	3,494 12	999 37
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	543,519 78	765,116 57	88,591 82	56,157 73
San Joaquin.....	.....	.....	69,191 35	69,643 99	4,637 95	3,021 04
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	95 00	10,425 22	8,803 17	2,457 79	5,174 00
San Mateo.....	.....	50 00	14,712 20	18,894 36	2,948 62	2,795 42
San Marcos.....	.....	50 50	11,559 25	21,354 78	2,524 60	4,147 18
Santa Barbara.....	.....	.....	58,930 00	36,000 00	1,376 00	.....
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	25,799 31	29,055 25	3,754 21	4,548 45
Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	7,761 38	8,412 54	.....	267 97
Shasta.....	.....	50 00	12,329 90	12,314 62	1,066 33	1,030 12
Sierra.....	.....	50 00	17,619 99	25,781 85	2,009 73	1,789 50
Sierraville.....	.....	90 00	45,779 67	51,602 71	7,988 07	4,820 59
Solano.....	.....	77 50	38,849 90	51,328 66	6,428 09	11,981 19
Sonoma.....	.....	83 00	13,089 15	17,869 46	3,025 56	986 77
Stanislaus.....	.....	32 00	12,733 92	19,849 11	1,764 54	1,887 68
Sutter.....	.....	18 38	7,344 83	10,967 79	866 58	6,042 42
Tehama.....	.....	50 00	4,262 36	3,502 90	861 02	789 89
Trinity.....	.....	.....	10,759 40	11,514 56	1,347 33	2,294 16
Tulare.....	.....	20 00	10,795 25	11,073 76	654 85	1,509 64
Tuolumne.....	.....	40 00	26,873 25	25,585 66	1,647 94	1,104 46
Yolo.....	.....	.....	26,641 80	24,861 87	4,363 77	3,149 91
Yuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$1,875 97	\$3,317 12	\$1,529,046 84	\$1,713,430 97	\$226,838 05	\$193,866 13

* Wrong; expenditures exceed receipts, and yet a balance reported on hand.

† Wrong beyond correction.

‡ No report for 1871.

TABLE No. 6.

Miscellaneous School Statistics.

COUNTIES.	Number of first grade schools.		Number of second grade schools.		Number of third grade schools.		Total number of schools.		Total number of school districts.	
	1870.		1871.		1870.		1871.		1870.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda.....	17	19	6	12	32	37	56	68	36	36
Alpine .....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	4	4
Amador	5	6	16	10	10	13	31	29	31	28
Butte	3	2	22	22	18	20	43	44	40	40
Calaveras	5	5	6	6	18	17	29	28	28	28
Colusa.....	?	1	?	.....	?	29	25	30	23	30
Contra Costa.....	7	7	21	25	11	11	39	43	35	35
Del Norte.....	1	1	2	2	4	4	7	7	6	6
El Dorado.....	11	10	16	20	15	12	42	42	39	39
Fresno .....	.....	.....	9	9	4	6	13	15	14	16
Humboldt.....	2	3	8	7	11	17	21	27	17	21
Inyo	?	?	?	?	?	?	5	6	5	6
Kern	?	1	?	1	?	4	5	6	4	5
Klamath.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	3	3	3	3
Lake	3	3	5	4	6	12	14	19	14	19
Lassen .....	?	.....	?	.....	?	9	7	9	7	9
Los Angeles.....	12	4	15	24	9	15	36	43	29	32
Marin.....	?	?	?	?	?	?	20	23	20	23
Mariposa .....	.....	3	7	6	3	4	10	13	10	13
Mendocino	2	2	3	14	30	19	35	35	37	35
Merced	2	4	7	7	8	9	17	20	16	17

	?	.....	?	3	?	3	4	3	4	1,550	1,239	1,326
Mono.....	.....	.....	?	3	?	3	4	3	4			
Monterey	5	7	4	16	21	28	30	28	30			
Napa	7	5	15	17	10	29	35	29	35			
Nevada	2	11	12	36	39	49	53	38	53			
Placer	5	17	20	23	17	45	45	40	45			
Plumas .....	.....	4	6	13	11	17	17	15	17			
Sacramento.....	23	26	36	17	15	66	68	50	68			
San Bernardino.....	1	6	15	11	2	18	19	17	19			
San Diego.....	1	3	1	5	19	9	21	8	21			
San Francisco.....	2	10	7	39	38	51	57	1	57			
San Joaquin	12	39	43	40	11	19	71	70	71			
San Luis Obispo.....	1	6	7	8	7	15	15	14	15			
San Mateo.....	2	4	5	12	14	18	21	18	21			
Santa Barbara.....	2	5	3	8	14	15	19	13	19			
Santa Clara.....	17	45	25	25	28	87	67	52	67			
Santa Cruz.....	4	13	10	21	27	38	42	24	42			
Shasta.....	1	1	1	25	26	27	29	24	29			
Sierra.....	3	10	6	10	15	23	24	21	24			
Siskiyou.....	13	11	10	21	24	40	46	39	47			
Solano.....	15	14	15	28	16	56	46	33	46			
Sonoma.....	10	67	44	10	29	96	83	83	83			
Stanislaus.....	6	14	14	10	9	30	33	30	33			
Sutter.....	3	26	14	5	11	34	35	34	35			
Tehama	1	3	4	11	13	16	18	14	18			
Trinity	1	7	7	1	1	9	9	9	9			
Tulare.....	.....	1	5	22	22	23	29	21	29			
Tuolumne... ..	2	7	15	10	3	19	21	16	21			
Yolo	7	10	14	23	21	40	41	40	41			
Yuba	2	16	15	20	21	38	39	30	39			
Totals	222	537	546	670	725	1,492	1,550	1,239	1,326			

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of new districts organized.		Number of Trustees appointed by County Superintendent.		Number of school houses built of brick.		Number of school houses built of wood.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda	3	1	38	38	1	.....	39	43
Alpine .....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	1
Amador .....	.....	.....	15	12	1	2	29	26
Butte	3	.....	19	38	2	2	32	38
Calaveras	4	.....	18	25	1	1	27	27
Colusa	7	11	8	28	1	1	24	25
Contra Costa	3	.....	35	53	1	1	32	34
Del Norte	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	3
El Dorado	1	.....	22	25	.....	.....	40	40
Fresno	2	3	.....	50	.....	.....	13	14
Humboldt	2	4	12	36	.....	.....	19	22
Inyo	1	1	8	10	.....	.....	4	4
Kern .....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	3	5
Klamath .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Lake .....	.....	5	13	20	.....	.....	13	17
Lassen .....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	7	9
Los Angeles	5	3	21	21	3	3	27	32
Marin	1	3	8	7	.....	.....	20	23
Mariposa	1	2	8	4	.....	.....	11	13
Mendocino	2	2	7	20	.....	1	36	34
Merced	9	1	27	10	1	1	16	19
Mono .....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	2	2
Monterey	9	2	28	40	.....	.....	28	27

Napa.....	2	4	20	39	.....	1	.....	3	4
Nevada.....	1	.....	16	11	.....	.....	1	44	44
Placer.....	.....	.....	9	17	.....	.....	.....	45	42
Plumas.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	13	16
Sacramento.....	3	2	44	63	.....	6	6	55	56
San Bernardino.....	3	2	12	18	.....	.....	1	17	18
San Diego.....	4	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	?
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	24	27
San Joaquin.....	7	5	100	75	.....	5	1	75	70
San Luis Obispo.....	.....	2	28	29	.....	.....	.....	14	14
San Mateo.....	2	1	14	24	.....	.....	.....	18	19
Santa Barbara.....	6	4	22	17	.....	3	4	10	13
Santa Clara.....	3	3	50	72	.....	.....	.....	52	54
Santa Cruz.....	3	1	19	22	.....	.....	.....	28	30
Shasta.....	1	.....	20	20	.....	.....	1	25	25
Sierra.....	1	1	17	21	.....	.....	.....	21	21
Siskiyou.....	6	7	30	31	.....	.....	1	32	37
Solano.....	.....	1	38	15	.....	.....	1	35	40
Sonoma.....	.....	3	.....	54	.....	.....	1	.....	83
Stanislaus.....	6	3	40	40	.....	2	3	23	28
Sutter.....	2	1	33	5	.....	1	1	32	34
Tehama.....	1	3	2	6	.....	3	3	13	13
Trinity.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Tulare.....	3	7	18	65	.....	.....	1	23	23
Tuolumne.....	1	1	12	12	.....	3	3	13	14
Yolo.....	4	1	30	42	.....	3	3	33	35
Yuba.....	.....	1	35	90	.....	3	2	23	30
Totals	113	103	939	1,248	.....	53	56	1,123	1,260

*No report for 1870.

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number new school houses erected.		Number male teachers.		Number of female teachers.		Total number of teachers.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda	8	2	18	20	38	51	56	71
Alpine .....	.....	1	1	1	3	5	4	6
Amador	1	4	10	10	14	16	24	26
Butte.....	2	3	22	28	17	18	39	46
Calaveras	4	2	14	16	13	14	27	30
Colusa	6	8	12	17	8	13	20	30
Contra Costa	6	2	15	13	25	30	40	43
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	7	7
El Dorado.....	1	1	12	11	13	16	25	27
Fresno *.....	.....	.....	9	10	4	6	13	16
Humboldt.....	3	3	11	11	11	16	22	27
Inyo	1	1	3	6	2	2	5	8
Kern.....	1	2	3	2	3	5	6	7
Klamath .....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	3	3
Lake.....	.....	3	8	10	6	9	14	19
Lassen .....	.....	1	6	4	3	5	9	9
Los Angeles.....	4	5	16	23	20	20	36	43
Marin	1	3	10	10	10	13	20	23
Mariposa .....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	7	9	13
Mendocino *.....	4	1	20	20	15	15	35	35
Merced.....	5	4	9	10	10	11	19	21
Mono .....	.....	.....	1	4	4	1	5	5
Monterey	7	7	18	24	13	20	31	44
Napa.....	3	4	13	18	19	22	32	40

Nevada.....	2	.....	31	30	19	25	50	55
Placer.....	3	2	13	12	32	42	45	54
Plumas.....	2	1	9	8	15	15	24	23
Sacramento.....	4	2	36	35	64	66	100	102
San Bernardino.....	3	3	16	14	3	6	19	20
San Diego *.....	5	.....	4	10	7	11	11	21
San Francisco.....	2	4	56	47	313	357	369	404
San Joaquin.....	10	6	50	40	46	60	96	100
San Luis Obispo.....	4	2	8	8	6	2	14	10
San Mateo.....	1	1	11	9	10	14	21	23
Santa Barbara.....	6	5	5	10	10	9	15	19
Santa Clara †.....	10	10	25	25	50	25	75	50
Santa Cruz.....	6	3	10	12	26	30	36	42
Shasta.....	2	2	9	14	13	12	22	26
Sierra.....	.....	.....	8	10	15	14	23	24
Siskiyou *.....	4	5	29	35	16	24	45	59
Solano.....	3	2	30	39	26	35	56	74
Sonoma * †.....	.....	4	52	52	62	62	114	114
Stanislaus.....	2	2	23	25	7	7	30	32
Sutter.....	2	3	23	23	10	14	33	37
Tehama.....	1	.....	9	8	7	10	16	18
Trinity.....	.....	2	5	4	4	5	9	9
Tulare.....	3	3	15	15	11	9	26	24
Tuolumne.....	1	1	12	10	18	11	30	21
Yolo.....	4	1	16	28	23	22	39	50
Yuba.....	.....	3	26	17	24	25	50	42
Totals.....	137	125	777	820	1,092	1,232	1,869	2,052

* No report for 1870.

† Estimated, not reported.

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Average monthly wages paid to male teachers.		Average monthly wages paid to female teachers.		Number of schools maintained more than 3 and less than 6 months.		Number of schools maintained more than 6 and less than 9 months.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda	\$103 46	\$104 58	\$64 82	\$63 34	3	1	8	15
Alpine	62 50	60 00	?	60 00	2	2	2	1
Amador	81 66	81 66	51 87	51 78	5	5	5	5
Butte	75 00	80 00	50 00	50 00	10	18	9	7
Calaveras	74 61	77 00	55 71	47 47	5	5	14	13
Colusa	80 00	76 00	64 00	65 00	3	8	2	6
Contra Costa	87 00	87 00	60 00	60 00	11	11	18	18
Del Norte	70 38	52 50	31 66	34 00	1	3	5	4
El Dorado	75 70	72 50	55 00	57 00	17	16	17	17
Fresno	78 65	78 65	65 00	65 00	6	4	3	6
Humboldt	68 70	78 00	55 00	55 00	8	6	7	5
Inyo	87 50	83 33	77 00	87 50	1	2	.....	1
Kern	100 00	100 00	90 00	62 00	.....	1	.....	3
Klamath	77 50	90 00	50 00	60 00	.....	.....	2	3
Lake	73 10	73 70	60 00	57 66	9	9	1	4
Lassen	86 00	76 19	53 00	67 60	3	4	3	1
Los Angeles	75 00	82 00	69 00	72 00	8	5	9	9
Marin	69 23	73 50	58 01	53 50	3	6	9	8
Mariposa	78 33	75 00	67 50	62 28	3	2	2	4
Mendocino	60 00	70 00	60 00	60 00	30	30	5	20
Merced	83 88	82 00	74 50	73 33	3	8	3	6
Mono	75 00	67 00	63 00	65 00	.....	3	.....	1

Monterey	83 00	78 00	64 50	58 00	12	6	9	18
Napa.....	?	71 35	32 00	58 21	.....	7	.....	17
Nevada.....	87 79	87 00	68 47	66 00	5	8	9	15
Placer.....	80 00	80 00	55 00	60 00	8	8	5	17
Plumas.....	80 25	72 65	69 16	73 40	10	14	4	3
Sacramento	69 25	70 90	69 25	65 00	12	21	20	20
San Bernardino.....	57 00	60 00	47 50	53 00	6	2	3	4
San Diego.....	80 00	65 00	47 00	53 00	5	9	2	4
San Francisco.....	140 00	168 00	70 00	84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Joaquin.....	?	71 00	62 00	62 00	37	16	22	36
San Luis Obispo	70 00	80 00	52 00	60 00	10	10	1	3
San Mateo	76 00	74 23	57 50	51 21	2	1	7	9
Santa Barbara.....	75 20	68 00	58 20	58 00	6	9	2	6
Santa Clara.....	90 00	90 00	60 00	65 00	.....	.....	29	47
Santa Cruz.....	75 00	75 00	54 00	54 00	7	9	7	12
Shasta	75 00	75 00	50 00	50 00	8	8	4	6
Sierra	80 00	76 50	62 99	64 57	15	19	4	3
Siskiyou	74 00	74 00	50 00	50 00	8	15	5	5
Solano.....	75 45	80 00	66 20	66 00	14	4	16	28
Sonoma	?	?	?	?	46	31	41	45
Stanislaus	75 00	73 00	56 00	64 00	4	5	3	10
Sutter	70 00	69 00	63 00	67 00	17	8	3	10
Tehama	76 00	82 00	50 00	50 00	8	6	3	8
Trinity	72 00	80 00	57 50	60 00	3	6	9	3
Tulare	75 80	75 00	61 50	60 00	6	6	3	2
Tuolumne	78 80	80 00	65 00	60 00	3	5	11	4
Yolo.....	80 00	85 00	60 00	65 00	2	12	15	10
Yuba	73 00	73 00	65 00	65 00	13	8	13	15
Totals	\$70 04	\$74 58	\$59 35	\$60 69	398	382	374	515
Averages.								

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of schools maintained 9 months and over.		Average number of months of all schools in the county.		Number of schools for colored children.		Number of pupils attending schools for colored children.
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
Alameda.....	47	52	58.61	9.1	1	1	12
Alpine.....	.....	.....	5.25	4.25	.....	.....	.....
Amador.....	2	4	5.25	6.	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	.....	1	4.	5.	.....	1	11
Calaveras.....	4	4	5.86	6.5	.....	.....	.....
Colusa.....	3	4	3.6	6.	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	5	5	6.73	6.73	1	1	15
Del Norte.....	.....	.....	7.	6.7	.....	1	15
El Dorado.....	8	3	5.21	5.2	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	2	2	5.25	6.64	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	6	2	6.8	5.5	.....	.....	.....
Inyo.....	1	.....	4.8	3.83	.....	.....	.....
Kern.....	3	1	7.9	7.17	.....	.....	.....
Klamath.....	1	.....	8.	6.33.	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....	4.43	5.	.....	.....	.....
Lassen.....	.....	1	5.43	6.	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	9	21	8.	6.75	.....	1	20
Marin.....	3	9	7.33	7.	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa.....	3	4	6.	6.72	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino.....	3	3	6.	6.	.....	.....	.....
Merced.....	1	6	4.47	5.75	.....	1	8
Mono.....	1	.....	5.	5.	.....	.....	.....

	2	5	5.4	6.65	1	1	17	13
Monterey.....	1	3	?	5.90	2	2	33	33
Napa.....	35	20	7.9	7.2				
Nevada.....	6	20	6.25	6.				
Placer.....			6.36	5.3	1	1	79	102
Plumas.....	34	27	7.7	7.3				
Sacramento.....	1	3	6.5	5.5				
San Bernardino.....	1	7	6.5	5.				
San Diego.....	51	57	10.	10.	1	1	70	80
San Francisco.....	25	19	6.5	6.5	1	1	40	60
San Joaquin.....	4	2	5.66	6.72				
San Luis Obispo.....	9	14	8.33	8.5				
San Mateo.....	3	4	5.	5.				
Santa Barbara.....	20	14	10.	?	2	1	40	14
Santa Clara.....	2	19	6.	6.83	1	1	15	15
Santa Cruz.....	1	1	4.5	5.	1	1	27	16
Shasta.....	4	2	6.2	5.94				
Sierra.....	3	1	5.	5.	1	1	28	13
Siskiyou.....	8	8	6.4	7.			14	18
Solano.....	9	7	5.79	5.83				
Sonoma.....	4	7	5.47	7.				
Stanislaus.....	1	2	5.14	5.5				
Sutter.....	5	4	6.12	6.55	1	1	14	25
Tehama.....	3		7.88	5.				
Trinity.....			5.14	4.25				
Tulare.....	5	5	8.	6.	1	1	14	15
Tuolumne.....	4	5	7.	6.				
Yolo.....	12	10	7.	6.5	1	1	26	25
Yuba.....								
Totals.....	355	388	6.3	6.15	17	20	439	510
			Averages.					

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Rate of county school tax levied in March.			Number of certificates granted to male teachers.		Number of certificates granted to female teachers.		Number of certificates rejected.		Number of applicants renewed.	
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Alameda.....	.30	.35	.35	11	5	17	26	3	12	3	5
Alpine.....	.25	.35	.35	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Amador.....	.35	.35	.35	4	7	3	3	.....	.....	2	3
Butte.....	.25	.25	.28½	12	11	18	13	2	3	3	13
Calaveras.....	.35	.35	.35	4	7	9	28	2	10	5	3
Colusa.....	.20	.20	.20	12	13	11	12	2	6	.....	3
Contra Costa.....	.30	.30	.30	2	2	16	16	5	5	4	4
Del Norte.....	.35	.30	?	4	2	3	2	3	1	2	1
El Dorado.....	.25	.25	.25	6	5	9	13	7	9	.....	.....
Fresno.....	.20	.30	?	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	4
Humboldt.....	.24	.24	.24	7	7	12	8	1	1	.....	3
Inyo.....	.....	?	.35	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Kern.....	.20	.20	.20	2	4	2	5	1	.....	2	2
Klamath.....	.18	.18	.18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	.35	.35	.35	8	3	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Lassen.....	.20	.20	.20	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	.30	.30	.25	14	14	11	6	1	3	.....	.....
Marin.....	.20	.20	.20	13	5	12	3	4	2	4	.....
Mariposa.....	.30	.30	.30	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Meudocino.....	.30	.35	.35	8	8	9	5	4	4	6	11
Merced.....	.20	.20	.30	7	8	10	9	5	6	2	4
Mono.....	.25	.25	.25	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 7.

STATEMENT by Counties of Apportionment of Public School Fund for School Years ending June 30th, 1870 and 1871.

COUNTIES.	SEMI-ANNUAL.		Total for 1870.	SEMI-ANNUAL.		Total for 1871.
	August, 1869.	February, 1870.		August, 1870.	February, 1871.	
Alameda.....	\$4,615 65	\$9,268 40	\$13,984 05	\$4,573 20	\$13,700 00	\$18,273 20
Alpine.....	152 10	181 46	333 56	88 58	307 50	396 08
Amador.....	2,226 51	3,949 92	6,176 43	1,928 16	4,672 50	6,600 66
Butte.....	2,412 54	4,428 89	6,841 43	2,161 97	5,720 00	7,881 97
Calaveras.....	2,833 10	4,555 49	7,398 59	2,258 79	5,577 50	7,636 29
Colusa.....	883 35	1,981 29	2,864 64	967 17	3,320 00	4,287 17
Contra Costa.....	2,473 38	4,846 67	7,320 05	2,365 91	6,250 00	8,595 91
Del Norte.....	292 50	519 06	811 56	253 38	660 00	913 38
El Dorado.....	2,820 87	4,954 28	7,775 15	2,418 44	5,747 50	8,165 94
Fresno.....	570 96	1,620 48	2,191 44	791 04	1,817 50	1,608 54
Humboldt.....	1,419 21	2,943 45	4,362 66	1,436 85	3,767 50	5,204 35
Inyo.....	86 58	164 58	251 16	80 34	607 50	687 84
Kern.....	331 11	641 44	972 55	313 12	922 50	1,235 62
Klamath.....	245 70	443 10	688 80	216 30	550 00	766 30
Lake.....	925 47	1,603 60	2,529 07	782 80	2,132 50	2,915 30
Lassen.....	379 08	732 17	1,111 25	357 41	1,065 00	1,422 41
Los Angeles.....	4,284 54	9,334 64	13,619 18	4,556 72	11,772 50	16,329 22
Marin.....	1,235 52	2,342 10	3,577 62	1,143 30	3,325 00	4,468 30
Mariposa.....	1,622 58	1,685 89	2,708 47	822 97	1,997 50	2,820 47
Mendocino.....	1,903 59	3,827 54	5,731 13	1,868 42	5,297 50	7,165 92
Merced.....	483 21	1,455 90	1,939 11	710 70	1,852 50	2,563 20
Mono.....	149 76	265 86	415 62	129 78	157 50	287 28
Monterey.....	2,077 92	4,777 04	6,854 96	2,331 92	7,365 00	9,696 92
Napa.....	2,004 21	3,643 97	5,648 18	1,778 81	4,445 00	6,223 81
Nevada.....	4,544 28	8,429 45	12,973 73	4,114 85	9,802 50	13,917 35

Placer	2,536 56	4,449 99	6,986 55	2,172 27	5,397 50	7,569 77
Plumas.....	651 69	1,261 78	1,913 47	615 94	1,450 00	2,065 91
Sacramento.....	5,687 37	10,625 96	16,313 33	5,187 08	13,642 50	18,829 58
San Bernardino.....	1,594 71	2,854 83	4,449 54	1,393 59	3,635 00	5,048 59
San Diego.....	602 55	1,177 00	2,079 55	721 00	2,760 00	3,481 00
San Francisco.....	27,361 62	54,406 35	81,767 97	26,558 55	67,657 50	94,216 05
San Joaquin.....	4,617 99	9,481 44	13,699 43	4,133 12	11,727 50	16,160 62
San Mateo	974 61	2,415 95	3,390 56	1,179 35	3,187 50	4,366 85
Santa Barbara.....	1,606 41	3,272 61	4,879 02	1,579 53	4,125 00	5,704 53
Santa Clara.....	1,870 80	3,565 90	5,436 70	1,740 70	5,317 50	7,058 20
Santa Cruz.....	6,000 93	11,917 28	17,918 21	5,817 44	15,320 00	21,137 44
Shasta	2,640 69	5,070 33	7,711 02	2,475 09	6,660 00	9,135 09
Sierra	1,076 40	2,082 57	3,158 97	1,016 61	2,680 00	3,636 61
Siiskiyou.....	1,186 38	2,251 37	3,437 75	1,099 01	2,795 00	3,894 01
Solano	1,414 95	3,038 40	4,483 35	1,483 20	3,995 00	5,478 20
Sonoma.....	3,567 33	6,821 63	10,388 96	3,329 99	9,267 50	12,597 49
Stanislaus.....	6,116 76	11,311 71	17,428 47	5,521 83	13,782 50	19,304 33
Sutter.....	1,165 32	2,753 55	3,918 67	1,344 15	3,930 00	5,274 15
Tahama	1,333 80	2,460 26	3,734 06	1,200 98	3,065 00	4,265 98
Trinity.....	810 81	1,620 48	2,431 29	791 04	2,155 00	2,946 04
Tulare.....	506 61	945 28	1,451 89	461 44	1,045 00	1,506 44
Tuolumne	1,312 74	2,588 97	3,901 71	1,293 81	3,255 00	4,518 81
Yolo.....	2,162 16	3,880 29	6,042 45	1,894 17	4,552 50	6,446 67
Yuba.....	2,039 20	4,215 78	6,274 98	2,057 94	5,170 00	7,227 94
	2,515 50	4,487 97	7,003 47	2,190 81	5,192 50	7,683 31
Totals.....	\$121,827 08	\$228,620 42	\$360,417 50	\$116,639 48	\$807,153 13	\$123,852 61

TABLE No. 8.

STATISTICAL TABLE by years, showing the total expenditures for public schools in the State of California from 1852 to 1871, the assessable property of the State, and the percentage of expenditures on taxable property.

YEARS.	Total Assessable Property.	YEARS.	Total Expenditures.	Rate per each \$100.
1851.....	\$49,231,000	1852.....	\$33,449	.0679
1852.....	64,579,000	1853.....	65,645	.1016
1853.....	95,335,000	1854.....	275,606	.2890
1854.....	111,191,000	1855.....	334,638	.3009
1855.....	103,887,000	1856.....	365,221	.2938
1856.....	95,007,000	1857.....	307,832	.3240
1857.....	126,059,000	1858.....	339,914	.2696
1858.....	123,955,000	1859.....	427,003	.3444
1859.....	131,060,000	1860.....	474,263	.3618
1860.....	148,193,000	1861.....	470,113	.3172
1861.....	147,811,000	1862.....	441,228	.2985
1862.....	160,369,000	1863.....	483,407	.3014
1863.....	174,104,000	1864.....	655,198	.3763
1864.....	180,484,000	1865.....	883,116	.4893
1865.....	183,509,000	1866.....	859,229	.4680
1866.....	200,000,000	1867.....	1,163,348	.5816
1867.....	218,949,636	1868.....	1,151,467	.5255
1868.....	238,210,666	1869.....	1,290,585	.5418
1869.....	260,563,886	1870.....	1,529,047	.5868
1870.....	277,538,135	1871.....	1,713,431	.6572

TABLE No. 9.

STATEMENT by years showing the total amount of receipts and expenditures for public schools of the State of California from 1852 to 1871, inclusive.

YEARS.	Total amount of the State School Fund apportioned.	Total amount raised by county and city taxes.	Total amount raised by rate bills and subscription.	Total amount paid for teachers' salaries.	Total amount paid for school houses and sites.	Total amount expended for school purposes.
1852 .....	.....	.....	\$2,417	\$20,707	\$9,775	\$33,449
1853 .....	.....	.....	10,626	47,894	6,193	65,645
1854	\$52,961	.....	42,557	85,860	129,677	275,606
1855	63,662	157,702	39,395	181,906	76,525	334,638
1856	69,961	119,128	28,619	200,941	52,484	305,221
1857	78,057	121,639	55,035	192,613	59,743	307,832
1858	53,405	148,989	85,107	204,545	88,199	339,914
1859	72,319	162,870	97,534	256,777	90,266	427,003
1860	81,118	205,196	122,858	311,165	110,352	474,263
1861	81,461	230,514	114,397	311,501	101,818	470,113
1862	75,412	241,861	141,806	330,249	49,274	441,238
1863	145,537	328,554	68,209	328,338	93,931	483,407
1864	132,217	260,842	84,084	411,101	167,393	656,198
1865	168,828	390,306	91,181	526,585	257,804	883,116
1866	132,410	470,668	79,600	551,462	185,056	859,229
1867	268,910	595,718	81,966	696,110	238,010	1,163,348
1868	252,603	654,738	73,986	763,639	221,118	1,151,407
1869	290,796	847,229	66,531	873,814	205,766	1,290,585
1870	360,447	839,756	63,441	976,938	339,362	1,529,047
1871	423,853	923,809	46,660	1,103,125	390,158	1,713,431
Totals.....	\$2,863,947	\$7,094,314	\$1,395,809	\$8,375,270	\$2,672,894	\$13,203,680

TABLE No. 10.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY by years of the public schools of California, from returns of School Census Marshals and Teachers, from 1851 to 1871, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number children between four and eighteen years of age, by school census.....	Number children enrolled on School Register	Average daily attendance.....	Number schools.....	Number teachers.....	Number children under four years of age.	Number children under eighteen years of age.....	Number pupils in private schools.....
1851	5,906	1,846	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	17,821	3,314	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	19,442	4,193	2,020	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	20,075	9,746	4,635	168	214	.....	.....	.....
1855	26,077	.....	6,442	227	301	.....	.....	.....
1856	30,039	.....	8,495	321	392	.....	.....	.....
1857	35,722	17,232	9,717	363	486	.....	.....	.....
1858	40,530	19,822	11,183	432	517	23,558	64,088	.....
1859	48,676	23,519	13,364	523	744	28,300	76,976	.....
1860	57,917	26,993	14,754	593	831	30,932	88,849	5,438
1861	68,395	31,786	17,804	684	932	35,334	103,729	6,306

1862	71,821	36,566	19,262	715	962	38,127	110,948	6,886
1863	78,055	36,540	19,992	754	919	39,081	117,436	9,158
1864	86,031	47,588	24,794	832	1,079	41,323	128,154	11,359
1865	95,067	50,089	29,592	947	1,155	42,733	137,800	12,478
1866	* 84,179	50,273	.....	913	1,268	+ 52,037	+ 136,216	15,671
1867	* 94,213	* 62,227	.....	1,083	1,389	+ 52,975	+ 147,008	14,026
1868	* 104,118	* 65,828	43,681	1,228	1,590	+ 58,119	+ 162,237	14,820
1869	* 112,743	* 73,754	49,892	1,354	1,687	+ 57,983	+ 170,726	16,273
1870	* 121,751	85,808	54,271	1,492	1,869	62,940	184,691	16,193
1871	* 130,116	91,332	64,286	1,550	2,052	66,292	196,408	15,524

* Between 5 and 15 years of age.

† Under 5 years of age.

‡ Under 15 years of age.

TABLE No. 11.

List of County Superintendents whose terms expire in March, 1872.

Counties.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Alameda	Rev. W. H. B. Lynch.....	San Leandro.
Alpine.....	Joseph Uncapher.....	Markleville.
Amador.....	Rev. S. G. Briggs.....	Volcano.
Butte	Lewis Burnham.....	Oroville.
Calaveras	Joseph H. Wells.....	Fourth Crossing.
Colusa	G. W. Howard	Colusa.
Contra Costa	Alfred Thurber.....	Pacheco.
Del Norte.....	John R. Nickle.....	Crescent City.
El Dorado.....	Whitman H. Hill.....	Placerville.
Fresno.....	S. H. Hill.....	Kingston.
Humboldt.....	H. B. Brown	Eureka.
Inyo.....	J. W. Symmes.....	Independence.
Kern	J. H. Cornwall	Linn's Valley.
Klamath.....	H. P. Scott.....	Orleans Bar.
Lake.....	Mack Mathews.....	Lower Lake.
Lassen.....	L. M. Crill.....	Janesville.
Los Angeles.....	William M. McFadden.....	Anaheim.
Marin.....	Samuel Saunders	Olima.
Mariposa	J. W. Simmons	Bridgeport.
Mendocino	T. B. Bond.....	Ukiah City.
Merced	M. C. Monroe.....	Snelling.
Mono.....	Milton S. Clark.....	Owensville.
Monterey	E. M. Alderman.....	Castroville.
Napa	Rev. G. W. Ford.....	Napa City.
Nevada	Augustus Morse.....	Nevada City.
Placer	John T. Kinkade.....	Rocklin.
Plumas	S. S. Boynton	Taylorville.
Sacramento	Dr. A. Trafton	Sacramento City.
San Bernardino	H. C. Brooke.....	San Bernardino.
San Diego.....	H. H. Daugherty.....	South San Diego.
San Francisco	J. H. Widber	San Francisco.
San Joaquin.....	Wallace R. Leadbeater.....	Stockton.
San Luis Obispo.....	P. A. Forrester	Cambrin.
San Mateo.....	H. H. Nutting.....	Redwood City.
Santa Barbara.....	J. C. Hamer.....	Santa Barbara.
Santa Clara	Nicholas Furlong.....	San José.
Santa Cruz	H. E. Makinney.....	Santa Cruz.
Shasta	W. L. Carter.....	Shasta.
Sierra	J. H. Thorp.....	Howland Flat.
Siskiyou.....	Grove K. Godfrey	Yreka.
Solano	William H. Fry.....	Vaca.
Sonoma	George W. Jones.....	Santa Rosa.
Stanislaus	B. F. Haislip.....	Modesto.
Sutter.....	J. H. Clark	Yuba City.
Tehama	G. W. Jeffress, M. D.....	Red Bluff.
Trinity.....	C. W. Smith.....	Weaverville.
Tulare.....	S. G. Creighton.....	Visalia.
Tuolumne	Charles L. Metzger.....	Columbia.
Yolo	Robert Randolph Darby	Woodland.
Yuba	Rev. Adam A. McAlister	Marysville.

THE NEXT STEP.

A TRUE STATE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Though this picture of the condition and progress of education in California is a bright one, it has its dark shades, which must be considered. While in our centres of wealth and population the children have the advantage of a full school year's instruction, with the best facilities for learning, truth compels the confession that for the more remote and sparsely settled districts of the State our present system is shamefully inadequate, and is but a pretence for popular education. Under the present system many districts can maintain schools only from three to six months of the year. No one need be told that such fragmentary bits of instruction are only a little better than none at all. During these short school terms the pupils of such schools only get fairly started in their studies, to be turned out for the greater part of the year, forgetting what little they had learned, and then coming back after this long and ruinous interval to commence again at the former starting place, at the foot of the hill of knowledge, under a new teacher—the old one having sought a new place rather than attempt to live on the hope of another three or six months' school next year. This is but a sham, a waste of the public money, and a flagrant injustice toward a portion of the children of the State. There are very many of these schools thus revolving year after year on the axis of a defective system, making some motion, but scarcely any real progress. In a State system of public instruction should not all the children of the State be treated alike? As a good mother, she should dispense the blessings of education with an equal hand. The remedy for this great evil and injustice is obvious: *Let all the property of the State be taxed to educate all the children of the State.* This is the chief point that should now engage the attention of those intrusted with the management of our public schools. The public mind is prepared to welcome legislation for this purpose. The people are ready to sustain any practical measure that will give them a thorough instead of a partial public school system. The principle involved is already recognized in our present school law. The ten per cent ad valorem State school tax is an unequivocal recognition of the principle

that the property of the whole State may be taxed for the benefit of all parts of the State. All that is needed, therefore, is the extension of the practical application of the principle. If it be objected that the taxation of all the property of the State for all the children of the State would be attended with inequality, some localities paying more than their proportion of taxes into the general School Fund, the answer is, that according to the theory already adopted the State is the educational unit, therefore it must act as a whole, and not partially, in disregard of the avowed theory on which our system is based. As a complete organism, the good of each part is the good of the whole State. There is a fallacy in the assumption that the benefits of education are confined to the particular individuals or localities directly affected by the expenditure of the proceeds of local taxation. The benefits resulting from the diffusion of intelligence by means of education in the public schools affect the entire body politic. The dollar contributed by San Francisco judiciously expended in Plumas for education is no less a benefit to the former than to the latter. It is equally evident that the evils resulting from the prevalence of ignorance and vice in any neglected locality cannot be merely local evils. The virus will spread through the whole organism, and the results will be seen in the criminal Courts, jails, hospitals, and insane asylums everywhere. If the State has the right to tax all her citizens equally to maintain State Prisons, institutions for the insane, the deaf, dumb, and blind, and orphans, where is the wrong in imposing a tax for education for the whole State, that will lessen all these burdens resulting so largely and so directly from crime consequent upon ignorance?

There is another aspect of this question that deserves consideration. The disabilities of the present system fall upon the frontier and thinly settled districts of the State. The result is that our hardy pioneers, who lead the march of American civilization, extend the area of freedom, subdue the wilderness, and incur the hardships and dangers of frontier life, are, as the reward of their enterprise, energy, and courage, compelled to pay the penalty of seeing their children grow up in ignorance. Such disability may in some cases be inevitable and invincible, but there are in California but few of these children of the border who are beyond the reach of the beneficent hand of the State. Justice and sound policy require that the poorest barefoot boy of the humblest citizen in the poorest district of the most impoverished county should have as abundant facilities for a common school education as the son of the richest citizen of the most opulent city in the State. The fundamental purpose of a public school system is to insure the education of all the children of the State. The chief recommendation of such a system is that it secures the advantages of education to those who can be reached in no other way. If it fail in this it fails essentially to accomplish its highest end. Our system, then, is at present a partial failure. It is not the part of wisdom to ignore such a fact, looking only on the bright side of the picture. It is not honest. While singing the usual pæans of praise to our public school system, and rejoicing, as we legitimately may, in its benefits, such facts as these remind us that we still fall far short of a perfect system, and that much work, wisely planned and earnestly executed, remains to be done.

Let us at once remove the reproach. Let us not console ourselves with the ignoble reflection that sister States—some even of those which challenge the admiration of the world for the efficiency of their public school systems—are in this respect no whit better than we, advancing

with the same halting movement, and showing the same dark spots upon the map of their educational achievement.

We are not fatally and finally committed to any of the existing defects of our system; we are not committed to a partial system of public instruction—partial both in the sense of incompleteness and injustice. Rather are we not committed by our oft-repeated assertions of the necessity of the universal diffusion of intelligence in the government of a people like ours; by our boasts and our promises; by every consideration of sound policy, consistency, and justice; are we not committed, in honor, conscience, and duty, to prompt and efficient action in this matter?

Rash and hasty action is to be deprecated in dealing with an interest so sacred and vital as the education of all the children of the State. Movements that are ill advised will come to confusion; movements that are in advance of public opinion will be followed by reactions; but here there is no occasion for mistake, no danger of reaction. The principle upon which action must be based is already embodied in our legislation and approved by the people. A prudent boldness of movement is demanded. This whole subject will be presented to the Legislature in tangible form, and the hope is confidently entertained that its action will be marked by that liberality, patriotism, and sagacity that have hitherto distinguished their predecessors in dealing with the subject of popular education.

INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL REVENUE LAW.

In accordance with the foregoing views the school law was amended by the last Legislature so as to provide for an eight months school in all districts having more than twenty-five school children and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of taxable property. Following are the sections relating to this matter:

SEC. 98. The County Superintendent in each county shall, on or before the first day of March in each year, furnish to the Board of Supervisors and Tax Collector, respectively, an estimate in writing of the cost of maintaining a free school for eight months in each School District in the county, together with the cost of incidental expenses and necessary repairs; and also an estimate of the amount of public money, both State and county, to which each district will be entitled during the year, and the amount necessary to be raised in each School District to support a school eight months.

SEC. 99. The Board of Supervisors in each county shall, after receiving the assessment roll from the County Assessor, and before the first Monday in September of each year, levy a special school tax upon the property in each School District in which there shall be a deficiency, as shown by the written statement of the County Superintendent, for an amount which, together with the State and county money to be received, shall be sufficient to maintain the school (or schools) for eight months during the year; and said tax shall be equalized and collected in the manner provided for equalizing and collecting State and county taxes. The Collector shall pay over the money so collected to the County Treasurer, who shall place it to the credit of the respective districts from which it shall be collected, as a special deposit, and pay it out on the warrant of the County Superintendent in the manner provided for the payment of State and county school money.

SEC. 100. Any School District whose taxable property does not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars, and containing not more than twenty-five children between the ages of five and fifteen years, shall, on a proper showing of the facts, be exempted from the requirement to maintain a free school eight months.

These provisions are inadequate to the accomplishment of their intended purpose, and that purpose was far short of the demands of patriotism and justice. The law is defective in that it does not define with sufficient clearness the duties of the several officers required to execute it. The principal defect is the omission to provide for the

proper assessment of the tax for the eight months school in the districts coming within the provisions of the law. While in some counties of the State the law has been put into successful operation, and is working admirably, in others it is almost or altogether a dead letter. The Supervisors in some cases have been in doubt as to their duty; in others, it is to be feared, there was an indisposition to perform it. The disposition on the part of local authorities to shirk the disagreeable duty of levying taxes of this character is so often exhibited, that it is necessary to define their duties with great exactness, and also to impose penalties for neglect. But even if the law were operative to the fullest extent, it is insufficient to meet the wants of the public schools. It fails to meet the essential requirements of a proper school system, excluding from its operation those very districts—the poor and the weak ones—that should be the especial beneficiaries of a system of public instruction. The section exempting districts having less than a specified minimum of school children and taxable property, was inserted at the suggestion of the representative of a mountain county, (Hon. Mr. Martin, of Siskiyou). Its object was to protect such districts from oppressive taxation, and taken in connection with the other sections with which it is connected, was, perhaps, necessary and proper. The cost of maintaining an eight months school would overtax the resources of such districts under the existing system. The relief needed is to be found in a change of the system itself. This change, in my judgment, should be to State taxation for all the State alike, as explained in the foregoing chapter of this report. This would be in complete harmony with our theory of a State school system; taxation would then be more equal, and the cost of collecting one tax by the State would be much less than the cost of collecting three separate levies—State, county, and district—for the same purposes. Though thus confessedly imperfect and inadequate, this qualified provision for an eight months school was a very important measure, and in the end will be productive of vast benefits. Its direct and positive benefits in those counties in which it has been put into successful operation have been so great as to elicit the warmest expressions of approval from the County Superintendent, Trustees, teachers, and patrons of the public schools. The chief benefit from this measure, however, arises from the fact that it was a pioneer movement in the right direction. It has familiarized the public mind with enlarged ideas of popular education, and has prepared the way for the next step in the progress of California toward a complete, equitable, and effective public school system. It may be considered in the light of a reconnoissance; the next movement will be a direct and victorious assault upon the stronghold of injustice and partiality.

THE COUNTY SYSTEM.

A scheme for remedying the evils of our present system and extending the blessings of education alike to all the children of the State has been presented to the educators of California and extensively discussed. At the State Teachers' Institute held in San Francisco, November seventh to eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, this scheme was elaborately considered and a committee was appointed to put the matter in shape for legislative action by the present Legislature. The subject was introduced to the State Institute in an elaborate address by Grove K. Godfrey, Esq., the veteran County Superintendent of Siskiyou

County. His scheme was substantially embodied in the following provisions, which are extracted from his address:

I would strike out sections ninety-eight, ninety-nine, and one hundred of the school law and exempt no district, poor or rich, great or small, from the requirement to maintain a uniform term of nine months school, and would amend section ninety so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 90. The County Superintendent in each county shall, on or before the first Monday in January in each year, furnish to the Board of Supervisors an estimate in writing of the cost of maintaining a free school for nine months in each School District in the county, together with the cost of incidental expenses and necessary repairs, and also an estimate of the amount of State school money to which each district will be entitled during the year and the amount necessary to be raised for each district to support a school nine months, regardless of the number of children.

"SEC. 91. The Board of Supervisors (except in the City and County of San Francisco) of each county shall annually, at the time of levying other county taxes, levy a county school tax upon the taxable property of the whole county in which there shall be a deficiency as shown by the written statement of the County Superintendent, for an amount which, together with the State school money to be received, shall be sufficient to maintain all the schools in the county a uniform term of nine months during the year; and said tax shall be equalized and collected in the same manner provided for equalizing and collecting State and county taxes.

"SEC. 92. The Collector shall pay over the money so collected to the County Treasurer, who shall receive it as a special deposit and pay it over on the warrant of the County Superintendent in the manner provided for the payment of State and county taxes. If the Supervisors fail to levy said tax as herein provided, then the Auditor shall levy the amount of said tax as herein provided and add the tax to the assessment roll. In case the Supervisors and Auditor shall refuse or neglect to levy the amount of tax herein provided, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall deduct five per cent from the next succeeding annual apportionment of the State School Fund due to that county and shall withhold it and apportion it to other counties of the State."

In explanation of this scheme it is added:

Should the Legislature adopt this theory the rate of county school tax ought not to be a fixed number of dollars on a hundred all over the State, but it should be adjusted to a certain per cent of taxable property on the amount to be raised in each respective county. Some of the counties would require a greater levy, and others less, just according to their wealth and the cost of maintaining all the schools upon the statement of the County Superintendent.

One advantage claimed for this scheme or plan is, that it brings the matter more directly home to the people, and is therefore more in harmony with the genius of American institutions than would be a system directly under State management. It is also urged that the representatives of the people in the Legislature would never venture to impose a direct tax upon the property of the whole State sufficient for the purpose.

To the first point it may be replied that our system already recognizes the State as the educational unit in express terms, and our practice should conform to the theory we have adopted.

The opinion that the Legislature would not venture to impose a sufficient direct State tax is at once an impeachment of the intelligence of the people and the courage of their representatives. The people will not be frightened at the amount of the State school tax because it comes in one demand instead of more; but if, as can be shown to the satisfaction of any intelligent mind, the amount they are taxed is diminished rather than increased by the State system proper, they will welcome the advent of that system. The money to maintain our free public schools comes out of the people's pockets, and what they want is the cheapest mode of collecting and the most equitable and efficient methods of disbursing it. It is proposed by the advocates of what, for

the sake of distinction, may be termed the "County System," to materially increase the general State school tax so as to divide the burden somewhat with the counties. I fail to perceive any good reason why we should not go another step forward, and have the whole State assume the task of providing tuition for all the children of the State. Thus far we should go; thus far we will go—if not now, at some time not very far in the future. Further than this the most ardent friends of State education do not propose to go. It is not intended that there shall be any interference with the right and duty of each locality to build and furnish its own school houses. It is proposed only that the State should furnish tuition according to a principle and by a plan which will give equal advantages to the children of all communities in which there is a public school organization.

It may be said in behalf of this county system, that it is substantially that which is in operation in San Francisco, where the most satisfactory results have been secured. Every school district in San Francisco City and County has a full ten months school, the poorer outside districts among the sand hills equally with the richest and most populous districts in the heart of the city. Nobody has ever been heard to complain of this as an injustice. On the contrary, the efficiency of our San Francisco public schools is the boast and pride of our people. It is rightly argued that a principle that is right for San Francisco, and that works so beneficially, cannot be wrong or injurious when applied to other localities. The peculiar wants of a great commercial city may require some special legislation, but the principle of uniform taxation for the benefit of all the people alike is as applicable and will work as beneficently in one county or city as another.

I perceive and have thus freely conceded the merits of this county system, while I prefer the principle of State taxation for the tuition of all the children of the State. Either of these schemes would be vastly superior to that now in operation. The Legislature will fail to discharge a manifest duty should it not act upon this matter. The State, through its honored and trusted representatives, will not turn a deaf ear to the thrilling appeal of her children for that justice and those equal benefits which are denied to them now.

STATE TEXT BOOK SYSTEM.

California has now a State text book system for the first time in her history. The policy of this department under the administrations of my predecessors in office favored a uniform system of State text books, and during the administration of my immediate predecessor uniformity was so far reached that only incorporated cities were practically exempted from the operation of the principle. By a slight amendment of section ninety-five of the California school law the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy secured absolute uniformity for the whole State. That section, as it now stands, reads :

SEC. 95. The State Board of Education shall prescribe and adopt a uniform series of text books which shall be used in all public schools, as well in incorporated cities having Boards of Education as in the State at large; *provided*, that said State Board may, when making a change in any of the series, prescribe a future date for it to take effect, which shall not be less than six months thereafter, and may adopt special books when necessary for the use of graded schools in cities, and shall allow books different from the State series now in use in such cities to be continued until a change may be deemed advisable by the Boards of Education of such cities. Any books once adopted in the State series shall be

continued in use for a period not less than four years. If any city, town, or district refuse or neglect to use the books that may be prescribed, or shall use any other text books in any of the prescribed studies, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall withhold from such city, town, or district twenty-five per cent of all State school moneys to which it may be entitled until it comply; and any moneys so withheld shall be apportioned by the Superintendent, at the next annual apportionment, in the same manner as other school moneys in the Treasury.

This State is fortunate in thus having wisely settled a question which is still agitating and distracting other communities. In many of the eastern States this question is at this time engaging a large measure of attention. The argument is all in favor of uniformity. The interests of a multitude of booksellers lies on the other side. Under a State system of education State uniformity should be a matter of course. The functions of the State as educator cannot be properly discharged if this right be not claimed and exercised. No one act of folly would more fatally derange the economy of our public schools than the abolition of uniformity of text books. It is believed that no objection will be urged against uniformity in the country districts, but it is apprehended that an attempt may be made to make an exception in the case of incorporated cities. It is difficult to imagine any other than a selfish motive for such a procedure. In what respects does a city child differ so essentially from a country child as to require different text books for use in acquiring the elements of an English education? If there are positive advantages in uniformity, why should not country and city enjoy them alike? If, on the other hand, there are any benefits in being exempted, why should not the country enjoy those benefits equally with the city?

With one exception the law is exactly right as it now stands. Any attempt to disturb it, or change from uniformity to its opposite—the medley system—should be promptly checked by those whose opinions and votes will shape future legislation concerning educational matters.

In following up the policy of uniformity, and simplifying and systematizing more fully our text book system, the State Board of Education found it necessary to make some changes in the State list. These changes have happily been of a character to meet the general approval of the teachers of California and all other well informed persons who look upon the subject from the same impartial standpoint. Nearly all the books that have been eliminated from the list had been condemned by the teachers *after trial*.

Among the works thus generally condemned were Willson's Readers, Quackenbos' English Grammar, and Quackenbos' History of the United States. The State Board of Education, in substituting other and better books for these, was merely the exponent of the judgment and wishes of the teachers of California, as expressed in the resolutions of their State and County Institutes and other methods by which they made known their views and wishes. No books were taken from the list except those which had been thus tried, found wanting, and condemned by the only jury competent to pass judgment upon their merits—the teachers of the State. No books were adopted instead of those thus discarded because of their inferiority until the teachers of the State had been consulted and their preferences known. As their opinions were not only disinterested, but based on actual knowledge and experience, it is reasonable to believe that the State Board was safe in confirming their action to those intelligent and unbiased opinions.

As to the books specially named—Willson's Readers and Quackenbos'

Grammar and United States History—there can be no question that the books which have been substituted for them are infinitely preferable, being not only better in quality but much cheaper in price.

The Eclectic, or McGuffey series of Readers, the work of a teacher of national reputation, the distinguished Dr. McGuffey, formerly of Cincinnati, now filling a chair in the University of Virginia, was adopted in place of Willson's. The incomparable superiority of the eclectic series not only justified but required the change. The Readers are so perfectly adapted to the wants of the grades for which they are intended in our common schools, and, withal, are furnished at prices so low (costing but little more than half as much as Willson's series), as to place them almost beyond competition in the estimation of our practical and intelligent people. Dr. McGuffey has been engaged in perfecting these Readers more than twenty years, and has at length succeeded in presenting to the American people a series whose merits have led to their introduction in all parts of our country, from New York to Nevada and California. With such modifications and adaptations as may be made from time to time, these Readers, unequalled for their cheapness and preëminent in merit, will meet the wants of our schools for an indefinite period. Parties with motives of their own for desiring a change have endeavored to raise objections to the Eclectic Readers on political grounds. It is one of their peculiar merits that they are entirely free from everything of a sectional or partisan character. The patriotism they breathe is the patriotism of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Webster, and Clay. There is not a line in these books calculated or intended to excite hatred or contempt toward any portion of the American people. If union and peace are desirable for our country, the spirit of union and peace should reign in the schools. It would be a crime against both union and peace to use our public schools to keep alive the prejudices and perpetuate the passions that have so recently drenched our country in fraternal blood. It would be a crime against our posterity to bequeath to them an inheritance of sectional hatred. The terrible civil war being over, it is the duty of victors and vanquished alike to bury the passions that produced it, soothe its sorrows, heal its wounds, and, profiting by the awful lesson it teaches, go forward under one flag to the grand and glorious national destiny which nothing but our own folly can prevent us from attaining. Our text books should inculcate no spirit of sectionalism, but union in its highest, broadest, best sense; union on the basis of justice, equality, and mutual respect and good will between the different parts of our common country. On this basis perfect harmony has marked the labors of the educators of California during the last four years. No questions of party politics, no exasperation of sectional feeling, has disturbed their labors or distracted their counsels. The happy results have vindicated the policy of conciliation and peace. Should a different policy be inaugurated, I shall be free from all responsibility for the consequences.

The substitution of Swinton's History of the United States for Quackenbos' brings into use in our Public Schools a work whose merits are acknowledged everywhere, in place of one so inferior that the only wonder is that it should ever have been placed on the State list. The general adoption of Swinton's excellent manual in the Eastern States attests its merits, while its popularity in New England is a sufficient refutation of the charge that has been made that it leans unduly to a "South-side" view of matters. The style of the book is pure and spark-

ling, its tone is courteous and fair, its spirit intensely *Union and American*. What more could be desired?

Brown's Grammars were adopted in pursuance of a recommendation of the teachers of the State in the form of a resolution passed in convention in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. I entertain no doubt that this change is for the better. Quackenbos' Grammar was an acknowledged failure, and should never have had a place on the State list. Brown's is a standard work, and his series, as a whole, perhaps the best. That it is marred by defects may be admitted freely. I know of no text book on English grammar of which this is not true.

With regard to a choice of Arithmetics, the State Board found more difficulty. The choice was between Robinson's and Eaton's. Both were in use, and both were popular. To secure uniformity a choice between them was necessary. The weight of opinion among teachers seeming to be in favor of Robinson's series, it was adopted by the Board. Robinson's mathematics are recognized standards in all parts of our country, and it is believed the Board could not have made a better choice.

Monteith's Geographies were adopted in lieu of a medley of incongruous works in that department, three cheap numbers of that single series taking the place of Cornell's, Warren's, Guyot's, Clark's, Allen's, and Shaw's. This change was so obviously necessary and so beneficial that not a word is necessary in vindication of it.

No changes were made in Spellers, Willson's giving general satisfaction. It has been the policy of the State Board to make no changes except such as were absolutely necessary. Quackenbos' text book in Natural Philosophy was continued for the same reason, no fault having been found in it, and no complaints made concerning it.

Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Penmanship, Cutter's Physiology, Bonnell's Prose Composition, and Swinton's Word Analysis complete the State list as it now stands. California has now the best text book system of any State in the Union, combining uniformity, economy, practical adaptation to real wants and progressiveness.

The truth in this matter of text books, and the opinion of the teachers of California, was expressed in the following resolution, passed by the State Teachers' Institute, held at San Francisco November seventh to eleventh:

Resolved, That while it would be humanly impossible to secure unanimity of opinion among the whole body of teachers in the matter of the merits of a list of text books, we regard the State list as it now stands as being highly satisfactory, and the recent changes in text books as having conduced to its excellence.

This resolution passed unanimously. If there was any opposition, it did not find expression from any one of the large number of earnest, independent, and educated men and women present. The people of California may well congratulate themselves that the facts fully justified such unanimity and heartiness of approval. Their representatives should see to it that mere partisan clamor or the schemes of interested parties shall not undo a good work and throw away the benefit of these reforms.

DRAWING IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I submit this question for the consideration of the Legislature: Should not section fifty-five of the California school law be so amended as to include drawing among the elementary branches required to be taught in our public schools?

As compared with other countries, there is no one branch of useful learning so strangely neglected among us as this. Instead of being recognized as an indispensable branch of common school education it is still generally regarded as a rare accomplishment, not to be looked for in any but those specially devoted to art or the few who have enjoyed opportunities for the most liberal culture. When the vast and various advantages of this acquirement are considered one is at a loss to account for its neglect by a practical and utilitarian people. There is scarcely one man in an hundred who has not had frequent occasion to lament his ignorance of even the most elementary principles of an art a knowledge of which would have opened to him exhaustless sources of pleasure and profit. What numbers of men and women have felt that they would gladly surrender their poor smatterings of the "classics" for the power to delineate natural objects or to execute the simplest plan of mechanical drawing.

The attention of educators has been drawn to this subject recently, and a wiser policy initiated in some of the States. Mr. Henry Barnard, late National Commissioner of Education, says:

"Drawing should be taught in every grade of our public schools. The first instinct or inclination of the child is to handle the pencil and 'draw something.' The sparks of what may be 'that sacred fire' should not be smothered, but fanned into a flame. Drawing is the alphabet, or rather, the language of art; and when this is understood, the child is the possible sculptor, painter, or architect. Instruction in these elements of art corrects the taste and gives the hand skill; it gives the trained artistic eye which detects the incongruous, the ungraceful, and the ill-proportioned, and which on the other hand the graceful, the harmonious, the symmetrical, never escape. The instructed eye derives the same intense delight from the pleasures of sight as the instructed ear from the harmonies of sound. The introduction of this branch of study into our public schools will do more than anything else to popularize art and give the whole people a taste for art in its nobler as well as simpler forms."

In a new and undeveloped State like California we have not yet reached the point where we can be expected to do much to "popularize art." It is not this aspect of the subject that concerns us. What we need is to popularize intelligent industry. Industrial education is the thing needed. We need intelligent mechanics in all the departments of mechanical labor. So long as we import from abroad all those articles of consumption which require the highest order of skilled and trained labor in their manufacture in vain may our mountains yield their mineral treasures and our valleys teem with their abundant harvests—we shall be a poor and dependent people.

In his valuable work, "In the Schoolroom," John S. Hart thus illustrates the importance of drawing in our public schools:

When it comes to skilled labor, the difference between the educated and the ignorant is apparent. An intelligent mechanic is worth twice as much as one ignorant or stupid.

Many years ago a very instructive fact on this point came under my own personal observation. A gentleman of my acquaintance had frequent need of the aid of a carpenter. The work to be done was not regular carpentry, but various odd jobs, alterations and adaptations to suit special wants, and no little time and materials were wasted in the perpetual misconceptions and mistakes of the successive workmen employed. At length a workman was sent who was a German, from the Kingdom of Prussia. After listening attentively to the orders given, and doing what he could to understand what his employer wanted, Michael would whip out his pencil, and in two or three minutes, with a few rapid lines, would present a sketch of the article, so clear that any one could recognize it at a glance. It could be seen at once, also, whether the intention of his employer had been rightly conceived, and whether it was practicable. The consequence was, that so long as Michael was employed, there was no more waste of materials and time, to say nothing of the vexation of continued failures. Michael was not really more skillful as a carpenter than the many others who had preceded him. But his knowledge of drawing, gained in a common school in his native country, made his services worth from fifty cents to a dollar a day more than

those of any other workman in the shop, and he actually received two dollars a day, when others in the same shop were receiving only a dollar and a quarter. He was always in demand, and he always received extra wages, and his work, even at that rate, was considered cheap.

What was true of Michael in carpentry would be true of any other department of mechanical industry. In cabinet making, in shoemaking, in tailoring, in masonry, in upholstery, in the various contrivances of tin and sheet iron with which our houses are made comfortable, in gas fitting and plumbing, in the thousand and one necessities of the farm, the garden, and the kitchen, a workman who is ready and expert with his pencil, who has learned to put his own ideas or those of another rapidly on paper, is worth fifty per cent more than his fellows who have not this skill.

The example of this man was brought vividly to my mind at a later day, in Philadelphia, when an important educational question was under discussion. Rembrandt Peale had two dreams, each worthy of his genius. One was to paint a Washington which should go down to posterity; the other was so to simplify the elements of the art of drawing, that young boys and girls might learn it as universally as they learn to read and write. He spent long years in maturing a little work for this purpose, no bigger than a primer or a spelling book, and a determined effort was made on the part of some of the friends of popular education to introduce the study into the primary public schools of Philadelphia. It was introduced into the High Schools. But its benefits were limited to a comparatively small number. The hope and the aim of the friends of Mr. Peale's project were to make the study an elementary one—to make a certain amount of proficiency in drawing a test of promotion from the lower schools to the schools above it. This would have placed "Graphics" alongside of the copy book and the spelling book. After struggling for several years with popular prejudice, the friends of the scheme were obliged to abandon it as hopeless. The idea was too much in advance of the times. Could the plan have succeeded, and could the entire youthful population of that great city, which is preëminently a mechanical and manufacturing centre, have grown up with a familiar practiced skill in the use of the pencil, in ordinary, off-hand drawing, such as our friend Michael had, there can be no question that it would have added untold millions to the general wealth. If every boy and girl in that great metropolitan city were now obliged to spend as much time in learning to draw as is spent in learning to spell, I believe that the addition to the wealth of the city, by the increased mechanical skill that would be developed, would be worth more than the entire cost of our public schools.

These views may be considered extravagant and "in advance of the times" by some, but the time is near when they will be accepted by all intelligent persons. It is a gratifying fact, which I record with pleasure, that drawing is receiving a larger measure of attention in the public schools of California. The "permissive language" by our school law, (section 55) has led to the partial introduction of drawing into the public schools of San Francisco and elsewhere. Nowhere have more valuable results been secured than in the evening (or night) schools of San Francisco, under the efficient management of Mr. William A. Robertson. Everything is ready for the next step—and that is, to add *drawing* to the elementary branches required in section fifty-five.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The State Board of Education, as now constituted, consists of eleven members. Of these, nine are ex officio members, viz: The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Principal of the State Normal School, and the County Superintendents of San Francisco, Sacramento, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Alameda, and Sonoma. The two remaining members are elected by the ex officio members, on the nomination of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This Board is a large one, but considering the nature of its duties, perhaps not too large. The Superintendents of Alameda and Sonoma Counties were added by the last Legislature. It was urged that Alameda was entitled to a representative on the Board because of the important educational institutions located within the limits of that county. Sonoma claimed representation as the next largest county in the State in respect to the number of school children. Until last year the mining counties

had never had any representation on the Board. Thinking there was a manifest propriety in so doing, I presented the name of a prominent and popular educator of El Dorado County to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of one of the elective members. The mining region of the State has peculiar wants that can perhaps be fully understood and appreciated only by persons identified with it in interest and residence. As the nature of its duties are not such as to require frequent meetings, no inconvenience or difficulty has been experienced in securing a full attendance upon its sessions. It has been suggested that a smaller body, differently constituted, would be preferable. After careful reflection I have reached the conclusion that the present method of constituting such a Board is as good as any that can be devised in its place. The State officers, the Principal of the Normal School, and County Superintendents, who comprise nearly the entire Board, are elected directly by the people and represent the whole State. Being *ex officio* members, they are not placed upon the Board on party grounds. The political complexion of the Board as it is now pivoted is pretty certain to conform to the general politics of the State. It may be well that this is so now. As the political party that happens to be in power will be held accountable for the administration of public affairs in every department, it seems but fair and just that its control should be in proportion to its responsibility. Factionousness in minorities is as criminal as oppression by majorities. The time will come when our school officers will be chosen without any regard to party politics; but we have some time to wait, and must be patient, meanwhile taking things as we find them. The political complexion of the Board will change with the accession of the new members in March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. I do not anticipate any change from the courteous, dignified, and harmonious spirit which has uniformly characterized the present Board. Rarely, if ever, have party lines been drawn in its business meetings, and its action has generally been marked by gratifying unanimity. Patience, intelligence, zeal for the public good, and unimpeachable integrity, have been conspicuous in their official action. They have served the State well, and deserve the applause due to good and faithful servants.

The Board as it now stands is composed of the following members: Governor H. H. Haight, President; Hon. O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary; Rev. Dr. W. T. Lucky, Principal of the State Normal School; Dr. A. Trafton, of Sacramento County; J. H. Widber, Esq., of San Francisco; N. Furlong, Esq., of Santa Clara County; W. R. Leadbetter, Esq., of San Joaquin County; Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, of Alameda County; George W. Jones, Esq., of Sonoma County; Whitman H. Hill, Esq., of El Dorado County; and William A. Robertson, Esq., of San Francisco. Of these Governor Haight, State Superintendent Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Trafton and Furlong, will retire and their places assumed by Governor Booth, State Superintendent Bolander, and Messrs. S. H. Jackman and George F. Baker, County Superintendents elect of Sacramento and Santa Clara Counties respectively. The remaining members will be unchanged. The Governor and State Superintendent take their seats December first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; Messrs. Jackman and Baker, March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

STATE AND COUNTY BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

The functions of the State Board of Examination are thus defined in section seventy-seven, California school law:

SEC. 77. There shall be a State Board of Examination, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be ex officio Chairman, and four professional teachers, who shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he holds a State educational diploma. The Board shall meet at such times and places as may be designated by the Chairman, and shall hold at least two sessions in each year. It shall have power to grant certificates of the following grades, to wit: State educational diplomas, valid for six years; State certificates, first grade, valid for four years; second grade, valid for two years; third grade, valid for one year.

The Board has been composed of the following gentlemen: State Superintendent O. P. Fitzgerald (Chairman), Professor H. N. Bolander, Professor W. J. G. Williams, M. M. Scott, Esq., and Professor A. L. Fitzgerald, all residing in San Francisco at the time of their appointment. The business of the Board was transacted very efficiently and harmoniously until recently, when its members were scattered and its regular meetings seriously interrupted. Mr. Scott, having received a proposition to engage in the educational service of the Japanese Government, accepted the offer, resigned his position, and is now teaching in the English Department of the Government School at Yedo. Professor Bolander, after his nomination to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board. Professor Fitzgerald, having accepted the Presidency of a college at Santa Rosa, was not available for constant service to the same extent as before. Not wishing to reorganize the Board in advance of the installation of the new State Superintendent, I forbore making appointments to fill the vacancies until the pressing business of the Board demanded that it should be strengthened. Under these circumstances I appointed Mr. Bernhard Marks, Principal of the Lincoln Grammar School, San Francisco, to whom I would here express my special acknowledgments for the prompt and valuable service rendered by him in the emergency which had thus arisen. The prompt and cheerful response of Mr. Marks to my call for service was characteristic of him and of the great body of the teachers of California, upon whom I have never called in vain for any service or coöperation which it was in their power to give.

The duties of the Board are by no means light or easy of performance. The preparation of the questions for the quarterly examinations of the County Boards of Examination is a task requiring good scholarship and sound judgment. The Board has not escaped criticism and censure. The quarterly report of questions has run the gauntlet of two thousand teachers whose sharp eyes and practical sense were quick to discover imperfection, and whose tongues and pens were often ready to expose them. It must be acknowledged that the questions might have been better, showing, sometimes, a little pedantry, and sometimes a lack of adaptation to the purpose of a fair and just examination for the practical work of the school room. The complaint most frequently heard was that the questions were "too hard" and too voluminous. If a fault existed in these particulars, it was a fault certainly that leaned to the safe side. As the standard of popular intelligence rises in our country the standard of professional qualification must be elevated in a constantly ascending scale. The Board has shown its appreciation

of the dignity of the profession of teaching and a due sense of its obligations to the commonwealth in making the questions for examination of such a character as to furnish a thorough test of the scholarship of applicants for certificates of the several grades; at the same time the Board has been careful not to exclude by a too rigid technicality any worthy candidate, and in doubtful cases has endeavored to decide in accordance with the "golden rule." Its members have not felt willing to make a little cheap reputation for zeal and high scholarship by exciting terror in the minds of timid women who were applicants for third grade certificates or by punishing the holders of such certificates on account of the failure of the Secretaries of Examining Boards to correctly mark percentages. That in this matter of indorsing percentages on certificates there has been neglect, both by the present Board and its predecessor, is undeniable. A very large proportion of the certificates which came before the present Board for renewal had no percentages indorsed upon them, but it was not thought necessary or just to challenge their validity on that ground. Many of these certificates dated back in their origin to the time when no indorsement of percentages was required. They were generally held by teachers who were successfully engaged in teaching, and it was not thought to be just to subject such parties to the annoyance of re-examination on account of a technical omission for which they were not blameable. Advantage might have been taken of such technical flaws and many good teachers subjected to much trouble, but in doing so the spirit of the law would have been sacrificed in a pretended devotion to its letter, and the Board would have stood convicted of a lack of professional obligation and a proper sense of justice. The aim of the Board has been so to conduct its examinations that, while the requirements of the law and the honor of the profession would be fully maintained, the most diffident and self-distrustful stranger who might come before it as a candidate would feel that he or she had fallen into friendly hands. Though the number of successful candidates was in some of the State examinations very small (in one case only seventeen out of seventy-four obtaining even a third grade), yet to me it is a gratifying reflection that in retiring from a position involving duties so vitally affecting the interests of teachers I have no occasion to reproach myself with having discriminated against one of them in a doubtful case. My colleagues can share with me this gratification.

Though independent in the exercise of their functions, the County Boards of Examination are intimately correlated to the State Board, and are properly considered in this connection.

The questions used in their examinations by the County Boards are furnished by the State Board of Examination. The standard of percentages required for the several grades has varied in the different counties, no fixed standard having been prescribed by the State Board. The margin of difference, however, has been small, the average being about eighty-five, seventy-five, and sixty-five per cent for first, second, and third grades, respectively. This is the present standard of the State Board for these grades. For second grade State certificates, Algebra and Natural Philosophy are required in addition to the branches required for county certificates of this grade. While the required percentages are nearly the same in all the counties, it has been found that the system of marking papers is widely different. The same figures from one county carry a meaning very different from what they carry coming from another, though the same questions are used in each. As the State

Board issues certificates on the basis of examinations before the County Boards, it was found necessary in view of this diversity in marking papers, to require the examination papers to accompany the applications of candidates from the County Boards. This requirement furnishes an effectual safeguard against any abuse arising from the issuing of certificates to unworthy and incompetent parties.

Another abuse has been corrected by the change in the School law requiring that "the times for holding examinations shall be uniform in all the counties of the State, as follows: commencing on the first Wednesday in the months of December, March, June, and September." Previously to this change it sometimes happened that applicants for certificates would appear before the Board of Examination of one county and fail, but obtaining the questions, "crammed" for the purpose, sought another examination on the same questions in another county, and of course succeeded. By having all examinations at the same time this sharp practice is prevented, and such dishonest and incompetent persons prevented from smuggling themselves into the school room.

Appended is a list of diplomas and certificates issued by the State Board of Examination during the last two years:

Third Grade State Certificates.

Bowse, Miss Ellen
Burnett, Miss Lizzie
Bromley, Miss Maggie J.
Bell, Miss Mary
Bailhache, Miss E. L.
Burhen, Mrs. Edith
Bulwin, Miss Mary S.
Bradley, Miss Rosina M.
Bonner, Miss Hattie

Boardman, Miss E. M.
Bonnell, Miss Lucy
Bonnard, Marnne
Brotherton, Miss L.
Ballard, Mrs. Carrie
Butler, Faustina
Brown, Miss Emma F.
Benjamin, Julia

Carran, Miss Celina
Carpenter, Miss Isabella
Cheney, Miss L. M.
Colburn, Miss Lucy
Corey, Miss Abbie A.
Canfield, Miss Fannie
Carter, Mrs. R. T.
Condon, Miss Mary H.
Crocker, Mrs. M. J. C.
Cherry, Miss Addie
Clyman, Miss Mary E.
Colburn, Miss Susie
Corkery, Miss Mary
Cheever, Miss Fannie A.
Code, Mrs. Emma S.

Carter, Miss Mary A.
Crumery, Miss Alice
Casey, Miss Kate
Ciprico, Miss C. E.
Clapp, Miss Fronie T.
Collins, Miss Mary
Covert, Miss F. A.
Cornell, Miss Ella
Carroll, Miss Lizzie
Clark, Miss Lottie R.
Chase, Miss Samuella
Chase, Miss Adelia
Chesley, Lulu
Conoly, Miss M. A.

D'Arcy, Miss Alice
Doyle, Miss Gertrude
Dickins, Miss Ida
Doran, Miss Julia
Dolliver, Miss Ellen R.
Dwyer, Mrs. M.

Donnovan, Miss Mary
Drury, Mrs. C. V. D.
Doyle, Miss M. Irene
Donnovan, Miss Ellen
Davidson, Miss Mollic L.

Elliott, Miss Mary
Evans, Miss Josephine

Foster, Miss Susan H.
Forsman, Miss D. A.
Fullum, Miss M. J.
Featherly, Miss Fannie
Flowers, Miss Ada

Gesford, Miss Mattie
Greer, Miss C. J.
Grogan, Miss Annie E.
Gelston, Miss J. M.
Gamage, Miss Emma
Grant, Miss Lizzie C.
Gibbs, Miss Jennie L.
Gunn, Miss Annie
Gallagher, Miss Isabel
Graffleman, Miss Louise

Heart, Miss S.
Hawley, Miss Clara
Henseley, Miss H. A.
Harris, Miss Dora B.
Harvey, Miss Mary
Harliss, Miss Lizzie A.
Hodges, Miss Ellen
Harrigan, Miss Mary A.
Hopkins, Mrs. Laura F.

Jones, Miss Annie L.
Jordan, Miss Emma
Joseph, Mrs. S. N.

Kirby, Miss Bessie
Kelly, Miss Catherine

Lithgow, Miss Carrie
Ludwig, Miss Lydia
Lyle, Mrs. Freeman
Larkins, Miss Honoria
Laird, Miss Josephine E.
Leonard, Miss Hattie E.

Mott, Miss Mary G.
Moore, Miss Matilda
Mallory, Mrs. M. B.
Moore, Mrs. H. A.
McInierny, Miss M.
Morton, Miss L.
McKee, Miss Effie R.
McCroskey, Miss A. B.

Nesmith, Miss Mary

Evans, Miss Mary
Erwin, Miss Georgiana

Fallon, Miss Amelia
Furman, Mrs. Jane M.
Friek, Miss Emma
Fulton, Miss N. L.
Fallon, Miss Jennie B.

Gesford, Miss Louise T.
Griffin, Miss Mary F.
Gilliland, Mrs. A. P.
Gorman, Miss Kate E.
Gilman, Miss Jennie
Graham, Miss Lillie L.
Gould, Miss Jennie
Gorman, Miss J. B.
Gladding, Miss Lydia H.
Griffin, Miss Elizabeth

Hart, Miss Christine
Harris, Miss Fannie
Harrington, Miss Alameda
Hunter, Miss R. V.
Hilton, Miss G. L.
Hassett, Miss Mary A.
Hunter, Miss Libbie
Hagan, Miss Louise C.

Jackson, Miss Hattie
Jenkins, Miss Emma

Kervan, Miss Ida M.

Lawrence, Miss C. J.
Lindberg, Miss E. U.
Littlefield, Mrs. Mary
Lyle, Mrs. Therese B.
Lander, Miss Ida J.
Lowe, Mrs. Maria A.

McPhee, Miss J. M.
McManus, Miss Mary E.
Moroney, Miss Mary
McElroy, Miss Emma
Morgan, Miss Rose E.
McEwen, Miss Lizzie
McNear, Miss Lucy C.
McEwen, Miss Carrie

O'Brien, Miss Maggie
O'Callaghan, Miss Lizzie

Plank, Miss Susannah
Pearce, Miss Caroline
Patch, Miss Susan

Quinee, Miss Annie M.

Roper, Miss Belinda
Rosenswiz, Miss Ida M.
Rogers, Mrs. S. J.
Reeves, Miss Ella L.
Russell, Mrs. Kate
Roper, Miss M.

Scoofey, Miss Lalla
Smith, Miss Julia A.
Savage, Miss Fannie
Simons, Miss Mary
Skidmore, Miss Susie E.
Saunders, Miss Sallie
Sullivan, Mrs. Therese M.
Stone, Miss Ethel C.
Sharkey, Miss Sarah

Taisy, Miss Agnes
Turnbull, Miss Maggie
Thomas, Miss Irene
Teller, Miss Leonora

Van Deusen, Miss M.

Whitman, Miss Kate
White, Miss Eliza
Woodworth, Mrs. Julia W.
Wright, Miss Josephine
Walsh, Miss Mary
Wood, Miss Susie M.
Whiting, Miss Josephine
Watson, Miss Maggie.

O'Callaghan, Miss M. J.

Patton, Miss N. E.
Patterson, Mrs. Lizzie
Phelan, Miss Mary A.

Regan, Miss Sarah
Rowell, Miss Marian
Robinett, Miss Nellie
Roberts, Miss M. E.
Reese, Miss Annie E.

Shipman, Miss Annie E.
Schander, Miss L. H.
Steele, Mrs. M. E.
Serani, Miss C. H.
Slocum, Miss Marianna
Stevens, Miss Nellie R.
Sweetland, Miss Delia
Staples, Miss Mary L.

Tibbey, Miss Emily
Tibbey, Miss Mary
Truesdale, Miss A. C.

Vincent, Miss Carrie

Williams, Miss Medora L.
Waldron, Miss L. A.
Whigham, Miss V. M.
Wilder, Miss Angeline A.
Wiley, Miss Ella S.
Wheeler, Miss Florence G.
Whittemore, Miss Laura

Second Grade State Certificates.

Ayers, Miss Eliza
Avery, Miss Sarah R.
Allison, Miss Lizzie
Alderson, Miss M. J.

Bennett, Miss Mary E.
Bonnard, Miss M.
Byrd, Miss Sarah B.
Burgstiner, L. E.
Bunan, Miss Agatha
Banks, George

Adams, Miss Clara A.
Allen, Miss Fannie K.
Abbott, Adam B.

Brown, George J.
Buckman, Miss Clara
Butler, R. D.
Burns, Miss Mary F.
Brooks, E. R.
Brodie, Miss Lizzie

Boggs, Angus M.
Brown, L. L.
Barry, Miss Sarah D.
Bush, Solomon
Buffum, Miss M. A.

Crowell, Mrs. E. H. R.
Cooper, Mrs. S. J.
Caldwell, Miss M. E.
Caruthers, Miss Isabella
Caruthers, Miss L. M.
Colby, Miss Mary A.
Carran, Miss Celina R.
Crumry, Miss A. A.
Clason, R. S.
Carlton, Miss Marietta S.
Cosgrave, John P.
Croswell, Miss Lizzie B.

Duff, Miss Sarah E.
De Wolfe, George S.
Dowling, Miss Jennie
Dozier, Barton
Deuel, Miss Hattie

Eames, Miss Mary S.
Elliott, Miss Mary

Floye, Miss A.
Ferris, Miss Martha L.
Fishburn, Miss J. H.
Fairchild, Miss Fannie R.
Forsyth, Miss E.
Foster, Mrs. Emily

Grierson, Robert C.
Gorman, Miss Kate E.
Gunn, Miss Annie J.
Greer, Miss M. L.
Graftleman, Miss L.
Galvin, Miss Kate A.
Gelson, Miss J. M.
Griffith, Miss Emma A.

Hicklin, Miss Agnes
Holmes, Mrs. Fannie
Hayes, Miss Annie
Heney, Miss Julia
Hopkins, Miss A. A.
Haas, Miss Annie
Henderson, Miss Mary J.
Holden, Miss M. J.
Hart, Miss Maria L.
Horton, Miss Nannie J.
Harris, Miss Fannie

Bunoros, Miss L. M.
Blasdell, S. W.
Barnes, Miss E. B.
Brisendine, Miss A.

Clark, Miss Hattie G.
Carey, Miss L. B.
Cox, Miss Jennie,
Clark, James E.
Covilland, Miss Nellie
Casey, Miss J. T.
Covington, Mrs. L. M.
Case, E. Lewis
Carroll, Miss Mary
Chapman, Miss Fannie L.
Collins, Miss Mary
Clark, A. N.

De Penecier, Miss J. L.
Daniels, Mrs. L. B.
Dore, Miss Anna M.
Donovan, Miss Kate

Eames, Miss Annie
Eastman, Miss Augusta R.

Fellowes, Miss Mary
Fuller, Miss K. M.
Fileher, J. A.
Fillibrown, Miss Clara S.
Featherly, Mrs. Henrietta

Galusha, N. H.
Garland, Miss A. A.
Glennon, Miss I. T.
Green, Miss K. A. F.
Gunn, Miss Annie L.
Gray, Miss Annie L.
Gilman, Miss M. J.
Gibbs, Miss Cynthia

Holmes, Miss A. C.
Hudson, P. A.
Hamilton, Miss Mary J.
Heywood, A. E.
Hardin, Miss Deborah W.
Hamilton, H. M.
Howe, Miss Almi J.
Ham, Miss Fannie L.
Harvey, Miss Ella M.
Hamilton, James T.
Hanks, Miss Carrie M.

Hassett, Miss Eliza F.
 Humphrey, Mrs. Mary
 Howe, Miss Mary
 Harper, Miss Caroline A.
 Hart, Miss Pauline

Jenks, D. W.
 Joice, Miss Amelia
 Jones, Harrison A.
 Jenkins, Miss Emma

Knowlton, Mrs. E. L.
 Kermode, William
 Kuowlton, Mrs. L.
 Kimball, Miss Mary J.
 Kelly, Miss S. A.
 Kline, Miss Mary

Longstater, Miss Pauline
 La Grange, Miss E. M.
 Little, Miss Mary
 Lyons, Miss Hattie A.
 La Grange, Miss A. E.
 Lamb, Miss Ella
 Livingston, Miss Emma S.
 Lacy, Miss Louise

Miller, Miss Maggie
 Matthews, Miss Mary
 Martin, Albert
 Martin, Miss Annie E.
 Moroney, Miss Mary E.
 Mallory, Miss Bessie
 McStay, George E.
 McKibbin, James
 McLean, Miss M.

Nolan, M. J.
 Newell, Miss L. A.

Ogilvie, Miss C. A.
 Oliver, Miss Sarah J. K.

Preston, E. F.
 Perkins, Miss Hettie
 Perry, Miss Mary L.
 Powell, George E.
 Potter, Miss Sarah H.
 Perry, Miss Sophie B.
 Parker, Miss O. G.

Rowell, Miss Marian
 Ruddock, John
 Robertson, Miss A. C.
 Raun, Mrs. L. F.

Haven, Miss Mary
 Harvey, Miss Annie
 Harrington, Miss Mary
 Hayburn, Miss Annie M.
 Hunt, Mrs. Emma

Johnston, Miss Jennie
 Johnson, Mrs. C. A.
 Jones, Mrs. E. Benton.

Knapp, Miss Sewell
 Kennedy, Miss M. J. E.
 Kingman, Mrs. M. V.
 Kenney, Miss Georgie A.
 Kennedy, James P.

Laster, Miss A. W.
 Loag, Miss C. A. S.
 Lucky, Miss Mamie C.
 La Grange, Miss Hattie
 Lloyd, Mrs. J.
 Lambert, Daniel
 Ludlum, Mrs. Evelyn

Murphy, Miss Isabella A.
 Miller, Miss S. E.
 McKeowen, J. K.
 Mowry, Miss Susie
 McGilvray, Mrs. Maria
 McFadden, John
 McDonald, J. J.
 Morgan, Miss Rose E.

Nelson, Miss C.

O'Leary, Miss Kate R.
 O'Brien, Miss Julia

Poole, Miss L.
 Pexton, Miss M. L.
 Pennypaker, Joseph J.
 Pearce, Miss Carrie
 Probert, Miss Mary E.
 Pratt, Miss M. E.

Royce, Miss S. E.
 Richardson, Daniel
 Rockwood, Miss Josephine
 Reed, Miss Grace F.

Rosboro, Mrs. M. C.
Rene, Mrs. Mary

Simonton, Miss S. A.
Staley, Volney S.
Swetland, Elmira
Stackpole, Miss Georgie
Sprott, Miss Maggie
Sharp, James M.
Storey, Riley
Soward, Frank D.
Sullivan, Miss M. H.
Smith, James
Swain, Orlando E.
Smith, John A.
Solomon, Esther

Troy, Pat.
Turner, Miss C. M.
Turnbull, Miss Maggie S.
Tracy, T. G.

Underwood, Mrs. N. W.

Van Guelder, Mrs. Mary

Weston, Bartlett
Weeks, Miss Martha D.
Wilson, Jesse E.
Withrow, Miss Marie
Whitney, Miss S. H.
White, Miss Nellie M.
Watson, Miss Maggie H.
Winn, Miss Lizzie
Wright, Miss Abbie P.
White, Mrs. Elizabeth

Yates, Miss Jennie

Rodahan, B.

Spencer, Miss R.
Stewart, Alexander
Smith, Ralph S.
Stockton, Miss A. M.
Savage, Miss Nellie H.
Smith, Miss Emma E.
Sarles, Mrs. Julia
Smith, George W.
Stowe, Miss Addie
Stone, Miss Carrie O.
Simpson, J. D.
Smith, Miss Maggie E.
Sprone, Ella F.

Taylor, Miss J. P.
Thompson, Miss Louise
Thomas, Miss Mary A.
Trowbridge, Mrs. Kate

Wickliff, Mrs. Elvira
Wemple, E. L.
Wetmore, Miss Edith
Woodworth, Miss N. Z.
Werk, R. E.
Wolfe, Miss Pauline
White, Mrs. Josephine
Waters, Miss Mercy C.
Webb, James W.
Weed, Miss Alice

First Grade State Certificates.

Ables, Thomas G.
Adams, Miss F. A.
Allison, Miss A. E.
Anderson, George P.

Babcock, William S.
Bangs, Vital E.
Baker, Charles W.
Baker, George F.
Banks, E. B.
Banks, Miss Irene
Barker, Aaron C.
Barthelow, Mrs. A. M.
Bennett, Miss Mary H.

Ames, Miss Martha
Ashby, J. P.
Atkinson, Miss H. M.
Ayer, Isaac A.

Blaney, Edward N.
Bolton, Miss Harriet N.
Bonnard, Miss Eureka A.
Bonnard, Miss Abbie S.
Boyle, Miss S. J.
Boyrie, Arthur
Breschen, Miss S.
Brown, Miss Julia B.
Brown, John

Benson, John A.
 Benton, A. G.
 Betancue, Miss L.
 Blake, Charles E.
 Black, Samuel

Carter, Miss Louise
 Cary, Miss A. A.
 Casad, Miss E. J.
 Case, Miss E. L.
 Chalmers, Miss Grace
 Chestnutwood, John.
 Childs, Miss Helen
 Clark, Miss L. H.
 Clark, W. S.
 Clark, Miss Hattie G.
 Clay, William T.
 Cleveland, J. G.
 Clough, Miss E. A.

Darby, R. R.
 Davis, R. M.
 Davis, Imogene W.
 Douglass, Miss Emma
 Dozier, A. W.
 Du Bois, John B.

Edwards, W. H.
 Edwards, Miss F.
 Elliott, Miss Mary

Fahey, Miss K. J.
 Fenton, H. W.
 Finch, J. B.
 Finlayson, Miss C. T.
 Fitzgerald, Nehemiah

Garlick, J. P.
 Garvey, J. B.
 Geer, Miss E. F.
 Geis, Silas W.
 Gibson, Miss A. A.
 Granger, F. C.

Haislip, B. F.
 Haley, W. T.
 Hall, Miss Maggie
 Hall, Miss Sallie
 Ham, C. A.
 Hamilton, Hiram
 Hamilton, II. M.
 Hamilton, Mrs. M. J.
 Hart, W. C.
 Haswell, Miss M. A.

Bucknell, Miss B. A.
 Budd, Mrs. A. S.
 Burke, Mrs. L. K.
 Burrill, Miss M. A.

Coffin, Miss Ella
 Cogswell, Franklin
 Connor, William
 Conolly, J. J.
 Conrad, C. C.
 Colby, Mrs. Mary A.
 Cosgrave, John P.
 Craig, Miss Elizabeth
 Crawford, T. O.
 Creighton, S. G.
 Crowell, Abner B.
 Curragh, J. M.

Dulon, A.
 Dunbar, Mrs. Annie S.
 Dunbar, S. G. S.
 Dupuy, Miss Maria
 Dwyer, James O.
 Dyer, Barlow

Evans, Miss Ellen S.
 Evans, Miss D. M.
 Ewalt, Andrew Jackson

Frost, Daniel
 Forbes, Miss Jennie A.
 Foster, Mrs. Emily
 Furlong, George

Gray, Bella R.
 Greer, Miss S. E.
 Grigsby, Miss Florence
 Guinn, J. M.
 Gummer, Lillie A.

Henderson, John
 Hodgdon, Miss S. J.
 Hopkins, Miss Amy A.
 Howard, Miss Maggie
 Howe, A. J.
 Howell, Henry H.
 Howell, Miss Bessie
 Hubbell, Stephen C.
 Hudson, J. A.
 Hughes, Wesley E.

Hausechild, Miss A.
Head, Mrs. E. C.

Ingraham, Mrs. R. F.

Jackson, Miss Sarah
Janes, Mrs. L. J.
Jenks, D. W.
Jewett, Annie S.

Kearney, Arthur
Kendall, S. A.
Kennedy, J. F.

Lane, J. D.
Lander, F. L.
Lafferty, J. L.
Lafferty, I. N.
Lamb, Miss Irene
Lampkin, Henry S.
Laurie, Miss B. M.
Law, J. K.
Leadbetter, Mrs. I. E.
Lillie, J. B.

Macintire, W. E.
Marks, Charles H.
Martin, Charles A.
Marvin, Miss A. A.
McArthur, Miss Anna
McCollam, Miss Lizzie
McConnell, Miss Delia
McFarlan, R.
McGowan, P. H.
McKean, Miss Lottie
McKean, Miss A. M.
McKowen, J. C.
McLean, Miss Christine
McLean, Robert A.
McNamara, W. N.
McNeal, Miss A. E.
McPhee, Miss Villetta J.

Nicholl, Miss Ellen
Norman, Lew

Oglesby, Miss M. A.
O'Conner, Miss Maria

Palmer, Miss Emma S.
Palmer, Miss R. M.
Perkins, Agnes E.
Perkins, Miss Mary E.
Parker, J. L.

Huiler, Miss Lizzie

Jewett, Miss Fidelia
Johnston, John A.
Johnson, Joseph W.
Johnson, G. W.

Kimball, Miss Mary J.
Knighten, William A.
Knowlton, E. L.

Lichtenthaler, Miss Mary
Lloyd, Mary A.
Loop, Mrs. S. J.
Loughlin, Miss N. O.
Louttit, Miss Mary
Lovett, Charles E.
Ludlum, Miss Evelyn E.
Lynch, Miss Tilly
Lynde, M. A.
Lyons, Miss Hattie A.

McReynolds, Joe
Messenger, H. H.
Metzger, C. L.
Middleton, A. W.
Middleton, Mrs. Eliza
Miller, Miss N. J.
Miller, Miss P. E.
Miller, Charles N.
Miller, J. H.
Miller, Miss Annette
Mitchell, Miss Jennie
Morgan, R.
Morris, H. L.
Morse, Miss Jennie A.
Montgomery, Miss A. S.
Mullendore, Norah
Murphy, Miss Mary

Nixon, Evelyn

Otis, Charles W.

Pattangale, Mrs. M. F.
Prag, Mrs. Mary.
Pendegrast, John
Palmer, Miss Annie
Penwell, Mrs. L. M.

Page, Miss Lizzie R.
Peachy, F. A.

Ragsdale, William L.
Rice, L.
Ralph, M. B.
Rackliff, Levi
Rightmire, Miss S. A.
Rodgers, L. O.
Robertson, J. B.
Ring, Orvis
Reavis, Walter S.

Santi, Miss Gertrude
Savage, Miss Mary E.
Sewell, J. H.
Singer, Miss Belle M.
Shaw, Miss Annie J.
Stevens, Mrs. Carrie
Stilts, Miss Sallie
Stincen, Miss E. E.
Sherman, Miss F. A.
Stone, Miss H. M.
Slater, Miss Charlotte
Short, Miss Julia B.
Seeler, Miss Z.
Saxe, H. A.

Teller, Lorenzo
Towle, S. G.
Tourtelotte, Miss Mary
Tillotson, H. I.
Thompson, Miss L. A. C.
Tucker, Miss J. A.

Underwood, J. G.

Van Frees, Miss E.
Vestal, F. A.
Van Guelder, Miss Kate

Warren, J. M.
Webb, Miss Sallie B.
Wenk, R. E.
White, Miss Louise E.
White, Miss M. J.
Ward, Miss Mary
Woodworth, Mrs. J. E.
Watson, Miss Lizzie
Woodward, Miss M. W.
Whitworth, F. H.
Walsh, Miss Nellie E.
Wallace, W. B.
Williams, George

Paulk, Charles C.
Pugh, Mrs. F. M.

Royce, Miss Ruth
Randall, Mrs. F. H.
Ryder, Miss Lettie E.
Rodgers, A.
Robertson, George
Robinson, Miss M. E.
Robertson, J. C.
Rogers, James
Reed, Miss Grace F.

Skinner, Miss Anna M.
Smiley, Miss Clara T.
Smith, J. A.
Stewart, Miss H. E.
Stowell, Miss Fannie A.
Sey, Miss Mary A.
Shuey, Miss Sarah I.
Snow, Alice
Sollinger, J. A.
Storey, W. E.
Skinner, Miss R. O.
Sherman, Miss C. A.
Severio, Miss Katie L.
Swetland, Miss E.

Trafton, Miss Mary
Turner, H. F.
Tillotson, Miss Emma
Todd, H. J.
Thompson, Miss Helena
Thomas, Miss S. A. C.

Van Dorn, Mrs. V. J.
Variel, R. H.

Wheaton, Miss Clara
Wibble, Miss Annie
Woods, H. M.
Wozencraft, W. R.
Watkins, E.
Woodroof, Miss F. A.
Wanzer, Mrs. L. M. F.
Wicks, Miss J. O. T.
Welch, William P.
Wythe, Miss Sarah S.
Wilson, H. C.
Wemple, E. L.

Yates, Miss Lizzie
Young, Ambrose

Young, N. A.

First Grades Renewed.

Bailey, Miss Adclaide A.
Baker, Samuel D.

Bugby, Mrs. B. N.

Flint, Miss Almira

Gunn, Miss E. L.

Hurlburt, Josiah

Trowbridge, Nelson S.

Wells, J. H.

Woodworth, Mrs. Mary

State Educational Diplomas.

C. A. Anderson,

Martin V. Ashbrook.

A. G. Brown,
Miss H. Bolton,
Miss Julia Porter Brigham,
Miss Carrie V. Benjamin,

Sarah Louise Brown,
Kirke W. Brier,
Mrs. A. W. Barthelow,
Samuel T. Black.

Miss Carrie M. Chase,
E. G. Coe,
M. C. Clark,
Dr. Ezra S. Carr,
Miss Mary A. Castelhun,

Leonard Coulter,
William Crowhurst,
William T. Clay,
Cornelia E. Campbell,
Miss A. B. Chalmers.

S. G. S. Dunbar,
John Dooner,
Miss Sadie Davis,

Miss Clara G. Dolliver,
Mrs. A. S. Duane,
James O. Dwyer.

Miss Ellen A. Evans,

J. Henry Eickhoff.

George Furlong,
James B. Finch,
Mrs. Julia Foster,
Miss A. P. Fink,

Nicholas Furlong,
Henry W. Fenton,
Mrs. E. Foster,
Miss Hattie M. Fairechild.

Miss Ellen G. Grant,
Miss Sarah W. Gunn,
N. L. Guthrie,
James M. Gwinn,

Grove K. Godfrey,
Miss Marietta J. Gould,
Miss Jane E. Greer,
Miss E. L. Gunn.

Miss Annie J. Hall,
Irving P. Henning,
Converse Howe,
Miss J. M. Hurley,

S. S. Howell,
Charles E. Hutton,
Miss Addie Hamilton,
Miss Margaret Harkness.

A. J. Itsell.

Miss Emma James,
Susie H. Jewett,
John F. Jordan,

James G. Kennedy,
Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid,
William W. Kennedy,

Miss Rosa Levinson,
Emily T. Loag,

Mrs. N. R. McDonald,
A. W. Middleton,
C. D. McNaughton,
Mrs. Eliza F. Middleton,
Louis J. Megerle,
Henry Z. Morris,
John F. Mea,
Joe McReynolds,
A. C. McManus,

Wesley C. Otis,

Mrs. L. M. Penwell,
David Powell,

William A. Robertson,
J. H. Ray,

Miss Carrie L. Smith,
Kate Sullivan,
Miss Mattie A. Stegman,
Mrs. C. C. Shearer,
U. E. Squires,
Miss E. A. Shaw,

C. B. Towle,
Charles F. True,
Mrs. Lizzie B. Towle,

J. G. Underwood.

Emmons White,
James R. Wilson,
Mary J. Watson,
Miss M. L. Westbay,

John Yule.

William Zimmerman.

Mrs. A. S. Jaycox,
J. Thornton Jones.

Theodore F. Kerr,
M. D. Kellogg,
Rev. R. M. King.

Mrs. Josephine Libby.

Harriet F. McCormack,
Miss N. J. Miller,
Miss Fannie Mitchell,
Rev. A. Azariah Martin,
Miss Mary Murphy,
John Miller,
Lafayette Miller,
Miss Agnes M. Manning.

Miss E. Overend.

Miss D. S. Prescott,
Miss Lizzie R. Page.

Arthur Rogers.

Miss Mary E. Stowell,
James D. Smith,
Miss Marion Sears,
Charles Warren Stoddard,
S. M. Shearer,
Miss Annie E. Slavan.

Miss Helen M. Thompson,
J. R. Thomas.

Mrs. E. A. Wood,
Jessie Wood,
S. D. Waterman,
Mrs. E. Wright.

Life Diplomas.

Name.	Residence.
Mrs. P. Cook.....	San Francisco.
Miss Carrie L. Hunt.....	San Francisco.
Samuel H. Jackman.....	Sacramento.
J. G. Johnson.....	Sonoma County.
W. R. Leadbetter.....	Stockton.
L. R. Clarke.....	Alameda County.
R. B. Warren.....	Monterey County.
Miss Frances A. Woodruff.....	Placer County.
L. W. Reed.....	San Francisco.
E. B. Conklin.....	El Dorado County.
Whitman H. Hill.....	El Dorado County.
Eli G. Coe.....	Alameda County.
G. E. Lighthall.....	Santa Clara County.
Miss Jean Parker.....	San Francisco.
Henry A. Nelson.....	Stockton.
W. M. McFadden.....	Los Angeles County.
Percival G. Millette.....	Monterey County.
Mrs. Laura H. Wells.....	Sacramento.
A. J. Drake.....	Marysville.
Miss Aurelia Griffith.....	San Francisco.
H. R. Wilson.....	El Dorado County.
Philip Prior.....	San Francisco.
Miss D. S. Prescott.....	San Francisco.
Stephen C. Stephens.....	
H. P. Stone.....	Santa Barbara.
Joseph O'Connor.....	San Francisco.
M. B. Potter.....	Grass Valley.
Hamilton Wermuth.....	San Joaquin County.
A. W. Brodt.....	Oakland.
John A. Moore.....	San Francisco.
C. D. McNaughton.....	Sacramento County.
Mrs. M. Deane.....	San Francisco.
Mrs. S. D. Marsh.....	San José.
Nicholas Furlong.....	San José.
Warren Abbott.....	Contra Costa County.
Frank Power.....	Nevada City.
J. G. Kennedy.....	Santa Clara County.
William W. Kennedy.....	Santa Clara County.
James M. Guinn.....	Los Angeles County.
S. D. Waterman.....	Stockton.
W. W. Holder.....	San Francisco.
C. A. Menefee.....	Napa City.
Charles T. Johns.....	Santa Cruz County.
Augustus Trafton.....	Sacramento.
G. W. Jones.....	Sonoma County.
J. B. Finch.....	San José.
A. L. Fitzgerald.....	Santa Rosa.
L. D. Allen.....	San Francisco.
Silas A. White.....	San Francisco.
A. Thurber.....	Contra Costa County.
Miss S. G. Phillips.....	San Francisco.

REVOCATION OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

By sections seventy-nine and eighty-four of the California school law, the State and County Boards "have power to revoke, for immoral or unprofessional conduct, or habitual profanity, intemperance, cruelty, or evident unfitness for the profession of teaching," any diplomas or certificates granted by them. It is evidently proper that these Boards should be clothed with this power. The teacher's office is such, that those who fill it should be blameless, and above suspicion in character and deportment. Too much vigilance cannot be used in preventing the admission of immoral persons into the profession, nor can there be too much firmness exhibited in dealing with such as act unworthily after obtaining license to teach. The number of revocations, of which notifications have been given to the State Board, indicates praiseworthy watchfulness and conscientiousness on the part of County Boards. In some localities, however, fortunately few in number, there is reason to fear that the standard is rather low and the administration lax. Opinions seem to vary widely as to what is "immoral and unprofessional conduct." For example, a teacher in a certain county had his certificate revoked for alleged "immoral and unprofessional conduct." The de-certificated pedagogue came to San Francisco and made his appeal to the State Board in person, claiming, in his own language, to be the victim of "a foul persecution." He then proceeded to say that his certificate was revoked "for nothing in the world but getting drunk a few times, playing cards in a public saloon, and having a fight in a church." His description of the combat was quite graphic, and he was still suffering from a sprained thumb. This victim of official tyranny was pathetic in his appeal to the State Board, and was evidently sincere in the belief that his was a case of suffering innocence. In response to his appeal, he was assured that he should have justice—and he got it.

But this very case, flagrant as it was, furnished an illustration of an error into which the County Boards have frequently fallen. As the facts in this case were notorious in the neighborhood, the County Board proceeded at once to revoke the certificate. The accused party was not summoned to appear for trial; no charges or specifications were furnished to him. The case was therefore necessarily remanded for a regular trial, as was done in several other cases in which certificates had been revoked without giving the accused parties opportunity to appear and answer. In none of these cases was there any reason to believe that the County Boards intended any injustice; but the principle that no accused person shall be condemned unheard, is so sacred that it is a solemn duty to insist most earnestly that it shall never be disregarded.

This power of the Boards of Examination to revoke certificates is peculiar. There is nothing exactly like it in any other profession. It is a power that should be exercised with great caution. The revocation of a certificate not only involves disgrace, but takes away the means of making a living. So extreme a measure therefore, should never be resorted to except upon the clearest proof, and the fullest and fairest investigation.

I respectfully suggest that it might be well to insert in the California school law a section prescribing a form of trial for teachers accused of "immoral and unprofessional conduct." Such a section would properly follow section eighty-four.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

In accordance with section seventy-six of the California school law a State Teachers' Institute has been held annually in the City of San Francisco.

State Institute for 1870.—The State Institute held September thirteenth to seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, was the largest assemblage of teachers ever held in the State. Over thirty counties were represented, more than six hundred teachers were in attendance, and the proceedings were marked by harmony, ability, and enthusiasm.

State Superintendent Fitzgerald presided; John M. Burnett, Esq., of San Francisco, and Grove K. Godfrey, Esq., of Siskiyou County, Vice Presidents; W. J. Dakin, of Calaveras County, Secretary; and Miss Kate Kennedy and Miss Carrie Field, of San Francisco, Assistant Secretaries.

The subjects of arithmetic, English grammar, geography, reading and elocution, penmanship, drawing, history, and music, were discussed and illustrated during the session.

Lectures, addresses, etc., were delivered before the Institute, as follows:

1. Dr. E. S. Carr, of the University of California; subject—"Air."
2. J. P. Garlick, of Butte County; subject—"Ungraded Schools."
3. Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, State Superintendent; subject—"Condition and Wants of California Public Schools."
4. Miss Laura T. Fowler; subject—"Radical Defects in Our Education."
5. Dr. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California; subject—"Natural Law of Circulation."
6. Dr. T. Crossett; subject—"Music."
7. Professor Theodore Bradley; subject—"Forgotten Things."
8. Mrs. M. Lewis Jordan; subject—"Object Teaching." Miss Clara G. Dolliver (poem); subject—"Open the Gates."
9. Dr. E. J. Schellhouse; subject—"Inquiry, with a View of Arriving at a Better Method of Studying the English Language."
10. Dr. W. T. Lucky; subject—"Normal Schools."

In closing the session, Superintendent Fitzgerald said:

"We are about to close a memorable session of the State Teachers' Institute—a session remarkable for the numbers in attendance, the interest maintained from the beginning to the end, the ability displayed, and the harmony of spirit manifested. I am glad and I am sorry—that, that my arduous duties as your presiding officer are about to terminate; sorry, that the pleasant associations of the occasion are to be broken up. We met as friends and co-laborers in the great work of education; we part better friends and better prepared for the work before us. I shall be greatly mistaken if the action of this body do not impart a fresh impetus to the cause of education in California. For myself, I have learned something, and I am encouraged by what I have seen and heard and felt while in Convention with these six hundred living teachers. May the blessing of God rest upon you individually, and crown your toils with success."

State Institute for 1871.—Organization: State Superintendent Fitzgerald, President; Grove K. Godfrey, Esq., of Siskiyou County, Vice President; C. D. McNaughton, of Sacramento, Secretary; and Misses Nellie S. Baldwin and Clara G. Dolliver, of San Francisco, Assistants.

Subjects discussed and illustrated: English grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading and elocution, spelling, calisthenics.

Addresses, lectures, etc.:

1. Address by State Superintendent Fitzgerald; "What has been done

for Popular Education during the last four years—what remains to be done.”

2. Dr. E. J. Schellhouse; subject—“The Laws of Teaching, founded upon the Laws of the Human Mind.”

3. Grove K. Godfrey; subject—“Proper Theory of a Public School System.”

4. Dr. T. M. Logan, of Sacramento; subject—“School Hygeine.”

5. Dr. E. S. Carr, of the University of California; subject—“Sarmiento.”

6. Miss Clara G. Dolliver; subject—“Cobwebs and Brooms.”

7. T. J. Alley, of Napa County (poem); subject—“Waiting for Thee.”

This session of the State Institute was not equal in interest to that of the preceding year. The programme did not fully satisfy the person who arranged it under serious difficulties. Still it was an occasion that will long be remembered with pleasure by all who participated in its exercises. Its special feature was a debate on the “True Theory of a Public School System.” This debate, while it developed a great variety of opinion as to the best method of reaching all the children of California with the advantages of a full term of public school instruction, showed that all were agreed that those advantages should be more equally distributed, and that the time had come for action.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved, That this Institute requests the next Legislature of California to provide for the maintenance of a free school for ten months in each district in the State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a compulsory law compelling the education of all children in those branches taught in our public schools.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

If any one doubts the utility of County Teachers' Institutes, such an acquaintance with their practical workings and results as I have enjoyed during the last four years would effectually remove such doubts. In some counties the first real impulse to the cause of education dates from the first Institutes held in them. They have done incalculable good. Not only has the the enthusiasm of teachers for their profession been kindled by them, their ideas enlarged, and their knowledge of methods increased, but the interest of parents and the public generally awakened in behalf of the cause of popular education. “They have saved many an inexperienced teacher from despondency and failure. They have placed in many hands the key of success, for lack of which they had groped in darkness. They have sent many weary hearts back to their schoolrooms full of the inspirations of hope. They have imparted to each one the collected wisdom and experience of all, and thus reduplicated the teaching power of a whole county. They have so held up the mirror of true excellence that all could see in what it consisted, and thus enabled many a community to judge and act more wisely in the choice of teachers. They have been the forums where popular errors and fallacies have been discussed and exposed, and great truths in educational philosophy have been vindicated.”

Strange to say, there have been found Boards of Trustees so far behind the times and so wanting in respect for the law under which they act as to object to the attendance of teachers upon County Institutes. Stranger still and more disgraceful is the fact that there have been found teachers

who, in disregard of plain professional obligation, have absented themselves from these Conventions. The teachers of the State have in emphatic language expressed their condemnation of these drag-weights in the profession. Unhappy is the county which happens to have one of these impracticable and retrogressive persons in the office of County Superintendent. In such a case no Institute is held, or if held, no amount of intelligence and enthusiasm among the teachers is sufficient to shake off the stupor which, paralyzing their official head, strikes their whole body with torpidity.

The number of County Institutes held during the last two years is largely in excess of the number ever held during any like period previously. I have felt it to be my duty to attend as many of these as possible, and have gone not where it was easiest to go, but where I had hope of doing the most good. The knowledge thus obtained concerning the wants of different parts of the State, the acquaintance thus formed with the teachers, and the knowledge thus gained of their wishes and views concerning educational matters, have aided me greatly in the formation of my opinions and the discharge of my official duties. I humbly hope, too, that these official visits have not been altogether fruitless in arousing public interest and quickening the zeal and activity of the educators of California.

ORGAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The *California Teacher* has continued to be the organ of the Department of Public Instruction, with the following corps of editors: O. P. Fitzgerald, A. L. Fitzgerald, Managing Editors; Contributing Editors—Miss Clara G. Dolliver, Mrs. Aurelia Griffith, Dr. E. S. Carr, Professor W. J. G. Williams. The present management will continue until the close of the fiscal year, which will be simultaneous with the close of the current volume. It will then pass into the hands of my successor and a corps of associates elected by the State Educational Society.

The *Teacher* is sustained mainly by the State subscription, without which it is doubtful whether a journal devoted exclusively to education could find adequate support in California. It is the organ of this Department exclusively, and therefore should not be used for the promotion of either personal ambition or partisan views. When thus perverted from its legitimate purpose, the State patronage should be at once withdrawn. Kept within its proper sphere, it may be made of inestimable advantage to the cause of education, and should be generously supported. My aim has been to conduct the journal in accordance with this view, and I indulge the hope that its *spirit* has been such as to merit the approval of all classes of teachers and school officers.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Since the last report was issued from this department a crisis in the history of our State Normal School has been triumphantly passed. The school has been removed from San Francisco to San José, without diminution of its classes or serious derangement of their studies. Thinking that the time had fully come when the State of California should no longer be dependent upon municipal generosity for a building in which

to conduct the school, I recommended, in my last biennial report, the erection of a State Normal School building at San José. Accordingly, a bill was passed locating the school at San José, and a two per cent tax was levied for building purposes. As soon as practicable the building was commenced on Washington Square, donated to the State for the purpose. This is a magnificent square, of nearly twenty-eight acres, in the heart of the beautiful City of San José. The Normal School building, when completed, will be worthy of the enterprise and intelligence of our people, and will compare favorably with the best school edifices of other States. The rare and exquisite beauty of the structure excites the admiration of every beholder. The work has been executed with a faithfulness and skill that reflect great credit upon Mr. P. W. Reardon, the Superintendent of construction, while the building will be a lasting monument to the genius of the architect, Mr. Theodore Lewzen.

A further appropriation will be needed to finish the building. Its cost has exceeded the estimates of the architect and the expectations of the Board of Trustees. An inspection of the building will show that the amount already expended upon it has been judiciously and economically invested. The material and workmanship are equal to those of any structure in the State, public or private. It is confidently believed that this statement will be fully sustained by the investigations of the appropriate legislative committees.

The Board of Trustees did not feel willing to go beyond the amount of the appropriation in their expenditures on the building, and when the Building Fund was exhausted they ordered the work to be stopped. At this juncture, the Superintendent and a portion of the workmen engaged on the building offered to proceed with the work, taking the faith of the State for payment. The Board gladly accepted this proposition. The work was immediately resumed, and has since been prosecuted with vigor. This was a fortunate circumstance, in view of the pressing demand for the completion of the building, and especially in view of the necessity of protecting it from injury during the approaching rainy season.

The additional appropriation should be promptly voted by the Legislature, in order that this noble structure may at once be completed, and the school be domiciliated and furnished with all those facilities which will enable it to meet the wants of the State and the demands of this progressive age.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, the supervision of the work of building has added greatly to my labors, already sufficiently onerous. The vigilance, energy, and sound judgment of my colleagues—Messrs. Braly, Weller, and Denman, all of whom have served on the committee—have lessened my anxieties and labors. These gentlemen deserve the thanks of every citizen of the State for their faithful service, gratuitously rendered.

The Board of Trustees of the State Normal School is composed as follows: The Governor of the State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio; and Messrs. J. H. Braly, T. C. Ryland, James Denman, H. O. Weller, and B. Bryant. Dr. Bryant takes the place of A. J. Moulder, resigned.

The regular teachers now employed are as follows: W. T. Lucky, A. M., D. D., Principal; Professor H. P. Carlton, Vice Principal; Miss E. W. Houghton and Mrs. D. Clark, Assistant Teachers. In addition, there are special instructors in music and drawing. The present pros-

perity and good reputation of the school are a sufficient eulogium of its teachers, and a sufficient vindication against the ungenerous and unjust assaults that have recently been made upon them. Under the existing administration the course of study has been extended and the standard of scholarship elevated. The advantages offered by the school will be materially enhanced, of course, when it shall have been fully established and adequately equipped in the new building. What has been done in the incipient, ill-furnished, nomadic period of its history shows what may be expected hereafter under more favorable conditions.

For further information with regard to this institution, reference may be made to the report of the Principal, herewith submitted.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Nothing indicates more truly the quality of a civilization than the provision made for the care and betterment of the unfortunate; and in this respect the nineteenth century stands preëminent. There have been periods in the world's history when a higher intellectual culture has prevailed, when the arts of sculpture and architecture have indicated a keener appreciation of the beautiful among the people; but through all the glorious life of the Hellenes, amid all the massive marbles of the Augustan age, we search in vain for a hospital for the sick—except for those disabled in war—a retreat for the orphan, a refuge for the needy and friendless, a school for the blind, the idiot, or the mute. In large hearted liberality and provision for all those afflicted ones California stands abreast with the civilization of the present day, and challenges comparison with any of her sister States. She has never turned a deaf ear to the “cry of the children.” She never will.

Of the various institutions supported in part or wholly by the State, that for the deaf and dumb and the blind being purely educational in its character, properly comes within the province of this report, and in this connection I am glad to testify that the institution is doing its work in the most satisfactory manner, creditable alike to its management and to the commonwealth. The new buildings, located upon extensive grounds about five miles north of Oakland, are now fully completed and being supplied with suitable apparatus and workshops. The Institution is enabled to offer unusual facilities for carrying out the purpose of its organic Act. The present catalogue shows ninety-five pupils to have been in attendance since the date of the last report, of whom ninety are now members of the school. During the last two years thirty-five have been admitted—twenty-six deaf and dumb, and nine blind; fifteen have been discharged—eight deaf and dumb, and seven blind—leaving the present membership ninety, as above stated. These are classified as follows:

Deaf and dumb—males 36, females 25—total.....	61
Blind—males 18, females 11—total.....	29
Total of both classes.....	90

This membership does not by any means represent the proportion of deaf and dumb and blind in California. The laws of ratios, which are almost as reliable as the deductions of exact sciences, would indicate the number of deaf and dumb and blind in this State of suitable age for instruction to be at least one hundred and fifty; but the Institution has the same difficulties to contend with that teachers of the common schools meet—ignorance and selfishness on the part of parents who fail to comprehend their obligations either to children or the State.

The salubrity of the site and the judicious sanitary regulations of the Institution are evidenced by the fact that no death or serious sickness has occurred among its large family during the past two years. The mental discipline of the pupils has not been gained at the sacrifice of health. This is especially gratifying when one considers the predisposition of the deaf and dumb and blind to disease. Indeed, any school system that produces intellectual culture at the expense of an impaired body is a failure, and if the remark, often made, that we are growing physically weaker and smaller with the progress of civilization be true, we had better make a new departure for barbarism. Untutored strength has at least the value of raw material, while every one knows how hopeless is the labor of building up again a constitution broken by the strained energies of an overtaken brain.

As the deaf and dumb and the blind have nothing in common except misfortune, the two classes are by ingenious contrivance in the buildings kept separate, both in school exercises and recreation.

The course of study embraces the general curriculum pursued in our common schools and higher seminaries of learning. To give an idea of what this course is I append herewith the list of studies in which the blind were examined at the close of the term in June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one:

First class—Written arithmetic, Robinson's, completed.

Second class—Written arithmetic, Robinson's.

Third class—Written arithmetic, Robinson's.

First class—Mental arithmetic, Robinson's.

Second class—Mental arithmetic, Robinson's.

Third class—Mental arithmetic, oral.

Algebra, Davies' elementary.

Chemistry, Davies' Legendre, completed.

First class—History, Worcester, completed.

Second class—History, Quackenbos, completed.

Natural philosophy, Parker.

Physical geography, Warren.

Descriptive geography (oral.)

Physiology, Cutter, completed.

Two writing classes.

Two reading classes.

Bible class.

The studies of the deaf and dumb for the first three or four years of the course are mainly directed to the acquisition of language. After a sufficient knowledge of English is obtained, so that they can read and understand the phraseology of ordinary text books, the pupils are instructed in geography, history, arithmetic, grammar, physiology, algebra, chemistry, natural philosophy, zoölogy, and moral sciences. The teachers of California who have witnessed the exercises of these pupils

before the State Teachers' Institute on several occasions need not be told that in thorough comprehension of the subjects taught, and in the facile use of what they know, these unfortunate children of silence and darkness are fully up to the best results of our Grammar and High Schools. But to show how the pupils bear a prolonged and critical examination I give the written testimony (made to the Principal of the Institution) of men who will be recognized as experts in the profession. These are selected, on account of their point and brevity, from the various reports of the committee, all equally gratifying.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, June 12th, 1871.

PROFESSOR WILKINSON,

Superintendent of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request, I thoroughly examined your several mathematical classes, and was gratified at the great proficiency shown by them.

The result of the examination gave ample evidence of able and patient instruction on the part of their teachers, and of much talent, thought, and industry on their own.

The several grades would compare most favorably with their corresponding ones in the Grammar and High Schools of the State.

From what I have seen, I judge that your system of government and instruction is an excellent one.

I remain yours, most sincerely,

FRANK SOULE, JR.,

Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

WARRING WILKINSON,

Superintendent Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

DEAR SIR—During the past week I have examined classes in the Department of the Deaf and Dumb as follows: two in the "Science of Common Things," one in "Chemistry," and one in "Zoölogy;" one class of the blind in "Physiology" and "Hygiene," and one in "Natural Philosophy." Of the result of these examinations allow me to say that I have never known corresponding classes on the same subjects where the pupils were in possession of all their senses, to excel and seldom to equal them. In addition to critical oral and written examinations, the written questions prepared for the first grade of the San Francisco Grammar Schools were without exception answered in such a manner as to command the highest credits. These results must be attributed to the excellent *plan of instruction*, based upon a scientific understanding of the peculiar needs of the pupils and the earnestness and zeal of both teachers and pupils in its execution.

Truly yours,

EZRA S. CARR.

University of California, Oakland, June 12th, 1871.

The record of health shows what care is taken of the physical welfare of the pupils. The testimony of these gentlemen gives evidence that the main purpose of the institution as a *school* is not lost sight of; that it is not an expensive alms house where attention is paid to the mere bodily needs, but a noble educational establishment, where thorough training of hand and brain brings those who have fallen behind in the march of life abreast of their fellows, ready and able to bear their own burdens.

I recommend most cordially this institution to the fostering care of the Legislature and to the confidence of the people. It is doing a great and noble work, and doing it well. It is one of the agencies as well as results of civilization. It gives dignity to the commonwealth abroad; it humanizes us at home. It is worthy of all benefactions, and will repay them all.

The following are the officers and teachers of the institution:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. Mora Moss.....	President.
J. C. Hays	Vice President.
C. J. Brenham.....	Auditor.
I. E. Nicholson, M. D.....	Secretary.
Harry Linden.....	Treasurer.

Warring Wilkinson, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

Amasa Pratt, M. A.,
Henry Frank,

C. T. Wilkinson,
M. B. Clark.

SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

A District School Library Fund is provided for by the California school law in the following section:

SEC. 69. Every County Superintendent and every County Treasurer shall set apart ten per cent of each annual apportionment of State School Fund for each district, as a "District School Library Fund" for that district, and said Fund shall be used for no other purpose; *provided*, that when ten per cent exceeds fifty dollars, only fifty dollars shall be so set apart; and further *provided*, that when ten per cent is less than ten dollars, and no library has been previously formed, the money shall remain in the Treasury until subsequent apportionments or donations shall equal that sum. The Board of Trustees of each district shall procure a suitable library case, and shall expend the entire ten per cent set apart as a Library Fund, together with such sums as may be added thereto by subscription or donation, in the purchase of such books for the library as may be authorized by the State Board of Education. If the Trustees neglect or refuse to purchase such books, then it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to expend the Library Fund to the credit of such district, and pay for the books on his own warrant.

Though the utility of these district libraries has been seriously questioned by many, my own observation has convinced me that the benefits fully justify the expenditure in all cases in which the law is executed intelligently and zealously. Instead of repealing the law, therefore, as some have suggested, the better course would be to execute it more faithfully.

An article contributed to the *California Teacher* (September, 1871), by Mr. H. C. Kinne, of San Francisco, places this subject in a manner so striking that I give place here to a portion of it, without fully indorsing all his views:

There is room for a very important and beneficial improvement in the course of instruction in our public schools. That improvement consists in the partial substitution of general reading in the place of the exclusive use of text books. Every school district should have a library of two or three hundred volumes, carefully selected with reference to the capacity of children, and containing works upon biography and history, and also voyages and travels, interesting and instructive tales, etc. The afternoon of each school day should then be devoted to general reading. All text books should be thrown aside without ceremony, and the whole school resolved into a sort of a family circle for the perusal of library books. The teacher could guide the pupils in the choice of books, comment upon their contents, explain difficult passages, and occasionally call upon pupils to read aloud. Such a system, universally introduced and faithfully carried out, would revolutionize our common schools, and render them infinitely more valuable as an instrumentality for the advancement of the cause of popular education.

A taste for good reading, developed at an early age, is a blessing to any child. A taste for good reading, developed at an early age, is the surest possible guarantee that the child will ultimately become an intelligent and useful member of society; for that taste will grow with the child's growth and strengthen with his strength, and induce him at all

periods of life to avail himself of every possible avenue for the attainment of information. A love of reading or a love of literature is permanent in its nature; whereas, a love of science exists but temporarily in the minds of most people, and disappears entirely as soon as they have completed their course in our educational institutions. Go to any of our public libraries, examine the list of members, mark the names of those who are graduates of any college or university, and then take your stand at the library door and observe these educated men as they pass in and out. How many of them will you find taking away a volume upon Optics, or Acoustics, or Electricity? How many of them will you find with the latest work on Trigonometry, or the Conic Sections, or the Calculus? How many will you find with Greek or Latin books? These questions need no answer. Every one knows that the best of students, after the completion of their academical course, neglect the sciences, unless they have occasion to use them in the practical business of life. A love of science may be said to be an exotic, that is forced into existence only by a hot-bed process, and that dies away the moment that process is suspended; while a love of literature, on the other hand, if not indigenous to the human mind, nevertheless takes deep root there, and flourishes with increasing vigor, bearing fruit to the end of life. I affirm, then, that a love of literature, by reason of its permanency and by reason of its powerful influence in moulding the heart and mind, is not only worth more than a mere smattering of science, but it totally outweighs in value any and all the sciences wherewith our educators attempt to burden the intellects of our children in our public schools. And yet with this indisputable fact staring us in the face we have to-day a common school system that makes no provision whatever for the development of a love of literature. This vitally important matter, overlooked and ignored in every public school curriculum, is left entirely to chance, or to home influence, which is not much better than chance.

It is undoubtedly true that if the home influence were in all cases what it should be there would be less occasion for the cultivation of a literary taste at school. If there is at home an abundance of books, and papers, and magazines, especially such as are adapted to the capacity of children; if parents, neighbors, and friends are highly intelligent people; if conversation in the social and family circle is of an intellectual cast and runs on intellectual topics, the child will naturally and insensibly imbibe the spirit that prevails around the parental fireside, and grow up an intelligent person. This insensible education, if we may so term it, which a child thus receives at home, is by far the largest and most valuable share even of its intellectual development. I would prefer to have a child reared under influences of this kind, without an hour of regular schooling in its life, rather than have it reared in a family where the conditions are exactly the reverse, though having access to the best schools the country *now* affords. Where parents are hopelessly ignorant and illiterate; where having the eyes they see not, and having ears they hear not; where the treasures of literature are to them a sealed volume; where they know nothing of the world's history in the past or its condition at the present; where the narrow hills that girt them round are to them the world's extreme; where family conversation is restricted to the merest local topics; where children see nothing of books except the text books of the school room—where even these are lost sight of the moment the school is abandoned—in a family of such a character the prospects for the attainment of an extensive general information are not particularly flattering. And yet every one knows that there are thousands of such families in the land. Every one knows that there are thousands of families where the text book tuition of the school room is not supplemented by a literary tuition at home. Right here, then, comes in my scheme for the supply of this family deficiency. Right here comes in my scheme for the conversion of the school during a portion of the day into a home circle for the purpose of general reading. And I maintain that this proposition embodies the clearest, most palpable, and most available improvement in our common school system that can be suggested.

Our large cities furnish a peculiarly favorable field for the introduction of this improvement. Here in San Francisco, books could be provided in such quantities that all the pupils in a given class could have an opportunity to read the same work simultaneously. Four or five dozen copies of the "Life of Washington," for example, could be placed in the hands of a class, and after a careful perusal these books could be transferred to another room, while the class proceeds to take up the "Life of Lafayette," or the "Life of Franklin," or the "Life of Columbus," etc. In this manner sets of books could be transferred from class to class, and from school to school, till they had completed the entire circuit of the city. They could then be laid aside to be sent forth upon their rounds again at some subsequent period. Under such an arrangement our schools might have an abundance of excellent books at a comparatively small total outlay. A similar plan might possibly be made to work in the country by holding books as county property, and transferring them from district to district.

But whether a class make use of but one work at once, or a variety, this reading of library books should constitute a prominent feature in our course of public instruction. I hold that every child that has attained the age of twelve years should by that time have read, in the schoolroom and during school hours, one hundred volumes from the school library, to say nothing of books that have been taken home to be there perused. A child that has accomplished this will assuredly be well advanced in the scale of general intelligence. Such a child will have been ushered into a new sphere of existence, and into a higher and broader range of thought and reflection. Such a child will have been placed in communication with the best and noblest spirits that have flourished in past ages, and

will be stimulated by their example to act an honorable part in after life. Furthermore, this plan will render the schoolroom far more attractive than it is at present. As grown people prefer literature to science, so it will be found with children. There are always multitudes of pupils in our schools to whom mere scientific studies are dry and uninviting. They become discouraged by their slow and feeble progress, and after stumbling along for a few weary years they quit the portals of the school house with an unconquerable aversion to anything in the shape of a book. But with the introduction of literature there will be a radical change for the better. Literature will touch a chord in every heart that will give forth a prompt and earnest response. Many a child that would be rendered a confined dunce under our present mode of instruction, will then be drawn forth into vigorous intellectual life.

These suggestions are commended to the careful attention of school officers and teachers. They are no passing whim, but convictions ripened by years of observation and experience. Though rarely enjoying the advantages of a miscellaneous school library, I have invariably made it a point to urge upon pupils the perusal of such interesting reading matter as they may have at home, and that, too, in preference to the study of text books. And under that wise provision of the California school law, which looks to the establishment of a library in every school district, I have seen something of the beneficial effects of the system I have advocated in this article.

I have in mind a school in California where by a little exertion a library of two hundred volumes has already been collected, and where, a few years since, the perusal of these books was made a part of the day's exercises, the afternoon lessons being abbreviated for that purpose. The plan was a perfect success. At no other time during the day were pupils so absorbed in their work. The persons who have subsequently had charge of that school have been requested to continue the same practice, and have generally done so. The present teacher thus writes: "I have adopted the plan you suggested of allowing pupils to read library books after lessons, and I am happy to say that it works like a charm. It has proved a great incentive to good and speedy lessons. I thank you for the advice."

With a continuance of this plan there can be no doubt that the children in that district will become intelligent, reading, thinking people. And teachers generally will find it advantageous to inaugurate a similar practice. Afternoon lessons should be shortened, and the perusal of library books permitted to such pupils as have been diligent and faithful. In this way a taste for reading will be developed that otherwise might never exist. A taste for reading must be cultivated in order to become a predominant tendency, and if teachers do not take the matter in hand and set the ball in motion, the library books will in many cases lie upon the shelves from year to year, neglected and dust covered. Teachers will find their libraries a most important auxiliary in the cause of education, and in no way can more good be done than by increasing the size of such libraries and encouraging their general use.

A proper interest on the part of the public school teachers will make our district school libraries invaluable blessings to the children of California.

While the district library list has been considerably enlarged by the present State Board of Education, great carefulness has been used in the selection of books, in order that there might be no infringement of the law prohibiting sectarian or partisan works. The list has also been purged of some publications that were trashy and objectionable, and many valuable standard works added. Further additions might be profitably made to the list.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

By some it was feared that the inauguration of our University was a premature movement, in advance of our wants and beyond our resources. The result has happily dissipated such fears. The organization and establishment of the University has had a marked effect in stimulating a desire for higher education. This I take to be one of the functions of a State University in a young State—to kindle the desire for liberal culture, as well as to provide for its gratification. Thus far the Regents have managed its affairs in such a manner as to secure the largest measure of public confidence. Delays, unavoidable but embarrassing, have occurred in the realization of its endowment resources and Build-

ing Fund. Work upon the University building at Berkley has of necessity been suspended temporarily, for lack of funds, but at Oakland the University is provided for adequately for its present wants.

The University of California was formally inaugurated September twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in the building formerly occupied by the College of California, in the City of Oakland.

The session opened with forty-two students, distributed among the five colleges which compose the University, a portion entering each of the four classes into which the regular course is divided.

On the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, the close of the first scholastic year, the first Commencement of the University took place. The occasion was marked by imposing demonstrations, and the exercises were attended by a large audience. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon three undergraduates—Charles W. Anthony, Robert L. McKee, and Lucius M. Tewksbury; and the degree of Master of Arts upon D. L. Emerson, a graduate, three years before, of the College of California.

On the twenty-second of September, eighteen hundred and seventy, the first term of the second scholastic year commenced, with seventy-eight students in the University proper, assigned to the several colleges and classified as follows:

In the four Colleges of Arts.....	28
In the College of Letters.....	24
Students at large, taking partial courses.....	24
Total.....	78

Besides these, fifteen other students attended the University at some time during the year eighteen hundred and seventy, but withdrew or were dropped before its close.

On the nineteenth of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, occurred the second Commencement of the University, which was signalized by even more imposing demonstrations than the first. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on five graduates—Fred. H. Whitworth, Edward W. Blaney, George D. Cobb, Charles B. Learned, and Everett B. Pomeroy; and the degree of Master of Arts upon Theodore Bradley, Charles A. Garter, William Gibbons, John R. Glascock, William D. Harwood, George E. Sherman, and Marcus P. Wiggin.

On the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the first term of the third scholastic year opened, with one hundred and forty-seven students in regular attendance upon the University proper, classified as follows:

In the four Colleges of Arts.....	75
In the College of Letters.....	28
Students at large, taking optional courses.....	20
Students taking special courses.....	24
Total.....	147

During the year twenty-six young ladies were admitted as students in the University. Of these, twenty-one still remain.

In addition to the regular students, pupils sufficiently advanced from other institutions of learning are by special permission of the Regents allowed to attend the University courses of lectures. They are enrolled for the full course, and are examined upon it by their own teachers. Of this class of pupils fifty-nine now attend the lectures on "Chemistry," on "English Literature," and on "Geology," making a total of two hundred and six students now receiving, in whole or in part, the benefits of the instructions in the University proper.

Fifth Class.—By the close of the first year it became apparent that there was not a sufficient number of High Schools or other proper institutions of learning in the State to prepare students for admission into the University. To obviate this difficulty, and to diffuse as widely as possible the benefits of the University, it was determined by the Regents on the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and seventy, to bridge the gap between the University and the Public Grammar Schools of the State by establishing an additional class, to be known as "The Fifth Class," for admission into which the requirements were reduced much below those necessary to enter the University proper. By this expedient any good Grammar School pupil, capable of passing a satisfactory examination in English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history of the United States, is enabled to avail himself of the rare advantages of the University, and to prepare himself, by a course of instruction especially adapted to that end, for admission into the University proper.

At the opening of the scholastic year on the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, seventy students applied for admission into the Fifth Class, of whom fifty-five passed a satisfactory examination and were admitted. As an evidence of the value of this class as a feeder of the University, it may be stated that of the sixty-five students who entered the Fourth or Freshman Class on the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifty-four (54) were promoted from the Fifth Class.

At a later date a Preparatory Department was established, with which the Fifth Class was consolidated. The number of students increased so rapidly that larger accommodations became necessary, and by virtue of authority conferred by a special Act of the Legislature, the Regents purchased the extensive grounds and buildings in the City of Oakland belonging to the Brayton estate.

During the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two hundred and fifty-eight (258) students were admitted into the Fifth Class or Preparatory Department. Of these, fifty-four were promoted to the Fourth Class, fifty-five withdrew or were dropped, and one hundred and forty-nine still remain.

The following will show the attendance at the University at the present time:

Students in the University proper.....	147
Attendants upon the University Lectures.....	59
Students in the Fifth Class.....	149
Total.....	355

The Faculty of the University instruct the members of the Fifth Class in certain of the higher branches, and have full power to prescribe the discipline, the course of study, the text books, etc.

This department, however, is under the immediate charge of Professor George Tait, who bears the title of "Master of the Fifth Class." He is assisted by a Sub-Master, a First and Second Assistant, and special instructors in French, Spanish, German, and Penmanship.

While the University proper is *free* to all properly qualified applicants, male and female, the Regents have deemed it necessary, in the present condition of their finances, to make the Preparatory Department self-sustaining, and hence the students in this department are required to pay, for board, lodging, and tuition, a sum as small as experience shows will be sufficient to defray the expenses, and no more.

In order to extend the benefits of this feature of the University, and to provide feeders in all the most populous localities, the Regents have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That upon the presentation of satisfactory credentials, or upon examination, the Faculty of the University be empowered to grant licenses to such instructors as may be found qualified, authorizing them severally, without charge upon the funds of the University, to organize Fifth Classes in any of the counties of the State, to be organized and conducted under such general rules and regulations as the Faculty may prescribe, for the purpose of preparing students for entering the University.

In carrying out the powers thus conferred, the Faculty require that application for the establishment of a branch of the Fifth Class must come through the highest local Board of Education; that the applicant for license to teach such a branch must furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and also credentials of competency from the County and State Superintendents of Public Instruction, and shall be subject to examination by the Faculty, or in lieu thereof shall furnish undoubted evidence of high literary standing and ability to teach.

In conformity with these regulations, five branches of the Fifth Class have been established in different parts of the State, and it is expected that the number will be largely increased as soon as the advantages offered become more widely known.

Let it be borne in mind that the object of these Fifth Classes is to supply the present lack of suitable institutions to prepare students for the University proper. The standard for admission to the Fourth or Freshman Class will remain unchanged.

I have given these facts concerning the Fifth Class (for which I am indebted to the report of the Board of Regents) thus fully because this feature of the University connects it directly and most intimately with the common schools of the State, and is likely to do much to popularize the University and extend its benefits.

College of the Mechanic Arts.—On the twenty-first of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, the Regents of the University resolved to establish a branch of the Mechanic Arts College of the University in the City of San Francisco, and to this end provided evening courses of lectures, to be known as the "University Lectures," by the several Professors of the University. It was provided that these lectures should be prepared "with special reference to the instruction of young men engaged in mechanical, manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits in their specialties, the lectures to be illustrated by the apparatus of the University." With the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Mechanics'

Institute these lectures proved remarkably successful. Within the first week after the register had been opened five hundred persons had enrolled themselves as students at large of the Mechanic Arts College, pledged to a regular attendance upon all the lectures to be given throughout the year. Besides the regular students, about fifty visitors were admitted to each lecture on special application for tickets.

The Mechanic Arts College was opened November twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the lectures were continued until the close of the scholastic year in July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and were listened to with deep interest from first to last. Including the five hundred students in this department, the whole number receiving instruction from the University is eight hundred and fifty-five. This is certainly a most gratifying and satisfactory exhibit.

The Agricultural College.—This important department of the University is at present embodied in the personality and labors of the Agricultural Professor, Dr. E. S. Carr, and is an itinerant college. The addresses of Dr. Carr in different parts of the State have awakened an encouraging degree of interest in the popular mind, and when the Agricultural College shall have been established in a suitable building at Berkley, the permanent site of the University, with an agricultural and horticultural farm on the lands belonging to the University, this department will meet the design of its creation, and not before.

The University, in all its departments, should be removed to its permanent location as soon as possible. The property of the University in Oakland could be sold for a sum sufficient to erect the necessary buildings at Berkley. Supposing that Berkley is to be the permanent seat of the University, the policy that lingers at another place is a mistaken one. It is hoped that provision will be made by the Legislature during the present session to resume work on the buildings at Berkley, and that soon the University will be in full operation at that place.

Our University presents advantages for liberal culture that obviate all necessity for sending our sons and daughters to the Eastern States or to Europe. In its Faculty are men who are the peers of the foremost men of the older schools of the older States—men who have brought hither their ripened faculties and large experience, and under our brighter skies and surrounded by our grand and beautiful scenery have caught fresh inspiration and renewed their youth. With our superior climate, in which students can prosecute their studies with vigor during all the months of the year; with our fresher life and richer fields for geological, mineralogical, and agricultural investigation and experiment, instead of sending our children abroad to be educated we should rather attract them to us from the sultry Summers and freezing Winters of the Eastern States.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL REVENUE.

The increase of the State school tax from eight per cent to ten per cent has been of great benefit to the weak and small school districts of the State, while it has not added appreciably to the general burden of taxation for school purposes. No complaint has been heard, except from those who complain of and pay reluctantly all school taxes.

This increase of the State tax is in harmony with the manifest tendency toward a true State school system, the argument for which has

been presented in another place in this report, and was a measure of school legislation which was both wise and progressive.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I do not fully share in the popular *furor* for *compulsory education*. I prefer the voluntary system as better suited to the genius of American institutions. Compulsion, with the constable and the bayonet, may suit imperialism, but we rely on reason, persuasion, and moral influence in matters of this sort. It will be time enough to talk of compulsion when we are ready to acknowledge that our present system has failed. I deny that the voluntary system is a failure. No other nation has made such progress in education as we have made during the last thirty years under the voluntary system. Prussia unquestionably leads the European nations in the matter of popular education. Dazzled by her success in the recent war against France, many are disposed to attribute that success to the fact that the Prussian system of education is compulsory. It may be well to bear in mind the fact, the United States have fought all *their* battles successfully under the voluntary system. Our victorious armies have generally been mainly composed of volunteer soldiers, the graduates of our *free* schools.

There are many features of the school system of that grand and powerful nation worthy of our study and imitation; but it will be a mistake to attempt to fit the compulsory garment of an imperial Government to the expanding form of our American free school system. Our present system is the outgrowth of American ideas, institutions, and conditions, and if not retarded in its development by unwise experiment will achieve results far exceeding those secured by other systems in other lands.

I am aware that these views are in opposition to the current of popular opinion just at this time. But majorities are sometimes wrong. I have long since ceased to believe in their infallibility. Communities, like individuals, often do in haste that of which they repent at leisure.

It is claimed that the recent election for Superintendent of Public Instruction committed California to the principle of compulsory education, the successful candidate being a warm supporter of the principle. I have no disposition to appeal from the decision, nor to throw the least obstruction in the way of a fair trial, should a compulsory law be enacted by the Legislature. I have felt it to be my duty, however, to give this expression to the strong convictions of my mind on this important question. The responsibility of action rests upon others; and with them I leave it.

In Prussia the number of youths between the ages of six and fourteen years due at school was last year three million two hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-one; actual enrolment, two million six hundred and five thousand four hundred and eight; leaving six hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, or twenty per cent, who do not attend school. In many portions of our country the attendance on the public schools exceeds this. The Prussian system is doubtless a good one for Prussia.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE—A NEW DEPARTURE.

An experiment in school discipline has been made in the Lincoln Grammar School, San Francisco, so extraordinary in its character and results that, in my judgment, it demands to be noticed in this report.

This experiment was nothing less than the *abolition of corporal punishment* in a school in which there are twelve hundred and fifty boys. Believing that the subject of school discipline is not inferior in importance to any that can engage the attention of educators and citizens generally, I have watched this experiment with great interest. The result thus far is such as to furnish food for profound reflection, and to suggest the inquiry whether we are not really on the eve of a "new departure" with regard to school discipline.

At my request, Mr. Marks, Principal of the Lincoln School, has prepared a paper giving the reasons that prompted this experiment and the results, which paper is appended to this report. (See Appendix).

The *spirit* of the discipline in our public schools, and the methods employed, are worthy the special consideration of all who have any part in making or executing our school laws. The discipline of the schools is the most important thing connected with them. The formation of character is more important than the mere acquisition of knowledge. That much of the discipline resorted to in our schools is wrong in principle and ruinous in its influences, is but too obvious. Indeed, the government of many schoolrooms is such, that it is a misnomer to call it discipline. It is not discipline—it is only repression. It is hardening, perverting in its effects upon the moral natures of the children. Education, however successful it may be in the development of the intellect, is an unmitigated curse if it leave the moral nature of the child neglected or distorted. The discipline of the schoolroom should be directed to a higher end than merely to "keep order." A summary flogging may secure the latter object. Patience, knowledge of human nature, and great self-command are needed for the proper exercise of discipline in a class of any grade. The flogging process in one sense is the easiest. It saves time, and affords too often a positive satisfaction to the irritated teacher. This method of governing children is the one we have inherited. "Our grandfathers whipped our fathers, our fathers whipped us, and we whip our children." The infallibility of the rod, as the one potent and sufficient means of school government, has of late been challenged in many quarters, and the time will soon come when the merits of a teacher as a disciplinarian will be measured rather by the true moral force he can bring to bear upon his pupils than by the frequency and violence of his floggings. That this bold experiment made by Mr. Marks in the largest boys' school in California should have proved at least partially successful under existing conditions, shows what we may hope for when teachers will not be overtaken by having double the number of pupils properly belonging to their classes, and the advance of general intelligence shall have secured efficient home coöperation.

THE EXPERIMENT AT THE LINCOLN SCHOOL.

(Supplementary Correspondence.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
 San Francisco, November 20th, 1871. }

MR. BERNHARD MARKS,

Principal Lincoln Grammar School:

DEAR SIR—The more I think of your experiment in abolishing corporal punishment in the Lincoln School the stronger is my conviction of its importance. What are your present views in regard to this matter? Have you, since the date of your former communication, found reason to change or modify the opinions therein expressed?

Very respectfully,

O. P. FITZGERALD,
 Superintendent Public Instruction.

SUPERINTENDENT FITZGERALD:

DEAR SIR—I am glad to have you ask these questions. The suspicion has several times crossed my mind that my letter to you on the matter of *corporal punishment* may have placed me in the light of a zealot bent upon fortifying himself in his own opinions, and justifying his own course without sufficient regard for truth. I here declare to you that I care very much to ascertain what is *true* in this matter, and very little about the correctness of my opinions on it. If this experiment prove a failure in my hands or in those of my successor, whoever he may be, I shall still rejoice that I made it.

If I should say anything in this letter which differs in sentiment from what I have expressed in the former one on this subject, you need make no effort to reconcile the statements, but may conclude at once that I have changed my mind. As a student of my profession I hold myself in constant readiness to change my mind as more wisdom comes to me. To ascertain distinctly the state of affairs, I called a meeting of the teachers of this school, and called upon each one for a statement to include the three following points, viz: the present department of the class as a whole, the standard being the department of similar classes in former times with the appliance of *corporal punishment* at command; the relative effectiveness of the teaching; and the expediency of again resorting to the use of the ratan. Nineteen teachers were present. One thought her order *very bad*, the effectiveness of her teaching *very seriously* impaired, and that corporal punishment ought to be restored. I may here remark that the constitution of this class makes it by all odds the hardest class in this city. It is composed exclusively of large, lazy, indifferent boys, who all, without a single exception, failed of promotion to the First Grade. They are the chaff left in the sieve after the grain of four Second Grade Classes was sifted out for First Grade material. Five sixths of these boys ought to be learning some useful trade, and a compulsory educational law ought to be immediately enacted to force all such boys *out* of school and into any useful employment. Three characterized the order in their rooms as *bad*; thought the effectiveness of their teaching *somewhat* impaired, and that corporal punishment should be restored. Two thought their order was *medium* or *fair*, the effectiveness of their teaching *slightly* impaired, and that corporal punishment, *in rare cases*, would be beneficial. I note here that all these

teachers were from the first opposed to the experiment of doing without corporal punishment, had little or no faith in it at any time, and expressed themselves against it when formally questioned at intervals of five or six months. Three called their order *fair*, their teaching effective, and declared themselves opposed to restoring corporal punishment. One considered her order *good*, and her teaching effective, but favored the restoration of corporal punishment. One considered her order *good*, her teaching effective, and was so decidedly opposed to corporal punishment that she reminded me of her having refrained from resorting to it at least four months before I abolished it in the school. Five considered the order in their rooms as *fully up to the best they ever had* under the old régime, their teaching as effective as they could make it under any circumstances, and they fairly scouted the thought that they should ever resort to corporal punishment again. Three declared that the order in their rooms was *better* than when fear was the ruling motive, that their teaching was in the highest degree satisfactory, and that they were zealously in favor of the total abolition of corporal punishment in the public schools.

Concisely stated, the matter stands thus: Order in rooms—very bad, one; bad, three; medium or fair, five; good, two; good as the best, five; better than before, three. Effectiveness in teaching—very seriously impaired, one; somewhat impaired, three; slightly impaired, two; effective, thirteen. In favor of having corporal punishment restored, seven; opposed, twelve. Favoring corporal punishment—First Grade, one; Second, three; Third, two; Fourth, one; Fifth, none. Opposed to corporal punishment—First Grade, one; Second, one; Third, two; Fourth, six; Fifth, two.

To express my own opinion upon all these points fully, would make this letter too long. I shall, therefore, content myself with tersely stating the bare facts I would like to present to you.

The teachers in this school who call their order bad or only fair would change those terms to *decidedly good* if they could see the ordinary deportment of a first-rate German class under a first-rate German teacher. The demands made upon our boys in the way of attitude, silence, quietness of motion, delicacy of handling books, slates, pencils, etc., conscientiousness about communicating by word or look, and, in short, of giving a roomfull of bouncing boys the appearance of a roomfull of tailors' dummies, would seriously tax the capabilities of so many staid old gentlemen. Discipline overshadows teaching. Order overshadows learning. The means has become the end. Not the teacher, but the time is to blame. The very worst boy in this school is only the victim of opportunity. If the teacher were not overworked there would be no trouble. The very worst boys are good while they are kept busy by their teachers. There are no more bad boys than are necessary to match the world in which they live. If the boys were any better they would be too good for their parents and for those with whom they are destined to come in contact. God's great law of adaptability has not been violated in the constitution of boy nature. The separation of the sexes in the Grammar Schools is an outrage upon Nature. Giving all the girls and easy work to one set of teachers and all the boys and hard work to another set is injustice. Four fifths of the teachers of the Lincoln Grammar School work harder than any woman ought to be permitted to work, even though she be willing to do it. Justice to the teachers and to the boys (and, I am not afraid to say, good to the girls) demands that each teacher in a Grammar School shall have a class com-

posed half of boys and half of girls. If the sexes must continue separated, then common sense declares that a teacher shall have fewer boys than girls imposed upon her. The teachers who favor the restoration of corporal punishment do not complain of the bad boys so much as of the middling and good boys. They complain of a *general uneasiness* occasioned by the withdrawal of fear as a motive. Checks would not stop whispering. Checks backed by detention were ineffective. That is, the goodness of these boys had the same merit as the honesty of a thief who does not steal when he knows he will be arrested. Query: which is to be preferred from a moral point of view—fear as a motive, with *more* effective intellectual training; or conscientiousness as a motive, with *less* effective intellectual training? One of the great troubles is the feeling that each specific offence should have some definite punishment [if such a rule were applied to us, how many of us could keep out of jail?]; and another is the feeling that there is no substitute for corporal punishment. It is easier to strike a boy than to take other measures against him. The majority of parents would very much rather have their boys whipped at school than to be themselves troubled about them. Corporal punishment as a *last* resort is not efficient; as a *first* resort it is exceedingly efficient, but is denounced by the whole civilized world.

The foregoing heterogeneous paragraph will furnish you with some food for reflection. I sum up the whole matter thus: *Government without corporal punishment is hardly possible to a teacher who has not faith in it.* It is harder work to teach without corporal punishment than with it. I regard this experiment of fifteen months : s successful. If it finally come to the worst, I may, as a feature of the same experiment, reintroduce corporal punishment into several of the classes. Finally, if every teacher in this school had as great faith in this idea as I have, and if an abler disciplinarian had my place, ultimate, complete, and triumphant success would be assured.

Very respectfully, yours,

BERNHARD MARKS,

Principal Lincoln Grammar School.

“SECTARIANISM” IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I have had no trouble with regard to sectarianism in our public schools. During the whole four years of my term of office no approach, direct or indirect, has been made to me with regard to a sectarian division of the Public School Fund. Not a dollar of that Fund has been diverted from the public schools.

It has been the custom of our Legislature to make annual appropriations for certain denominational Orphan Asylums, though some citizens have questioned the propriety of the practice. Should the practice be continued, a distribution of State charity according to the number of actual beneficiaries in each institution would perhaps satisfy most persons as an equitable rule by which to govern legislative action.

There is no sectarianism in our public schools, and there can be none. A State school system is necessarily secular. The State acts only in a secular sphere. It cannot undertake to teach religion. That, with us, is left to the Church and the family; and there it must and will remain.

From time to time there is a slight agitation concerning the Bible in our public schools. There is a Bible party and an anti-Bible party, and

fiery is their zeal and fierce their discussions. These agitations are in my judgment purely gratuitous, and are often gotten up to give opportunity for the display of a questionable zeal for religion on the one hand and a spurious "liberality" on the other. Our California school law treats the question just right—that is, lets it alone. It neither puts the Bible in nor out of the public schools, but leaves the matter to the common sense and prudence of each teacher and community in the State. We will never be able to put this question to rest in a more satisfactory manner. Believing as I do in the Bible with all my heart, and resting upon it my most precious hopes, I do not wish to see the reading of it forced upon any human being. The reading of the Bible as a preliminary exercise by an unwilling or sceptical teacher would be more a sacrilegious than a religious act.

POLITICS AND SECTIONALISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The political excitement of the past year has partially invaded the sacred precincts of education. This is owing partly to the fact that candidates for school offices are nominated by political Conventions. It is no doubt owing in some measure also to the prevalent tendency to drag everything into the political arena. Under the influence of this excitement our society is getting to be a seething caldron of prejudices and hatreds. Politics has become a conflict of races and creeds. European quarrels of two hundred years ago and of last year have been transplanted to our peaceful shores; the passions that raged and the blood that flowed on the Boyne and at Sedan are dividing our people, arraying neighbors against each other, and making California the arena upon which the battles of past ages and other countries are to be fought over again. I have heretofore entertained the opinion that our people were among the most truly liberal of any on the earth. Shall we forfeit this character? God forbid. This grand and beautiful land has been dedicated to freedom, knowledge, and true liberality. Let us hand down to our children this inheritance by keeping our schools free from the intrusion of any spirit of political proscription or religious intolerance. Let no question of Catholic or Protestant, Republican or Democrat, native or naturalized, Irish or German, French or Italian, enter the temple of education to disturb, distract, and destroy. Let the American flag alone float over our school houses, and the spirit of American patriotism fire the hearts of teachers and pupils. We have no place in a State school system for dogmas and creeds, but plenty of room for heavenly charity. We have nothing to do with the quarrels and conflicts of other lands, but we have a hearty welcome and a home for every foreigner who here seeks citizenship and free education for his children. On this basis we can all unite, and on no other.

During my term of office this department has been happily free from sectional animosities. I have uniformly deprecated the introduction of sectional prejudices into our public school literature and exercises, and I think I can safely appeal to my late official associates to prove that my action has been consistent with my profession. A Southern man by birth and education, I would not be willing to put into our schools any book that would tend to excite or perpetuate hatred or contempt towards the Southern people. An American in feeling and principle, I would not

be willing to put into our schools any book that did not inculcate love for our whole country. I would as zealously protect from insult or disparagement any other portion of our land as that in which I happened to be born and reared. My official relation to the teachers of California gave me a better acquaintance with the men and women from different parts of our Republic, and the consequence has been a broadening of my ideas and an enlargement of the circle of my sympathies and attachments. I will never forget these lessons nor lose these sympathies.

CONCLUSION.

Knowing the teachers and school officers of California as I do, I lay aside the responsibilities and arduous labors of State Superintendent with a firm belief that the educational interests of the State are safe in their hands. Leaving all the various departments of our educational work in vigorous operation and healthful development, I trust the next four years will bring uninterrupted progress and increased prosperity.

O. P. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

ADDITIONAL TABLES.

STATEMENT BY COUNTIES,

Of Apportionment of State Public School Fund for the School Years ending June 30th, 1870 and 1871.

COUNTIES.	SEMI-ANNUAL.		Total for 1870.	SEMI-ANNUAL.		Total for 1871.	SEMI-ANNUAL. August, 1871.
	August, 1869.	Febr'y, 1870.		August, 1870.	Febr'y, 1871.		
Alameda	\$4,615 65	\$9,368 40	\$13,984 05	\$4,573 20	\$13,700 00	\$18,273 20	\$6,137 60
Alpine	152 10	181 46	333 56	88 58	307 50	396 08	137 76
Amador	2,226 51	3,949 92	6,176 43	1,928 16	4,672 50	6,600 66	2,093 28
Butte	2,412 54	4,428 89	6,841 43	2,161 97	5,720 00	7,881 97	2,562 56
Calaveras	2,843 10	4,555 49	7,398 59	2,258 79	5,377 50	7,636 29	2,409 12
Colusa	883 35	1,981 29	2,864 64	967 17	3,320 00	4,287 17	1,487 36
Contra Costa	2,473 38	4,846 67	7,320 05	2,365 91	6,230 00	8,595 91	2,791 04
Del Norte	282 50	519 06	811 56	253 38	660 00	913 38	295 68
El Dorado	2,820 87	4,951 28	7,775 15	2,418 44	5,747 50	8,165 94	2,574 88
Fresno	570 96	1,620 48	2,191 44	791 04	1,817 50	2,608 54	814 24
Humboldt	1,419 21	2,943 45	4,362 66	1,436 85	3,707 50	5,204 35	1,687 84
Inyo	86 58	164 58	251 16	80 34	607 40	687 84	272 16
Kern	331 11	641 44	952 55	313 12	922 50	1,235 62	413 28
Klamath	245 70	443 10	688 80	216 30	550 00	766 30	246 40
Lake	925 47	1,603 60	2,529 07	782 80	2,132 50	2,915 30	955 36
Lassen	379 08	732 17	1,111 25	357 41	1,065 00	1,422 41	477 12
Los Angeles	4,284 54	9,334 64	13,619 18	4,556 72	11,772 50	16,329 22	5,274 08
Marin	1,235 52	2,342 10	3,577 62	1,143 30	3,325 00	4,468 30	1,489 60
Mariposa	1,022 58	1,685 89	2,708 47	822 97	1,997 50	2,820 47	891 88
Mendocino	1,903 59	3,827 54	5,731 13	1,868 42	5,297 50	7,165 92	2,373 28
Merced	483 21	1,455 90	1,939 11	710 70	1,852 50	2,563 20	829 92
Mono	149 76	265 86	415 62	129 78	157 50	287 28	70 56
Monterey	2,077 92	4,777 04	6,854 96	2,331 92	7,365 00	9,696 92	3,299 52
Napa	2,001 21	3,643 97	5,648 18	1,778 81	4,445 00	6,223 81	1,991 36

Nevada	4,544 28	8,429 45	12,973 73	4,114 85	9,802 50	13,917 35	4,391 52
Placer	2,536 56	4,449 99	6,986 55	2,172 27	5,397 50	7,569 77	2,418 08
Plumas	651 69	1,261 78	1,913 47	615 94	1,450 00	2,065 94	7,649 60
Sacramento	5,687 37	10,625 96	16,313 33	5,187 08	13,642 50	18,829 58	6,111 86
San Bernardino	1,591 71	2,854 83	4,449 54	1,393 59	3,655 00	5,048 59	1,637 44
San Diego	602 55	1,477 00	2,079 55	721 00	2,760 00	3,481 00	1,236 48
San Francisco	27,361 62	54,406 35	81,767 97	26,558 55	67,657 50	94,216 05	30,301 60
San Joaquin	4,617 99	9,081 44	13,639 43	4,433 12	11,727 50	16,160 62	5,253 92
San Luis Obispo	974 61	2,415 95	3,390 56	1,179 35	3,187 50	4,366 85	1,428 00
San Mateo	1,006 41	3,272 61	4,879 02	1,597 53	4,125 00	5,722 53	1,849 12
Santa Barbara	1,870 80	3,565 90	5,436 70	1,740 70	5,317 50	7,058 20	2,382 24
Santa Clara	2,640 69	11,917 28	17,918 21	5,817 44	15,320 00	21,137 44	6,863 36
Santa Cruz	6,000 93	5,070 33	7,711 02	2,457 09	6,660 00	9,117 09	2,983 68
Shasta	1,076 40	2,082 57	3,158 97	1,016 61	2,680 00	3,636 61	1,200 64
Sierra	1,186 38	2,251 37	3,457 75	1,099 01	2,795 00	3,894 01	1,252 16
Siskiyou	1,444 95	3,038 40	4,483 35	1,483 20	3,905 00	5,478 20	1,789 76
Solano	3,567 33	6,821 63	10,288 96	3,329 99	9,267 50	12,597 49	4,151 84
Sonoma	6,116 76	11,311 71	17,428 47	5,521 83	13,782 50	19,304 33	6,174 56
Stanislaus	1,165 32	2,753 55	3,918 87	1,344 15	3,930 00	5,273 15	1,760 64
Sutter	1,333 80	2,460 26	3,794 06	1,200 98	3,065 00	4,265 98	1,373 12
Tehama	810 81	1,620 48	2,431 29	791 04	2,155 00	2,946 04	965 44
Trinity	506 61	945 28	1,451 89	461 44	1,045 00	1,506 44	479 36
Tulare	1,312 74	2,588 97	3,901 71	1,263 81	3,255 00	4,518 81	1,458 24
Tuolumne	2,162 16	3,880 29	6,042 45	1,894 17	4,552 50	6,446 67	2,039 52
Yolo	2,059 20	4,215 78	6,274 98	2,057 94	5,170 00	7,297 94	2,326 24
Yuba	2,515 50	4,487 97	7,003 47	2,190 81	5,492 50	7,683 31	2,460 64
Totals	\$121,827 08	\$238,620 42	\$360,447 50	\$116,699 48	\$307,153 13	\$423,852 61	\$137,775 42

Ohio.....	1,438,805	17	7,054,545	83	8,493,350	8 25	3,671,905	56	2,024,729	31	6,614,817	6 43
Pennsylvania...	534,017	8	6,359,095	92	6,893,112	6 04	3,500,704	58	.....	.....	6,893,112	6 04
Rhode Island....	70,000	23	232,807	77	302,807	5 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	168,074	56	131,567	44	299,641	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	299,641	73
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,564	69	.....	.....	500,000	6 50
Wisconsin.....	189,372	9	2,144,966	91	2,334,338	5 70	1,193,985	60	456,504	22	1,985,762	5 23

The above table will show the amount actually raised and expended for all school purposes during the year. But to arrive at a correct estimate of the average expenditure per census child, we must take into consideration the varying length of the school term in the different States. Our expenditures being, therefore, reduced to the same unit of time—a month—our table will stand as follows:

Illinois, \$1 06; Kansas, 50c; Massachusetts, \$1 95; Michigan, \$1 24; Missouri, 49c; New Hampshire, \$1 04; New York, 88c; Pennsylvania, \$1 00; Wisconsin, 73c.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing for different States number of Census Children, Attendance at Schools, Number and Sex of Teachers, Average Wages paid Teachers, number of Children taught by one Teacher, and average length of School Term.

NAME OF STATES.	Number of census children.....	Attendance at school.				Number of teachers employed.			Average salary paid to teachers.		Number children to one teacher...	Average length of school term, in months
		Public.	Percent.	Private.	Percent.	Num. attending schools.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Per cent.		
California.....	130,116	91,332	70	15,524	12	23,260	18	820	43	1,032	57	.....
Connecticut.....	128,372	105,313	82	9,583	7	13,476	11	420	18	1,886	82	Year.
Illinois.....	833,030	706,780	85	36,912	4	89,338	11	8,240	43	10,737	57	7.3
Indiana.....	591,661	436,736	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,462	60	4,236	40	4.35
Iowa.....	418,168	296,138	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,479	37	7,515	63	.....
Kansas.....	92,517	58,681	63	2,784	3	31,052	34	896	44	1,118	56	5.
Maine.....	226,143	135,292	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,633	25	3,116	75	Year.
Massachusetts.....	269,387	247,381	91	20,386	8	2,920	1	1,456	12	10,621	88	6.
Michigan.....	374,774	269,587	72	68,807	18	36,380	10	2,354	23	7,895	77	.....
Minnesota.....	144,414	102,086	71	.....	.....	42,328	29	1,155	31	2,620	69	.....
Missouri.....	581,926	249,727	43	17,702	3	316,597	54	4,615	65	2,531	35	.....
Nevada.....	3,293	1,661	50	496	15	1,146	35	12	27	32	73	4.6
New Hampshire.....	78,830	69,762	88	3,325	4	5,743	8	624	17	3,157	83	.....
New Jersey.....	244,083	143,674	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	941	36	1,070	64	4.56
New York.....	1,463,299	998,664	68	125,931	9	338,704	23	6,230	22	22,080	78	8.8
Ohio.....	1,028,877	740,382	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,171	42	12,455	58	.....
Pennsylvania.....	975,753	815,753	83	85,009	9	75,000	8	7,165	46	8,505	54	6.04
Rhode Island.....	57,354	29,477	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	18	525	82	8.25
Tennessee.....	410,000	185,845	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	76,759	74,140	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	398,747	245,435	62	15,389	4	137,923	34	5,517	.....	.....	.....	7.2
								43	63	.....	44	.....

Rank of States according to attendance at public schools: 1. Vermont; 2. Massachusetts; 3. New Hampshire; 4. Illinois; 5. Pennsylvania; 6. Connecticut; 7. Indiana; 8. Ohio and Michigan; 9. Iowa and Minnesota; 10. California; 11. New York; 12. Kansas; 13. Wisconsin; 14. Maine; 15. New Jersey; 16. Rhode Island; 17. Nevada; 18. Tennessee; 19. Missouri.

It will be seen that California leads the column in the salaries paid to teachers in her public schools. We have not at hand the figures from our sister State of Nevada, but doubtless she could contest this honor with us successfully. Teachers are well paid in Nevada.

The average salary paid to our male teachers is seventy-eight dollars and sixty-six cents; to female teachers, sixty dollars and sixty-nine cents; difference, seventeen dollars and ninety-seven cents. Compared with other States this disparity is small; but it is a disgrace to any civilized State to make any discrimination on account of sex. The amount and character of the work done—not the sex of the worker—should determine the amount of compensation in all cases.

Massachusetts employs the highest percentage of female teachers, and discriminates most glaringly against them in the payment of salaries. Michigan competes formidably for this unenviable distinction.

Maine reaches the minimum in the rate of teachers' salaries, falling to the absurd rate of twelve dollars and sixteen cents for female teachers, and only thirty dollars and forty-four cents to the more favored sex.

In assigning an average of forty-eight pupils to each teacher California does not show to such advantage. This is a larger number than any one class should contain. The highest possible results of teaching can never be achieved while the classes are thus crowded and our teachers overtasked. The example of so respectable a State as Pennsylvania does not reconcile us to such a showing for California.

The average term of the public schools of California compares favorably with some of the other States, though far short of what we should be satisfied with. The great and vigorous State of Indiana makes a poor exhibit in this particular. New Jersey and New York lead. It is hoped California will take a front rank after the present session of the Legislature shall have enacted the measures needed and asked for by the friends of popular education.

Of one hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and sixteen children of school age in California, ninety-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two attend the public schools—seventy per cent; attending private schools, fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-four—twelve per cent; attending no school, twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty—eighteen per cent. A large proportion of these children not attending any school belong to those border districts in which the population is too limited for school organizations. The percentage of attendance in the more populous localities will compare favorably with the very foremost of the older States. The percentage of Spanish or native California children in many localities is notably small. It has occurred to me that if we had at command a greater number of teachers who possess some knowledge of the Spanish language, this disinclination to patronize our public schools might be overcome. In our cities might not Spanish be added to the curriculum of the Cosmopolitan schools with advantage? Will not the acquisition of that language be attended with practical benefits fully equal to those derived from a knowledge of French and German? The large and respectable native Californian population of our State, to whom we are under lasting obligations of gratitude, surely deserve some degree of consideration with regard to the education of their children. Our present and prospective relations with Mexico are and will be of such a character as to make it very desirable that our business men should possess a knowledge of the vernacular of that country. I am decidedly of the opinion that more attention should be given to the Spanish language in our schools.

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

From State Superintendent's Report.

	1870.	1871.	Increase.
White boys between 5 and 15 years old.....	60,834	65,359	4,525
White girls between 5 and 15 years old.....	58,893	62,549	3,656
Total whites between 5 and 15 years old....	119,727	127,908	8,181
Negro boys between 5 and 15 years old.....	424	480	56
Negro girls between 5 and 15 years old.....	406	421	15
Total negroes between 5 and 15 years old...	830	901	71
Indian boys between 5 and 15 years old.....	651	765	114
Indian girls between 5 and 15 years old.....	543	542	1
Total Indians between 5 and 15 years old, living under guardianship of whites.....	1,194	1,307	115
Total census children between 5 and 15 years old.....	121,751	130,116	8,365
Total whites under 5 years of age.....	62,248	65,799	3,551
Total negroes under 5 years of age.....	310	249	.....
Total Indians under 5 years of age.....	382	254	.....
Total children under 5 years of age.....	62,940	66,292	3,352
Total whites between 5 and 15 at public school	76,473	83,039	6,566
Total negroes between 5 and 15 at public school	429	449	20
Total Indians between 5 and 15 at pub. school	118	140	22
Total attended public schools between 5 and 15.....	77,030	83,628	6,598
Number whites attending private school between 5 and 15.....	16,121	18,752	.....
Number negroes attending private school between 5 and 15.....	50	58	8
Number Indians attending private school between 5 and 15.....	31	14	.....
Total number attending private school between 5 and 15.....	16,198	15,524	.....
Number whites who attended no school, be- tween 5 and 15.....	26,113	28,587	2,474
Number negroes who attended no school, be- tween 5 and 15.....	263	270	7
Number Indians who attended no school, be- tween 5 and 15.....	692	602	.....
Total children between 5 and 15 who attended no school.....	27,067	29,459	2,392

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS—Continued.

	1870.	1871.	Excess.
Total cash receipts.....	\$1,750,550 29	\$1,884,586 84	\$134,036 55
Total expenditures.....	1,529,046 84	1,713,430 97	184,384 13
Balances	\$221,503 45	\$171,155 87	.....

Summaries.

	1870.	1871.	Increase.
Total number of schools.....	1,492	1,550	58
Total number of male teachers.....	777	820	43
Total number of female teachers.....	1,092	1,232	140
Total number of teachers.....	1,869	2,052	183
Number new school houses erected.....	137	125	.....

TABLE No. 13.

EXPENDITURES OF OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Statement of the Expenditures of the Appropriations made to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Twenty-first Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1870.

	Amount Appropriated.	Amount Expended.	Amount Unexpended.
Rent of office.....	\$600 00	\$600 00	.....
Lights, fuel, and stationery.....	200 00	200 00	.....
Contingent expenses.....	200 00	34 65	\$165 35
Postage and expressage.....	800 00	290 80	509 20
Traveling expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Teachers' State Institute.....	250 00	.....	250 00

Expenditures for the Twenty-second Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1871.

	Amount Appropriated.	Amount Expended.	Amount Unexpended.
Rent of office.....	\$600 00	\$600 00	.....
Lights, fuel, and stationery.....	200 00	199 94	\$0 06
Contingent expenses.....	200 00	200 00	.....
Postage and expressage.....	800 00	528 45	271 55
Traveling expenses.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Teachers' State Institute.....	250 00	134 25	115 75

STATEMENT

OF THE SECURITIES AND REVENUE OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND FOR THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

*Statement of the State Controller for the Year 1870—Semi-Annual
Apportionment, August, 1869.*

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, Cal., August 1st, 1869. }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of an Act to provide for a system of common schools, approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I hereby report as follows:

The securities belonging to the Common School Fund consist of bonds of the State of California, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, held by the State Treasurer in trust for the School Fund, and amount to eight hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars (\$881,000).

The amount of money in the School Fund this day, subject to apportionment, is one hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eight cents (\$121,827 08).

The statement showing the balance subject to apportionment is as follows:

One half of amount received for poll taxes since February 1st, 1869.....	\$16,550 09
Interest on State School Lands.....	62,296 31
Property Tax (eight cents on each \$100).....	14,569 16
Interest on bonds held by State Treasurer.....	30,835 00
Total amount.....	\$124,250 56
From which deduct as follows:	
Certificates of the Register of the State Land Office of lands proved not to be the property of the State, received from County Treasurer.	\$2,408 48
Amount paid for <i>California Teacher</i>	15 00
	2,423 48
Amount subject to apportionment.....	\$121,827 08

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT WATT, Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, Cal., February 1st, 1870. }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of an Act to provide for a system of common schools, approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, I hereby report as follows:

The securities belonging to the Common School Fund consist of bonds of the State of California, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, held by the State Treasurer in trust for the School Fund, and amount to nine hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$972,500).

The sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) of this amount was invested in bonds on the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, and did not, as a matter of course, carry interest due on the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy.

The amount of money in the School Fund this day, subject to apportionment, is two hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and forty-two cents (\$238,620 42).

The statement showing the balance subject to apportionment is as follows:

Interest on bonds (\$960,500) held in trust.....	\$33,617 50
One half of amount received per poll taxes since August, 1869.....	25,077 62
Interest on State School Lands.....	40,449 92
Property tax (eight cents on each \$100).....	143,566 28
Total.....	\$242,711 32
From which deduct as follows:	
Certificates of Register of State Land Office of lands proved not to be the property of the State, received from County Treasurer.....	\$396 40
Paid <i>California Teacher</i>	3,694 50
	4,090 90
Amount subject to apportionment.....	\$238,620 42

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT WATT, Controller.

STATEMENT

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1871.

Semi-Annual Apportionment of the State School Fund of the State of California, made August 4th, 1871.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento (Cal.), August 1st, 1870. }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of an Act to provide for a system of common schools, approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, I hereby report as follows:

The securities belonging to the Common School Fund consist of bonds of the State of California, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, held by the State Treasurer in trust for the School Fund, and amount to one million and twenty-nine thousand and five hundred dollars (\$1,029,500).

The amount of money in the School Fund this day, subject to apportionment, is one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-eight cents (\$116,699 48).

The statement showing the balance subject to apportionment is as follows:

One half of amount received from poll taxes since February 1st, 1870	\$18,399 58
Interest on State school lands.....	46,333 64
Property tax (eight cents on each one hundred dollars)....	20,470 94
Interest on bonds held by State Treasurer.....	36,032 50
Total.....	\$121,236 66
From which deduct as follows:	
Certificates of Register of State Land Office of lands proved not to be the property of the State, received from County Treasurers.....	\$337 18
Amount paid for <i>California Teacher</i>	4,200 00
	4,537 18
Amount subject to apportionment.....	\$116,699 48

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT WATT, Controller.

By J. W. C. COLEMAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento (Cal.), February 3d, 1871. }

Hon. O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of an Act to provide for a system of common schools, approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, I hereby report as follows:

The securities belonging to the Common School Fund, held in trust by the State Treasurer, consist of bonds of the State of California, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, and amount to one million seventy-three thousand and five hundred dollars (\$1,073,500).

The statement showing the money in the State Treasury subject to apportionment, and the sources from which they have accrued, is as follows:

One half of amount received from poll tax since August 1st, 1870.....	\$26,833 18
Interest on State school lands.....	25,856 15
Property tax (ten cents on each one hundred dollars).....	217,218 33
Interest on bonds held by State Treasurer.....	37,572 50
Total.....	\$307,480 16
From which deduct transfer certificates of the Register of the State Land Office of lands proved not to be the property of the State.....	327 03
Amount subject to apportionment.....	\$307,153 13

Very respectfully,

ROBT WATT, Controller.

EXPENDITURE ON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

OFFICE CLERK OF CONSTRUCTION

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

December 1st, 1871. }

HON. O. P. FITZGERALD,

Secretary Board of Trustees:

The expenses of the State Normal School building up to June first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, amount to eighty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty-three cents (\$89,122 33), all of which has been paid.

J. M. BRALY, Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN M. LITTLEFIELD,

County Clerk Santa Clara County, California.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF CONSTRUCTION

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

San José, December 1st, 1871. }

HON. O. P. FITZGERALD,

Secretary Board of Trustees:

The expenses of the State Normal School building from June first to December first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and which have not been paid, amount to seventy-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents (\$76,769 75).

J. M. BRALY, Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN M. LITTLEFIELD,

County Clerk Santa Clara County, California.

APPENDIX.

[A]

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Honorable the Trustees of the California State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following report of the condition of the State Normal School for the eighth year, ending March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for the part of the ninth year, commencing in June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and extending to December.

A comparison of the statistics for the two years will show that the removal of the school from San Francisco to San José was not attended with any disastrous results. The only apparently injurious consequence is seen in the diminished number in the present Senior Class. This is attributable to the fact that many San Francisco pupils, who were regularly promoted at the close of the last junior year, were not able to come to San José.

The Normal School commenced its ninth year, with interesting and appropriate ceremonies, on the fourteenth of June, in the excellent rooms generously offered by the city authorities of San José.

The following statistics will show you the condition and prospects of the school:

TRUSTEES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

His Excellency, HENRY H. HAIGHT, *ex officio*.

DR. O. P. FITZGERALD, Supt. Public Instruction, *ex officio*.

HENRY O. WELLER.....San José.
(Term expires in 1872.)

DR. B. BRYANT.....San José.
(Term expires in 1874.)

C. T. RYLAND.....San José.
(Term expires in 1876.)

JAMES DENMAN.....San Francisco.
(Term expires in 1878.)

JOHN H. BRALY.....Santa Clara County.
(Term expires in 1880.)

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

H. H. HAIGHT.....President.

O. P. FITZGERALD.....Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

O. P. Fitzgerald, Henry O. Weller, Dr. B. Bryant.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

William T. Lucky, A. M., D. D.....Principal.
 Henry P. Carlton, A. M.....Vice Principal.
 Miss Eliza W. Houghton, Mrs. Dorcas Clark.....Assistants.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

O. H. ParkerVocal Music.
 Miss Millard.....Drawing.

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—JUNE, 1870, TO MARCH, 1871.

Senior Class.

Names.	Residences.
Fannie G. Anderson.....	Mereed County.
Ellen F. Bowse.....	San Francisco County.
Nichols Jane Bell.....	San Francisco County.
Julia I. Benjamin.....	Solano County.
Edward Roe Brooks.....	Tehama County.
S. Wales Blaisdell.....	San Joaquin County.
Merinda Church.....	Monterey County.
Frederick W. Crossett.....	Tuolumne County.
Mary A. Cottle.....	Santa Clara County.
Hattie G. Clark.....	Contra Costa County.
Alice A. Crumry.....	El Dorado County.
Susie R. Colburn.....	San Francisco County.
Anna Carroll.....	Placer County.
Celina R. Carrau.....	San Francisco County.
Ellen A. Conny.....	Shasta County.
Mary E. Donovan.....	San Francisco County.
Gertrude Doyle.....	San Francisco County.
Bessie Dixon.....	Contra Costa County.
Irene Doyle.....	San Francisco County.
Mary Doran.....	San Francisco County.
Joseph A. Filcher.....	Yuba County.
Annie A. Fletcher.....	San Francisco County.
Emily F. Geer.....	Sacramento County.
Florence Grigsby.....	Alameda County.
Jennie Gallagher.....	Solano County.
Isabella T. Glennon.....	Alameda County.
Lillie J. Hardeman.....	San Francisco County.
George H. Hardy.....	Sierra County.
Mary J. Holden*.....	San Francisco County.
David W. Jencks.....	Alameda County.
Mary A. King.....	San Francisco County.
Nealie Lauderdale.....	Napa County.

Senior Class—Continued.

Names.	Residences.
Daniel Lambert	Sutter County.
Ellen McCormick	Placer County.
Matilda Moore.....	San Francisco County.
Julia A. McHenry.....	Sonoma County.
Mary I. McNicoll.....	Mariposa County.
Louise Maguire.....	Napa County.
Carrie Malmgren.....	San Francisco County.
Charles E. Markham	Solano County.
Emma McElroy.....	San Francisco County.
Susan R. Plank.....	San Francisco County.
Frances Plunkett.....	Alameda County.
Annie Pendergast.....	San Francisco County.
Malvina Pelton.....	San Francisco County.
Ella L. Russell.....	Santa Clara County.
Charles Richardson.....	San Joaquin County.
Marcus T. Sickal.....	San Francisco County.
James M. Sharp.....	Alameda County.
Ella T. Sherman.....	Contra Costa County.
Francis D. Soward.....	Yuba County.
Ralph Smith.....	San Mateo County.
Mary A. Tyus.....	Santa Cruz County.
N. Z. Woodward.....	Mariposa County.
Carrie A. Wilkin.....	San Francisco County.
Napoleon B. Witt.....	San Joaquin County.
William B. Wallace.....	Sacramento County.

*Deceased.

Junior Class.

Names.	Residences.
Nellie Ashurst.....	Tehama County.
Charles R. Beal.....	Calaveras County.
David W. Braddock.....	Solano County.
Aurora Bronsden.....	San Francisco County.
Selina Bornstein.....	San Francisco County.
Lucy Birdsall.....	San Francisco County.
Maggie A. Byrnes.....	San Mateo County.
Lizzie Boyd.....	San Francisco County.
William H. Briggs.....	Solano County.
Lilburn W. Boggs.....	Napa County.
Angus Boggs.....	Napa County.
Louisa Burton.....	Tehama County.
Maramne Bonnard.....	San Francisco County.
Hattie L. Barham.....	Santa Cruz County.
Charlotte Clark.....	San Francisco County.

Junior Class—Continued.

Names.	Residences.
Emma Calhoun.....	San Francisco County.
Amanda Crites.....	Alameda County.
Ella L. Cornell.....	San Francisco County.
Mary Clark*.....	San Francisco County.
Mary Clow.....	Alameda County.
Frances Covert.....	San Francisco County.
Emma Dolliver.....	Butte County.
Lisa Dickens.....	San Francisco County.
Hannah E. Davis.....	Nevada County.
Ella F. Dorman.....	San Francisco County.
Mary L. Davidson.....	San Francisco County.
Emma S. Elliott.....	San Joaquin County.
Georgiana E. Erwin.....	Alameda County.
Carrie Fogle.....	Yuba County.
William Foss.....	Yuba County.
Benjamin R. Foss.....	Yuba County.
Julia A. Fisk.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary E. Farley.....	Alameda County.
Florence Goodspeed.....	Nevada County.
Jennie L. Gibbs.....	San Francisco County.
Luey Gilman.....	Solano County.
Laura V. Gordon.....	Del Norte County.
Lily Graham.....	San Francisco County.
Helen Gilliland.....	Amador County.
Sallie Gillam.....	Contra Costa County.
Martha Gesford.....	Napa County.
Louisa Gesford.....	Napa County.
John T. Gregg.....	Monterey County.
Kate Grady.....	San Francisco County.
Amasa M. Gill.....	Humboldt County.
May Grigsby.....	Alameda County.
Clotilda Herrera.....	San Francisco County.
Alma C. Hook.....	Alameda County.
Eva Hilton.....	San Francisco County.
Celia House.....	Nevada County.
Sarah Harris.....	Alameda County.
Dora B. Harris.....	San Francisco County.
Kate Hurley.....	San Francisco County.
Henrietta Jackson.....	Solano County.
Louisa Knowlton.....	San Francisco County.
Lella Kratzer.....	Santa Clara County.
Julia Kinney.....	Los Angeles County.
Ida Kervan.....	San Francisco County.
Carrie Lassen.....	Santa Barbara County.
Marie Lowe.....	Mendocino County.
Ida J. Lauder.....	San Francisco County.
Mary Linegar.....	San Francisco County.
Charlotte Lelong.....	San Francisco County.
Frank Martin.....	San Joaquin County.

Junior Class—Continued.

Names.	Residences.
Nathan Morford.....	Lake County.
Ellen McCraren.....	Alameda County.
Mamo Marshall.....	Yolo County.
Annie Newell.....	Santa Clara County
Mary Nolan.....	San Francisco County.
Lizzie F. Norris.....	San Francisco County.
Mary E. Owens.....	Tulare County.
Helen Oakley.....	San Francisco County.
Emma W. O'Neil.....	San Francisco County.
Amelia Ortman.....	Alameda County.
Emma Palmer.....	Nevada County.
Eliza Potter.....	San Francisco County.
Carrie Powers.....	San Francisco County.
Eva Pettit.....	Solano County.
Etta Penniman.....	Contra Costa County.
Emily Rand.....	San Francisco County.
Ida M. Richards.....	San Francisco County.
Jane W. Rodgers.....	San Francisco County.
Sarah Regan.....	San Francisco County.
Chattie Rixon.....	San Francisco County.
Mary Roberts.....	San Francisco County.
Lent W. Shaw.....	Sacramento County.
Isabella Sime.....	Santa Cruz County.
Lily Silvey.....	San Francisco County.
Emeline H. Strange.....	Santa Clara County.
Fannie Savage.....	San Francisco County.
Mattie J. Shaw.....	Sacramento County.
Thomas Toomey.....	Sierra County.
Olivia L. Taylor.....	San Francisco County.
Georgie Taylor.....	San Francisco County.
Mary Twohig.....	San Francisco County.
Etta M. Tilton.....	San Mateo County.
Jasper N. Thompson.....	Monterey County.
Mary Theobalds.....	Contra Costa County.
William Taylor.....	Los Angeles County.
Azelia Van Campen.....	Mariposa County.
Millie Wheeler.....	Amador County.
Rachel Wilkinson.....	San Francisco County.
Annie Wightman.....	San Francisco County.
Louisa P. Watson.....	San Francisco County.
Frank White.....	San Francisco County.

* Deceased.

Summary.

Senior Class.....	55
Junior Class.....	109
Total.....	164
Gentlemen.....	31
Ladies.....	133
Total.....	164

Number of pupils who taught before coming to the Normal School, 65; average time, nearly two years.

Counties Represented.	Number.
Alameda.....	13
Amador.....	2
Butte.....	1
Calaveras.....	2
Colusa.....	1
Contra Costa.....	6
Del Norte.....	1
El Dorado.....	1
Humboldt.....	1
Lake.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1
Monterey.....	3
Mendocino.....	1
Mariposa.....	3
Merced.....	1
Napa.....	5
Nevada.....	5
Placer.....	1
San Francisco.....	64
Solano.....	9
San Mateo.....	3
Santa Cruz.....	3
San Joaquin.....	5
Santa Clara.....	6
Santa Barbara.....	1
Sacramento.....	3
Sierra.....	2
Sonoma.....	2
Shasta.....	1
Tehama.....	3
Tulare.....	1
Tuolumne.....	1
Yuba.....	1
Yolo.....	1

PUPILS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—MARCH, 1871, TO DECEMBER, 1871.

Senior Class.

Names.	Residences.
Nellie Ashurst.....	Colusa County.
A. Linda Armstrong.....	Santa Clara County.
Charles R. Beal.....	Calaveras County.
Katie Blythe.....	Santa Clara County.
Henry H. Banks.....	Yolo County.
Leander Cummings.....	Sonoma County.
Susie Crenshaw.....	Santa Clara County.
Bessie Dixon.....	Marin County.
Frederick Downs.....	Santa Clara County.
James Dalton.....	San Francisco County.
John B. Davis.....	Nevada County.
Phebe A. Frisbie.....	Napa County.
Julia A. Fisk.....	Santa Clara County.
Amasa M. Gill.....	Humboldt County.
Annie D. Gregory.....	Nevada County.
May Grigsby.....	Alameda County.
Mary E. Hendrix.....	Santa Clara County.
George C. Hixon.....	Santa Clara County.
Emily H. Hilton.....	Alameda County.
Thomas E. Kennedy.....	Santa Clara County.
William Kermode.....	San Francisco County.
Charles E. Markham.....	Solano County.
Julia A. McHenry.....	San Francisco County.
John W. Martin.....	Yolo County.
Emma L. Polk.....	Napa County.
Augusta M. Phelps.....	Yolo County.
Martha J. Peckham.....	Santa Clara County.
Jane W. Rogers.....	San Francisco County.
Chattie K. Rixon.....	San Francisco County.
Josie Settle.....	Santa Clara County.
Lizzie Settle.....	Calaveras County.
Virginia P. Stephens.....	Santa Clara County.
Emma Schenck.....	San Francisco County.
Mattie J. Shaw.....	Sacramento County.
Eulalia A. Terry.....	San Joaquin County.
Etta M. Tilton.....	San Mateo County.
Agnes A. Taisey.....	Alameda County.
Frances May Teague.....	San Mateo County.
Asbury M. Vance.....	Butte County.
Etta M. Wagon seller.....	Sonoma County.
Vashti A. White.....	Santa Clara County.
Augusta Withington.....	Amador County.
Mary E. Williams.....	Santa Clara County.
Alma Wallace.....	Napa County.
Fanny Wignall.....	Santa Clara County.
Carrie A. Wilkin.....	San Francisco County.
Louisa P. Watson.....	San Francisco County.

Junior Class.

Names.	Residences.
Hattie Anderson.....	Santa Clara County.
Cecilia Auld.....	Santa Clara County.
Solon N. Burgess.....	Stanislaus County.
Mary E. Bailey.....	Santa Clara County.
Louis Burch.....	Santa Clara County.
Ella Burdette.....	Santa Clara County.
Josephine Bowles.....	Santa Clara County.
Albert Buckman.....	San Francisco County.
Mary Bird.....	Santa Clara County.
Lucy Burke.....	San Francisco County.
Benjamin Baird.....	Fresno County.
Charles Boyle.....	San Francisco County.
Lida Bethell.....	Santa Clara County.
Harriet Beal.....	Calaveras County.
Louisa Burton.....	Alameda County.
Cynthia Collins.....	Tehama County.
Ida Cook.....	Santa Clara County.
Sarah Cook.....	Santa Clara County.
Lemuel Chipman.....	Santa Clara County.
Lizzie Cory.....	Santa Clara County.
Carrie Caldwell.....	Santa Clara County.
Louie Cearley.....	Alameda County.
Katie Collins.....	Santa Clara County.
Nettie Cunningham.....	Sacramento County.
Hattie Clark.....	Sacramento County.
Flora Darby.....	Yolo County.
Mary Dilley.....	Santa Clara County.
Emma Dougherty.....	San Joaquin County.
Narcissus A. Dorn.....	Santa Cruz County.
Hessie Digges.....	San Mateo County.
Lydia Davidson.....	El Dorado County.
Clara Eddy.....	Mendocino County.
Nancy Ellis.....	Fresno County.
Mary Ellis.....	Fresno County.
Sophia Faulkner.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary Faulkner.....	Santa Clara County.
Kizzie Fowler.....	Merced County.
Mary Fleming.....	Santa Clara County.
Thomas Ford.....	Santa Clara County.
Sallie Gillaim.....	Contra Costa County.
Lucie Gilman.....	Solano County.
Lizzie Garrigus.....	Santa Clara County.
Catherine Grupe.....	San Joaquin County.
Pacific Guild.....	Santa Cruz County.
Lizzie Griffin.....	Sacramento County.
Eva Hazzard.....	Santa Clara County.
Lucinda Hall.....	Santa Clara County.
Laura Hammett.....	Contra Costa County.
Estelle Hammond.....	Santa Clara County.

Junior Class—Continued.

Names.	Residences.
Mary Hall.....	Santa Clara County.
Lucie Houghton.....	Santa Clara County.
Ada Hinton.....	San Francisco County.
Emma M. Henry.....	Santa Clara County.
Helen Howard.....	Santa Cruz County.
Jennie Haskett.....	Mendocino County.
Mary Hanlon.....	Calaveras County.
Isabella Johnson.....	Santa Clara County.
James W. Johnson.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary Kelley	Santa Clara County.
Elbert C. Kilpatrick.....	Sutter County.
Richard Kane.....	San Francisco County.
Sarah M. Lelong.....	San Francisco County.
Charlotte Lelong.....	San Francisco County.
Jennie E. Lemman.....	San Francisco County.
Mary McDonnell.....	Nevada County.
Frances J. McEwen.....	Solano County.
Ella Murdock.....	Santa Clara County.
Maria Murdock.....	Santa Clara County.
Rosa McPhail.....	San Francisco County.
Kate Moody.....	Santa Clara County.
Edith J. Martin.....	San Bernardino County.
Mary McMannus.....	Mendocino County.
Helen A. Morgan.....	Calaveras County.
Ella Naylor.....	Santa Clara County.
Louisa Oliver.....	Merced County.
Annie Ousley.....	Santa Clara County.
Nevada Ohiger.....	Solano County.
Maggie O'Rourke.....	San Francisco County.
Ella Perry.....	Sacramento County.
Miriam E. Phillips.....	San Francisco County.
Myra E. Quinby.....	Santa Clara County.
Honora Quinn.....	San Diego County.
Helen P. Reed.....	Santa Clara County.
Edith Rivers.....	Santa Clara County.
Ida M. Richards.....	San Francisco County.
Cassie Ritchie.....	Santa Clara County.
Zura Russell.....	Los Angeles County.
Lizzie Roberts.....	Santa Clara County.
Frank J. Sullivan.....	Santa Clara County.
Alice Stockton.....	Santa Clara County.
Adelia A. Stockton.....	Santa Clara County.
Emma J. Stowe.....	Santa Clara County.
Althea Sprague.....	San Francisco County.
Mary L. Stedman.....	Santa Clara County.
Ella Said.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary Scott.....	Santa Clara County.
Delia R. Snow.....	Salt Lake.
Martha L. Spinks.....	Santa Clara County.

Junior Class—Continued.

Names.	Residences.
Constantia Smith.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary F. Siddons.....	Mendocino County.
Hattie M. Standish.....	Contra Costa County.
James Speer.....	Amador County.
Amelia Stauffer.....	San Francisco County.
Inez A. Tyson.....	Siskiyou County.
Olivia L. Taylor.....	San Francisco County.
Maggie Thornton.....	Amador County.
Melinda M. Vincent.....	Tehama County.
Mary Woodward.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary E. Wilson.....	Santa Clara County.
Nellie Wilson.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary Williams.....	Santa Clara County.
James Webb.....	Napa County.
Andrew S. Williams.....	Santa Clara County.
Frances A. White.....	Santa Clara County.
Josie R. Wright.....	Monterey County.
Ella M. Wight.....	Santa Clara County.
Mary Whitelaw.....	Alameda County.
Rachel Wilkinson.....	San Francisco County.

Summary.

Senior Class.....	48
Junior Class.....	120
Total.....	168
Gentlemen	28
Ladies.....	140
Total	168

Number of pupils who taught before coming to the Normal School, sixty-two; average time, two years.

Counties Represented.	Number.
Alameda	5
Amador	3
Butte	1
Calaveras	5
Contra Costa.....	4
Colusa.....	1

Counties Represented.	Number.
El Dorado.....	1
Fresno	3
Humboldt	1
Los Angeles.....	2
Lake	1
Monterey	3
Mendocino.....	4
Merced	3
Marin.....	1
Napa	4
Nevada.....	2
Santa Clara.....	70
Sonoma	2
San Mateo.....	3
Stanislaus	2
Sacramento	5
San Francisco.....	25
Solano	4
San Joaquin	2
Santa Cruz	2
Sutter	1
Siskiyou	1
San Bernardino.....	1
San Diego.....	1
Tehama	3
Yolo	4

Thirty-two counties.

GRADUATES.

First Class.....May, 1863.

Comstock, Bertha
Fink, Augusta P.

Hart, Nellie
Mails, Louisa

Total, 4.

Second Class.....May, 1864.

Ashbrook, M. V.
Baldwin, Ellen S.
Beverley, Victoria
Carie, Susie D. L.
Cummings, Clara A.
Clayton, Julia
Day, Jennie O.
Grant, Ellen G.
Goldsmith, Mary
Jewett, Annie S.

Jewett, Lizzie B.
Krauth, Augusta M.
Kimball, Adrianna L.
Norton, Mary J.
Smith, Jennie
Scott, Minnie
Solomon, Eva
Wade, Margaret
Williams, Mary E.

Total, 19.

Third Class.....December, 1864.

Allyne, Lucinda
Broadbent, Elijah
Bradshaw, William R.
Davis, Sadie
Field, Carrie P.

Girvin, Minnie
Kennedy, Annie E.
McBride, Henry E.
Sawyer, Philena

Total, 9.

Fourth Class.....June, 1865.

Campbell, Cornelia E.
Cameron, Augusta S.
Gibbons, Anna
Jordan, Maggie L.
Jourden, Annie M.
Littlefield, Nellie A.
Morgan, Florence A.

Menges, Caroline A.
Mills, Sophronia
Nichols, F. A. E.
Pershin, George S.
Perkins, Mary
Soulé, Fanny
Youngberg, Mary

Total, 14.

Fifth Class.....December, 1865.

Doud, Nettie
Estabrook, Mary H.
Frissell, Sarah A.
Greer, Jennie E.
Hall, Mary E.
Kennedy, Joseph F.

Loutit, Alexander J.
Megerle, Louis J.
O'Connor, Maria
Pascoe, Mary
Williams, Sabrina A.

Total, 11.

Sixth Class.....June, 1866.

Carswell, Abbie A.
Campbell, Amy E.
Flint, Almira T.
Garrison, Gazena A.
Gummer, Lillie E.
Humphrey, Erwin D.
Holmes, Annie M.
Morgan, Mary J.
Morgan, Lizzie A.
Miller, Sarah E.
Metcalf, Mary F.

Moulthrop, Mary S.
Olinger, Abner F.
Piper, Frances B.
Rogers, Arthur
Simon, Frances
Soulé, Maria L.
Stephenson, Charlotte F.
Trowbridge, Nelson S.
White, Elizabeth
White, Silas A.
York, Elizabeth

Total, 22.

Seventh Class.....June, 1867.

Ashley, Julia V.
Anderson, Sarah E.
Bevans, Maggie E.
Bigsby, Emma
Beers, Adrianna L.
Chase, Carrie M.

Heydenfeldt, Mary G.
Harvey, Ella M.
Kennedy, James G.
Lewis, Cloelia M.
Loeke, Hattie B.
Newell, Lizzie A.

Childs, Charles W.
 Chapman, Mattie E.
 Clayton, Kate J.
 Clark, Mary P.
 Estabrook, Hattie J.
 Featherly, Henrietta
 Gaddis, Annie D.
 Germain, Clara
 Gray, Anna L.
 Hart, Mary T.

Owens, Nellie M.
 O'Brien, Kate
 Powell, Howell
 Roberts, Ella A.
 Smith, Flora C.
 Smith, Grace
 Shipley, John C.
 Wright, Ada E.
 Wooll, Hattie L.

Total, 31.

Eighth Class.....November, 1867.

Cocks, Roxa A.
 Eames, R.
 Howard, Maggie
 Hunt, B. E.
 Lawless, Martha

McNaughton, C. D.
 Perkins, Mary
 Savage, Mary E.
 Sears, Marion
 Slater, Henrietta

Total, 10.

Ninth Class.....May, 1868.

Ashbrook, Truman P.
 Batchelder, Ella E.
 Betancue, Lizzie C.
 Bonnell, Lucy
 Brown, Julia B.
 Cathcart, Anna
 Cope, Lizzie
 Crittenden, Lillian
 Day, Frances A.
 Field, Sarah
 Hall, Anna
 Hall, Sallie L.
 Hammond, Josiah S.
 Heney, Julia
 Jacks, Fannie
 Joice, Amelia
 Jones, Edward W.
 La Grange, Anna
 Lawrey, Beatrice M.

Lawton, Susie S.
 Lewis, Annie H.
 Little, Mary
 Magoon, William M.
 Maison, Amelia L.
 McCollam, Lizzie
 McKean, Lottie
 McPherson, Helen
 Paine, Summer T.
 Palmer, Anna
 Powell, David
 Shelley, Troy
 Smith, John A.
 Smith, Mary
 Staples, Elizabeth
 Stokum, Marion
 Stone, Mary E.
 Treadway, Addie
 Ward, Mary

Total, 38.

Tenth Class.....1869.

Bell, Mary
 Bryant, Anna
 Buckman, Samuel F.
 Campbell, Ruth G.
 Curragh, John M.
 Gould, Marietta J.

Northcutt, Cary A.
 Parker, Olive G.
 Pepper, Adella
 Pratt, Mary E.
 Robinet, Nellie
 Smith, Maggie E.

Grogan, Annie E.
 Hayburn, Annie
 Jones, Absalom T.
 Lacey, Louisa
 Lindberg, Emily U.
 Mackie, Clara A.
 Mann, Jennie S.
 McColgan, Kate F.
 Millett, Clara B.

Solomon, Esther
 Stegman, Mattie H.
 Stowe, Augusta M.
 Thomas, Mary A.
 Watson, Maggie H.
 Weed, Alice
 Whitmore, Ella L.
 Wright, Mary A.

Total, 29.

Eleventh Class.....1870.

Allison, Arminta E.
 Bicknell, Bertha A.
 Boyle, Sarah J.
 Burrill, Mary A.
 Casey, Joanna T.
 Carruthers, Leonora
 Carothers, Isabella
 Clark, James E.
 Colby, Mary A.
 Eastman, Augusta R.
 Garland, Abbie A.
 Gibson, Anna A.
 Green, Katie
 Greer, Mary L.
 Graffelman, Loleta
 Haas, Anna E.
 Hardeman, Deborah W.
 Henderson, Mary J.
 Howe, Alvin J.
 Marvin, Adella
 Matthews, Mary
 McKean, Annie M.

Montgomery, Alberta S.
 Murphy, Isabella M.
 O'Leary, Katie R.
 Royce, Ruth
 Randall, Rosa
 Stackpole, Georgie A.
 Savage, Nellie A.
 Shuey, Sarah J.
 Snow, Alice R.
 Sprott, Maggie
 Stone, Helen M.
 Stincen, Emma E.
 Stockton, Annie M.
 Sherman, Fannie A.
 Tillottson, Henry J.
 Tillottson, Emma
 Turner, Cynthia
 Wemple, Emmett L.
 Wilson, Jessie E.
 Withrow, Marie
 Wetmore, Edith L.
 Yates, Jennie

Total, 44.

Twelfth Class.....1871.

Bell, Nicholes Jane
 Benjamin, Julia I.
 Carrau, Celina Rose
 Conmy, Ellen Alice
 Clark, Hattie G.
 Cottle, Mary Annetta
 Doyle, Mary Irene
 Fletcher, Annie Amelie
 Geer, Emily F.
 Hardy, George Henry
 King, Mary Ella

Moore, Matilda M. E.
 Maguire, Louise
 Pelton, Malvina Chase
 Plank, Susanna Rebecca
 Russell, Ella Louise
 Ruddock, John
 Sherman, Ella Imogene
 Sharp, James Meikle
 Sickal, Marcus Theo.
 Tyus, Mary Alabama

Total, 21.

Whole number of graduates, 253.

COURSE OF STUDY.

To secure admission into the Junior Class applicants must pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examination in the county in which they reside on the following subjects, viz: orthography, reading, penmanship, common school arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and composition.

Junior Class—First Session.

Arithmetic*.....	Robinson's Higher.
English Grammar*.....	Brown's.
Geography*.....	Monteith's.
Reading*.....	McGuffey's Fifth Reader.
Orthography*	Willson's.
Moral Lessons.....	Cowdery's.
Mental Arithmetic	_____.
Analysis and Defining.....	_____.

Junior Class—Second Session.

Algebra*.....	Robinson's Elementary.
English Grammar*.....	Brown's.
Geometry.....	Marks' Elements.
Physiology	Cutter's large edition.
United States History*.....	Swinton's.
Physical Geography.....	Monteith's.
Vocal Culture.....	_____.
Bookkeeping.....	Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Single Entry.
Natural Philosophy.....	Steele's.

General Exercises during the Junior Year.

Penmanship, object lessons, calisthenics, school law, methods of teaching, vocal music, drawing, composition, declamation, and Constitution of the United States and California.

To secure admission into the Senior Class applicants must be regularly promoted from the Junior Class or pass a thorough written examination, conducted by the Normal School Board of Instruction, on those studies of the Junior Class marked with an asterisk and an oral examination in natural philosophy and physiology.

Senior Class—First Session.

English Grammar.....	Reviewed.
Algebra.....	Reviewed.
Physiology.....	Reviewed.
Natural Philosophy.....	Quackenbos'.
Rhetoric	Hart's.
Natural History.....	Tenney's.
Vocal Culture.....	Russell's.
Bookkeeping.....	Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Double Entry.

Senior Class—Second Session.

Arithmetic	Reviewed.
Geometry, Trigonometry and Mensuration.....	Davies'.
Botany	Gray's.
Physical Geography.....	Warren's.
Mental Philosophy.....	Upham's.
English Literature.....	Collier's.
Astronomy	Loomis'.
Chemistry	Steele's.
General Exercises—same as in the Junior Class.	

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Discipline.

"It shall be the duty of the teachers to maintain good discipline. Pupils will be expected to do, without compulsion, what is required, and to refrain from all improprieties of conduct. Those who are unwilling to conform cheerfully to the expressed wishes of their teachers will be presumed to be unfit to become teachers. Irregularity of attendance without reasonable excuse, inattention to the rules and regulations of the school, or continued imperfection in recitations, will constitute sufficient cause for suspension by the Board of Instruction."

Examinations.

"There shall be semi-annual and annual examinations of all the pupils, written or oral, or written and oral, at the discretion of the Board of Instruction.

"At the semi-annual examination those members of the Senior Class whose scholarship, habits, and general characteristics do not give assurance that they will be able to obtain first grade certificates at the end of the year, may receive second or third grade certificates, entitling them to teach until the beginning of the next Senior Class, when they will be readmitted without further examination or recommendation.

"At the annual examination those juniors whose scholarship, habits, mental development, and general characteristics give assurance that they can sustain themselves in the studies of the senior year, may be promoted; or, if deficient in scholarship only, they may be permitted to pass an additional examination at the beginning of the next year.

"Third grade certificates may also be granted to members of the Junior Class; or second grade certificates, when the age and experience of the pupil will justify the exception."

Certificates and Diplomas.

"The Normal School Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Board of Instruction, will grant certificates and diplomas as follows, viz:

"*First*—To those who spend five months in the Junior Class, and who pass a satisfactory examination upon all the studies of said class, and whose habits and general characteristics give promise of success in

teaching, Normal School certificates of the second or third grade shall be granted, entitling the holder to teach for one year.

*“Second—*To those who complete the entire course and pass a satisfactory examination upon the same, Normal School certificates of the second grade, valid for two years, or first grade certificates, valid for four years, and Normal School diplomas shall be granted; provided that no one shall receive a diploma who has not spent one year in the Normal School.

*“Third—*The certificates given to members of the Senior Class may be renewed upon satisfactory evidence of success in teaching.

*“Fourth—*To Normal School graduates, holding first grade certificates, who, after two years' successful experience in teaching, return and satisfactorily complete the Graduates' course of study, Normal School life diplomas* will be given.

*“Fifth—*Any pupil who fails to attend the final examinations, except for satisfactory reasons, or who refuses to perform to the best of his ability whatever part or parts may be assigned him in any public exercises, shall forfeit his right to a certificate or to a diploma.”

EXTRACTS FROM “AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.”

SECTION 1. There shall be established in the City of San José, County of Santa Clara, a school to be called the California State Normal School, for the training and educating of teachers in the art of instructing and governing in the public schools of this State.

* * * * *

SEC. 4. The Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five others to be appointed by the Governor, shall constitute the Board of Normal School Trustees. The appointed members, at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, shall determine, by lot, their respective terms of office, which shall be for two, four, six, eight, and ten years.

* * * * *

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to prescribe a course of study, and the time and standard of graduation, and to issue such certificates and diplomas as may, from time to time, be deemed suitable. Such certificates and diplomas shall entitle the holders to teach in any county in this State for the time and in the grade specified in the certificate or diploma.

* * * * *

SEC. 11. At each annual meeting the Board shall determine what number of pupils may be admitted into the school; and this number shall be appointed among the counties of this State according to the number of representatives from said counties in the Legislature; *provided*, that teachers holding first or second grade certificates may be admitted from the State at large. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Examination shall hold competitive examinations before the first of May in each year of all persons desiring to become pupils of the Normal School, which examinations shall be conducted in the same manner as examinations for third grade teachers' certificates. A list shall be made

*The Graduates' Course of Study has not yet been adopted. As soon as suitable accommodations can be offered, this course of study will be announced.

of the applicants thus examined, and they shall receive recommendation in the order of standing in the examination; *provided*, that Superintendents may discriminate in favor of those whose age and experience specially fit them to become Normal pupils. After the expiration of the year, a new list must be prepared, and those not recommended must be re-examined or forfeit their right to recommendation.

SEC. 12. To secure admission into the Junior Class of the Normal School, the applicant, if a male, must be seventeen years of age, or if a female, sixteen years of age; to enter an advanced class, the applicant must be proportionably older. Applicants must also present letters of recommendation from their County Superintendent, certifying to their good moral character, and their fitness to enter the Normal School. Before entering, all applicants must sign the following declaration: "We hereby declare that our purpose in entering the California State Normal School is to fit ourselves for the profession of teaching, and that it is our intention to engage in teaching in the public schools of this State."

SEC. 13. Pupils from other States and Territories may be admitted to all privileges of the school on presenting letters of recommendation from the Executives or State School Superintendents thereof, and the payment of one hundred dollars. The money thus received shall be appropriated to the purchase of library and apparatus. Pupils from other States shall not be required to sign the declaration named in section twelve.

Expenses.

Tuition is free. Pupils must furnish their text books. Books for reference will be supplied by the school.

Good boarding can be obtained at from five dollars to seven dollars per week. Rooms for self-boarding can be obtained at reasonable rates.

Apparatus.

The Trustees have made a liberal appropriation for the purchase of additional apparatus.

Donations to Library, Cabinet, etc.

As the Normal School is now permanently located, the former pupils and all friends of education are solicited to send donations to the Library and to the Cabinet. Let the beautiful rooms in preparation for these departments be filled with offerings that will be evidences of the gratitude of those who have here been trained for their noble profession.

The New Building.

The following description of the building, now in process of erection, is taken from an interesting work recently published, entitled "Hall's History of San José:"

Length of whole *facade*, two hundred feet, exclusive of verandas. The main building will be one hundred and sixty feet deep, exclusive of verandas; and inclusive of them, two hundred and twenty-nine; and surmounted by a tower one hundred and fifty-two feet high. Its height to top of cornice, seventy feet; its order, Corinthian. Its portico will be supported by ten Corinthian columns; the frieze, cornice, and tower by Corinthian pilasters. Its tower may be used as an observatory, having an easy access by a flight of stairs. It will contain a clock, and on its four respective sides a dial.

The basement will be ten feet high in the clear, and contain rooms for play, laboratory, and chemicals; chemical class, janitor, heating apparatus; vault for chemicals; heating vaults, for ventilation; coal, fuel, dust, and ash vaults. The second story will be seventeen feet high in the clear, and contain rooms for classes connected by anterooms; study rooms; rooms and parlors for reception; principal office, with clerk's office; recorder's room, with fire-proof safe; committee rooms, rooms for reference, library and maps, instruments and apparatus; two wash and two toilet rooms. The third story will contain class, recitation, music, society, and study rooms; museum; and the principal hall, denominated the Normal School Hall, for exhibitions, which will be in the central part of the building, and ninety-one by sixty-six feet in area, and forty high, and will accommodate about nine hundred persons. The floor will be inclined; the gallery seats will face the centre of the stage at right angles—and in this respect is different from any other. The advantage arising therefrom is, that every seat will have a fair view of the stage. The lower floor of this hall and the gallery will contain each four aisles. Four stairways lead to the lower floor, and an equal number to the gallery, making ingress and egress in case of accident quite easy. Connected therewith will be two wardrobes and lobbies, drawing rooms, and water closets. The stage will be oval, with a central width of twenty feet, and length forty-four. The fourth story attics of side and wings, will be of mansard roof. The central part, in front of the principal hall, will have a corridor; there will be a library, thirty-two by sixty-six feet in area, and twenty-four in height, with galleries on three sides; two society halls; two halls for gymnastics; rooms for miscellaneous purposes; dressing and washing rooms. The corridors and passageways vary from eight to twenty-three feet wide. There will be six exterior entrances to the first story above the basement, each with a flight of stairs; six interior flights of stairs from basement to fourth story, with landings at the respective floors; two flights of stairs from upper story to the tower; thence up the tower, one flight. There will be five principal ventilators, each having forty-five square feet of opening.

The principal hall will be ventilated through the ceiling, and by flues through the walls. The space between the gallery and all other rooms throughout the building will be ventilated by flues set in the walls. Every department will be supplied with fresh air by means of tubes passing through the walls and floors, and so as to be adjusted as may be desired. The outer walls will be cooled in Summer by ventilators, with regulators attached.

The heating will be done principally by steam and hot water; some rooms will have fire-places and grates. The whole building will be lighted by gas. The supply of water will be over-abundant. There will be two tanks, containing over four thousand gallons each, placed between ceiling and roof of upper story. There will be fifteen fire offices, supplied with fire apparatus and an abundance of hose. Also, there will be four hydrants outside and close to the building.

The sewerage will be well made—none can be better. Materials: foundation will be of concrete; the walls, partitions of basement, vaults, chimneys, and flues, of hard burnt brick. All other work will be of wood, save some wrought and cast iron work.

This edifice, when finished, will be an ornament to the city, and a lasting proof of the skill of its architect. All the apartments are so well arranged as to convenience, safety in case of fire, by the opportunities of a rapid and easy egress, and by the excellent extinguishing apparatus, together with the more than ample supply of water, that no danger may be apprehended from the burning elements.

DO NORMAL GRADUATES TEACH?

The following facts in reference to the classes that have graduated since I have been connected with the school will satisfactorily answer the above question. There were twenty graduates in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, all of whom secured good situations in a few months.

Of the forty-four graduates in eighteen hundred and seventy, all except four are known to have commenced teaching. Twenty of the twenty-one graduates in eighteen hundred and seventy-one have already entered upon their work. Thus it will be seen that only five in an aggregate of ninety-four are not teaching, and these are unemployed because of ill health or because they are unwilling to accept situations out of San Francisco.

Of the class of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, eight obtained situations in San Francisco, and twenty-one in fourteen different counties. Of the class of eighteen hundred and seventy, eleven obtained situations in San Francisco, and twenty-nine in fifteen different counties. Of the

class of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, six are teaching in San Francisco, and fourteen in nine counties.

THE DEMAND FOR NORMAL GRADUATES.

The demand is far greater than the supply. All graduates can at once secure good situations, provided they are willing to go into the country.

The reason for the preference expressed for Normal School pupils is the natural result of the uniform success of the teachers trained here. Very many complimentary and flattering reports have been received from County Superintendents and District Trustees. The following, taken from *The National Normal*, of Cincinnati, is given as a specimen:

The benefits of normal instruction are especially seen in schools taught by teachers from our State Normal School at San José. The superior and systematized instruction and their well regulated government give the most complete satisfaction. They come forth from that school having well matured plans, and are prepared at once to enter on their great work.—[*Mack Matthews, County Superintendent Lake County.*]

During a period of nearly four years I have heard no complaint of inability to teach, and I know of but three instances in which graduates in their first schools failed in government. These are now successful and popular teachers. All who attend the school are taught to believe there is a moral obligation resting upon them to become earnest teachers in order that they may benefit the State that has so kindly assisted them.

The influence of the school upon its pupils can most fairly be judged by the work of its graduates; but not thus can its influence upon the State be estimated. Though it is much to be desired that those entering the school complete the course of study, it will be noticed that not one in six has heretofore done so, and as the standard of graduation has been considerably raised the proportion will be less in future. Many of our best pupils are compelled, reluctantly, to shorten their course, and some to abandon the hope of obtaining the desired diploma. Hundreds of these are now teaching and exerting an excellent influence upon the education of the people.

ATTENDANCE OF PRACTICAL TEACHERS.

The statistics show that about sixty-five practical teachers, who have had from a few months to ten and even twenty years experience, are annually found in our classes. These gentlemen and ladies, by their studious habits and correct deportment, exert a very beneficial influence upon their younger associates. The advantages of the Normal School are most highly appreciated by them, and through them it is exerting its most satisfactory influence upon the public schools of the State. When the enlarged accommodations of the new building are available, every possible encouragement should be given to practical teachers who are anxious to make more thorough preparation for their work. All unoccupied teachers should be heartily welcomed and admitted to the privileges of our class rooms, our laboratory, and our library, without

reference to the length of time they can remain. In this way we would be brought into closer relation with our public schools, and exert a more direct and salutary influence.

ADMISSION OF NEW PUPILS.

It is almost impossible to fix a standard for the admission of pupils that will not let in some who are unqualified. Experience has proved that we must change our requirements if we would free ourselves from the necessity of so much Grammar School work, and give the teachers time for Normal School work with those who are fitted to appreciate such work. I recommend that no applicant be received who is not seventeen years old. If this change is made it will shut out many who now enter the junior class, because at that age, with the advantages of our High and private schools, they will be considerably in advance of the studies of that class, and, unless they are very anxious to become teachers, they will complete their studies in other schools. Those who do enter at the required age will be well qualified for Normal instruction, and a larger proportion will complete the entire course of study than does under the present regulations. *Very* few desirable pupils will be lost by this change in the terms of admission.

It is also recommended that all applicants be required to present teachers' certificates, duly issued by State, City, or County Boards of Examination. Surely the requirements for a third grade certificate ought to be the lowest standard for admission into the Normal School. The adoption of this standard will secure uniformity, and will be easily understood by all. Having accommodations for all who will probably apply, the Trustees could abolish the restrictions upon counties and admit all qualified applicants. As long as none are refused it can be no just ground of complaint that one county has more representatives than another.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Your earnest attention is invited to the necessity of providing a Training School. For more than a year the Normal pupils have been deprived of the advantages of this valuable auxiliary to a Normal School course. Excellent rooms have been provided for three classes, of forty pupils each. Arrangements can be made with the Board of Education of this city, by which the three grades recognized here—primary, intermediate, and grammar—could be represented in the Training School. If the State furnishes the necessary rooms, the City Board would, no doubt, gladly pay all expenses for teachers.

I also recommend the establishment of a Model School, in which those who are found unprepared for the Normal classes may receive the necessary preparation. These schools are organized in connection with most of our oldest Normal Schools. They are self-sustaining, and are cordially indorsed by the most experienced Normal School Principals.

DEMAND FOR MALE TEACHERS.

The following extract from the last annual report of Ira Moore, Esq., Principal of the Third State Normal School of Minnesota, is applicable to California :

It is to be hoped the number of young men in the school will increase in future. The rapid increase in the number of graded schools in the State makes their services to be specially called for, an unwillingness being manifested on the part of School Boards—whether with or without just grounds it is not for me to say—to intrust the principalship of graded schools to lady teachers. It may be a prejudice of the community in favor of the executive ability of men, which will disappear as time develops more fully the capacity of women for teaching.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

As each year strengthens my conviction that a good boarding house, under the direction of the Trustees, is essential to the success of the Normal School, I cannot close my report without again calling attention to this vitally important subject. The enlarged accommodations provided for the school by a generous Legislature will fail to secure corresponding fruits while the price of boarding is so high as to exclude a large proportion of those to whom the school opens its doors. Cheap boarding is now absolutely necessary, if we would not have most of our commodious house unoccupied. Reduce the expense of boarding now twenty-five to thirty dollars per month (fifty per cent), and at once we would have four times as many pupils.

In corroboration of my views so often expressed upon this subject, I present the following, from the report of G. T. Fletcher, Esq., Principal of the Maine Normal School :

A boarding house, with convenient and comfortable rooms for one hundred and fifty students, is also a necessity. Castine has thus far furnished accommodations which have been generally acceptable, *but no town can be depended upon for many years to furnish good rooms or board at a cheap rate.* The children of the State should be independent of the town in which they may be placed. Students who board themselves save expense, but lose time, and are tempted to live in a manner detrimental to health. A boarding house conducted entirely in the interest of the school will render it possible for every student to procure good, wholesome food, at a price little above the cost of material. Massachusetts has tried this plan, and it is a success.

The experiment has also been tried in New Jersey, with the most satisfactory results. Dr. Hart says: "The gain to the pupils in mental discipline, and in success in their studies, is fully thirty-three per cent."

I am decidedly of the opinion that pupils will accomplish as much in two years as they can in three years when boarding promiscuously in the town.

The benefits I hoped to secure by a removal of the school from our commercial metropolis will never be realized until all boarding pupils can find good and cheap accommodations in a Normal School boarding house.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

In these important, yes, indispensable, auxiliaries, the school is still sadly deficient. Valuable additions have been made to the reference library, the advantages of which are fully appreciated by the present

classes. It is hoped the approaching Legislature will make appropriations that will enable us to obtain books and apparatus suitable to our increasing wants and appropriate to the beautiful and commodious room prepared for their reception.

HOW TO INCREASE THE USEFULNESS OF OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

In the report of Dr. Phelps, Principal of the First State Normal School, Minnesota, I find remarks so well suited to the present condition of the California State Normal School that they are inserted here with few changes:

The building accommodations of the State Normal School are now so ample, and the value of the training imparted at this institution has been so well attested by an experience of nearly ten years; that it seems most desirable to fill its seats with pupils at once, in order that the State may reap in full the fruits of the labor and expenditure which it has put forth for the elevation of her common schools.

But it is not numbers alone that are desired. The *character* and *quality* of those who are admitted to these training courses are of the highest importance. These teachers' seminaries should not *waste their power* upon those who can yet be profitably sent to a good grammar school; nor upon those who have no aptitude either for learning or teaching; nor yet upon those who have no ambition beyond that of being mere drones and dead weights upon the schools and upon the profession. No; *the time has come when talent, character, and learning should be demanded in our public schools.* Enough of those who can *keep* school can be found upon almost every street corner. But how rare are those who can rise to the conception that *education is the development of character*, and that to be a true teacher is the noblest of all professions. The greatest care, then, should be exercised in the selection of those who are to enter the Normal Schools. Young men and women of good natural abilities, good health, high minded, earnest, and of industrious habits, should be sought for these places. The undersigned, therefore, makes this earnest appeal to the County and City Superintendents, and to men of influence, whether in public or private life, invoking their active efforts in behalf of these training schools. In no way can you render the cause of intelligence greater service than by exerting your influence to fill the seats of the Normal Schools with those who have talents, health, industry, and earnestness to invest in this noble work.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, gratefully to acknowledge the cordial support which you have afforded to myself and those who are associated with me during the year about to close.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM T. LUCKEY, Principal.

CALIFORNIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, San José, December 1st, 1871.

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REPORTS

OF

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It is to be regretted that the County Superintendents have not more generally complied with my request that they should furnish, accompanying their regular annual reports to the State Superintendent, short sketches of the history, condition, progress, and wants of the public schools in their respective counties. Circulars urging the performance of this duty were twice sent out from this office, but from various causes there have been but few responses. Some plead want of time; some alleged a lack of data for satisfactory sketches; others promised without performing; others still said nothing and did nothing about it. Had all the County Superintendents complied with my request, their sketches would have proved a very interesting and valuable feature of this biennial report. They would have given the representatives of the people and the friends of education a better idea of our public schools than they could possibly obtain from the perusal of dry statistical tables. The different views and multifarious wants of the various portions of the State would have found expression in a shape that would have made them available for study and comparison by laymakers, teachers, and school officers.

It will be seen from the subjoined sketches by County Superintendents that each one has treated the subject in his own way, from his own standpoint. These will not be without interest and value, notwithstanding the delinquency of the majority:

AMADOR COUNTY.

REV. S. G. BRIGGS.....Superintendent.

AMADOR CITY SCHOOL.—This district has no recorded date of organization. Its progress has been rather slow; its present condition is

rather flattering; its wants are numerous; no school furniture or apparatus, and a poor, dilapidated school house.

AQUEDUCT CITY SCHOOL.—This district was organized some five years since; has progressed finely as a rural district; has a neat little school house, together with some apparatus; poorly furnished. Its present prospects are hopeful.

BUCKEYE VALLEY SCHOOL.—This district has been unfortunate. Its people were divided on their school interest, and the result of their troubles was the burning of their school house, which loss they have not yet recovered from, and consequently are not in a very flourishing condition. They are in need of a house, furniture, and apparatus.

BUENA VISTA SCHOOL.—This district was organized in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; has a very comfortable school house, some apparatus, very poor furniture, but is in a very flourishing condition notwithstanding.

CLINTON SCHOOL.—This district is poor. They have a neat little school house, no furniture or apparatus, yet it is quite flourishing,

DRYTOWN SCHOOL.—This district was organized in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and for several years only maintained a three months school during the year; but the last few years they have been able to keep open their school seven months in the year. They have a nice school house, costing some eight hundred dollars, some furniture, some apparatus, and the school is in a better condition than it has ever been.

FIDDLETOWN SCHOOL.—This is an old district, without date of organization; has an excellent school house, very well furnished with furniture, together with some apparatus, and is in a very flourishing condition, under the guidance of an efficient teacher.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—This district is small, situated in a very sparsely settled neighborhood; has a small school house, some apparatus, but no furniture; is in rather a state of progression.

FOREST HOME SCHOOL.—This district, like many others, has no date of organization. They have a respectable school house, but poorly furnished, yet in rather a flourishing condition.

IONE VALLEY SCHOOL.—Is situated in a very rich and fertile valley, which is covered by a Spanish grant, which has been very prejudicial to its interest. They have a comfortable school house. The district was organized in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is tolerably well supplied with apparatus and furniture, and is quite flourishing.

JACKSON SCHOOL.—This district is also without date of organization; has a brick school house, with two departments, and has progressed finely; has always been under the guidance of able teachers; well supplied with apparatus and furniture.

JACKSON VALLEY SCHOOL.—This district is a small one, and labors under the same difficulties as the Ione Valley, it being on the Spanish

grant also. They have a very commodious school house, tolerably supplied with furniture and apparatus, and is in quite a flourishing condition.

LANCHA PLANA SCHOOL.—Situated in the southwest portion of the county, and at one time a very rich mining camp, but now in a dilapidated condition, and consequently the school has suffered. They have a hull of a house in which to impart instruction, poor furniture, some apparatus, and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it has labored the prospects are quite flattering.

MOUNTAIN ECHO SCHOOL.—This district was organized in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and has progressed slowly. They have a good wooden school house, very little furniture, and no apparatus. Notwithstanding the many difficulties with which they are surrounded, they have been able to maintain a four to five months school in the year. Their prospects are quite encouraging.

MILLIGAN'S SCHOOL.—This district has no date of organization, and is also one of the rural districts. It has been able to maintain a four months school some portion of the year. They have quite a comfortable little school house, with very little furniture or apparatus.

MOUNTAIN SPRINGS SCHOOL.—This is a small district, and has had a hard struggle to exist. By perseverance they have been able to keep open a school in accordance with law. They have a school house that answers the purpose, but need furniture and apparatus. Their prospects are anything but flattering.

NEW YORK RANCH SCHOOL.—This district was organized some four years since. They have a very comfortable school house, together with some furniture and apparatus. It has steadily advanced, and its prospects for the future are quite flattering.

ONEIDA SCHOOL.—This district was organized in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, with some twenty census children. It now numbers some eighty. They have progressed steadily; have a shell of a house, entirely destitute of furniture and apparatus.

PUCKERVILLE SCHOOL.—This is an old district, without date of organization; has a very commodious school house, and pretty well supplied with both furniture and apparatus, and is progressing finely.

PINE GROVE SCHOOL.—This district is situated on the road leading from Volcano to Jackson. They have a very neat and comfortable school house, pretty well furnished with apparatus and furniture. This school has been conducted in the main by able teachers, and is in a prosperous condition.

SUTTER CREEK SCHOOL.—This district, like a number of others, is without date of organization; has had the misfortune of having its school house burned up, but, nothing discouraged, its friends went to work and put up a magnificent brick building, two story. The cost of the house is between four and six thousand dollars. It is well furnished with apparatus and furniture, has two hundred and twenty census chil-

dren, and situated in the richest mining district in the county. Its future is truly flattering.

STONY CREEK SCHOOL.—This is one of the rural districts of the county, and was organized in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, with small beginnings, but by perseverance they have a neat little school house, with a moderate supply of furniture and apparatus. They have progressed beyond expectation. Their prospects are truly flattering.

UNION CHURCH AND MULETOWN SCHOOL.—These two districts have been merged into one, and will be known hereafter as the Union District, which is located in one of the prettiest valleys in the county. Last Spring the friends of education went to work and put up a good school house at a convenient centre for each district, and tolerably furnished the same. They are getting on finely now.

UPPER RANCHERIA SCHOOL.—This district is also without date of organization; is an old district, but has not advanced as it should have done. But few felt interested in the education of the children, and consequently let both the school and school house run down. Now that it is necessary to have a new house, the people are divided, and can't agree where to place it, consequently their prospects are gloomy.

VOLCANO SCHOOL.—This district was organized in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and prospered finely until about eighteen hundred and sixty or eighteen hundred and sixty-one, when a state of confusion and strife sprang up among the people which resulted in a division of the district. Union District was formed out of a portion of its territory, and continued in that separate state until last year, when they united again and built a fine and commodious house that reflects credit upon the Trustees of both districts. The house is tolerably well furnished, and its prospects are good.

WILLIAMS' SCHOOL.—This district is among the oldest in the county. Its record shows no date of organization. They have a very pleasant school house, with some furniture and a few articles of apparatus; have progressed steadily. Its wants are considerable in the way of furniture.

WILLOW SPRINGS SCHOOL.—This district, like too many of the other districts, has been negligent of its record. Very little can be learned of its history other than it has had an existence several years. They have a tolerably comfortable house, some furniture, and need almost everything to conduct a school properly.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.—This district, like a great many others, has been quite negligent of duty. The record shows no date of organization. They have a very neat and comfortable school house, tolerably well supplied with furniture and apparatus. They have progressed tolerably well. Their prospects are encouraging.

BUTTE COUNTY.

LEWIS BURNHAMSuperintendent.

Hon. O. P. FITZGERALD:

SIR: Agreeably to your request I herewith submit a statement of the condition and wants of the public schools of Butte County; also my own crude ideas with regard to the imperfections of the present school law and system of apportionment of the Public School Fund.

The public schools of Butte County are in a very flourishing condition. An awakening interest is being manifested in educational matters. In sparsely populated sections, districts are being divided so as to accommodate communities and afford them school facilities; and where districts are small and have not public money sufficient to meet the requirements of the present law the people cheerfully supply the deficiency from their own pockets. Poor teachers are being discarded, and competent ones employed. The people are beginning to realize the fact that money paid to poor teachers is little better than thrown away.

The eight months school law is regarded as unjust and unequal, from the fact that the smaller districts will be *compelled* to raise money by taxation to maintain an eight months school, while the larger districts are amply supplied with public money to support their schools from eight to ten months. Under the present law, districts *may* raise money by taxation to support their schools any required length of time, but under the eight months law they are *compelled* to raise money by taxation to maintain an eight months school. This will bear heavily on the smaller districts, and is regarded as unequal taxation and a compulsory system of education that no intelligent people will long submit to. While the people in the smaller districts are willing and anxious to comply with the requirements of the present law, and supply any deficiency that may exist, they are unwilling to be compelled to maintain an eight months school from their own pockets, while the larger districts are amply supplied from the public fund. It costs as much to support a school of fifteen scholars as it does to support one of forty scholars.

It is evident that our present school law does not meet the requirements of the age. The grand object of all our legislation upon this matter is the equal distribution of school privileges. Under the present system of apportioning the public money this object is only approximately arrived at. An equal distribution of the School Fund pro rata is not an equal distribution of school privileges. Any person who will give this matter a moment's thought cannot fail to see it. Under this system the smaller districts stand in the same relation to the larger ones as labor does to capital. While the larger districts flourish like green bay trees, the smaller ones are struggling for an existence. The youth of our larger districts, with their greater school facilities, are being fitted for the high position of intelligent American citizens at the public expense, while the youth of our smaller districts are growing up in comparative ignorance, to be, perhaps, at some future time an additional public expense.

If intelligence is an essential of good citizenship, and good citizenship an essential of good government, then certainly it behooves the State to spread broadcast and evenly the privileges of education. If the State assumes control of our educational interest, let it be done with a liberal hand as becomes a just and intelligent people, and not in an unjust and

unequal manner, compelling small districts to support themselves, while the public money is lavished upon the larger districts. I repeat that the distribution of the Public School Fund pro rata, is not an equal distribution of school privileges.

It is evident, therefore, that our present school law is very imperfect in this particular. The great object sought to be accomplished is only approximately arrived at under our present system of apportionment. In order, therefore, to attain this object, to wit: an eight months school in every district in the State, and an equitable distribution of the School Fund, I would suggest the following plan:

Make the *schools* of the State the basis of the apportionment of the State School Fund. Raise the State tax, which is now ten cents, to fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars, and apportion it, not to the scholars pro rata, nor to the districts, but to the *schools* of each county equally. Raise the county tax to a minimum of thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars, and apportion it as under the present system, pro rata. This I think would afford ample means to support an eight months school in every district in the State, and equalize the distribution of the Public School Fund and the privileges of education.

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS BURNHAM, County Superintendent.

OROVILLE, Butte County, August 15th, 1871.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

W. M. McFADDEN.....Superintendent.

LOS ANGELES CITY—Has nine schools or classes; one Boys' Grammar School, under the instruction of Dr. T. H. Rose, a veteran in the service; one Girls' Grammar School, taught by Miss McArthur; two Intermediate (one boys' and one girls' school), two mixed or ungraded, two primary schools, and one colored school. Los Angeles is far behind her sister cities of same population and wealth in educational interest. Her school buildings are illy constructed, incommodious, inconveniently located, and conducted upon a sort of a guerrilla system, teachers conducting his or her school according to his or her own ideas, without any immediate supervision or head. A central school building, with about twelve (12) class rooms and a hall, is much needed, where the Principal could have immediate supervision over all the other rooms; and a more thorough system of grading could be had, and better discipline maintained. A special bill, creating a Board of Education and the office of City Superintendent, giving them special power to act, is one of the absolute necessities of Los Angeles City. Out of seventeen hundred and eighty children between five and fifteen years of age, but twelve hundred have been enrolled in either public or private schools, and the average daily attendance in public schools is only three hundred and sixty. Over six hundred have never been inside of a school room during the year, and a large number but a very short time. It seems as if something should be done to encourage a greater daily attendance.

Although behind in system and general management, the respective schools are presided over by as faithful, intelligent, and efficient a corps of teachers as any in the State.

BOLSA GRANDE—Is a new district just organized. A tax has been voted for five hundred dollars to build a school house.

EL MONTE—Has a large frame building, valued at three thousand dollars; has two departments separated by folding doors. The people of El Monte have reason to be proud of their school.

GREEN MEADOWS—Has two schools, and neither is located in the most central part of its respective neighborhood, hence a large number of the children are deprived of school privileges. A change of the location of the houses or another building is demanded. Both school buildings are common board affairs, and ventilated to a degree not contemplated by the architect.

LA PUENTA—Has a hard finished frame house well furnished, valued at eight hundred dollars. There are one hundred and thirty census children in this district, and never more than eighteen enrolled. A compulsory education law would do them good.

ALAMEDA.—This district has been badly managed, financially; the population of the district has been increasing, and the necessary accommodations have not been provided; besides, considerable opposition to public schools has been manifested. The management is now in the hands of schoolmen who will bring order out of chaos.

ANAHEIM.—Within the last year and a half Anaheim has voted taxes twice, and erected two school houses, thirty by forty feet each. One hundred pupils receive instruction daily. The citizens of Anaheim are decidedly in favor of education and public schools.

AZUSA.—The unsettled state of the land titles of this district has been a serious bar to the progress of schools. The title has recently been decided in favor of the "Squatter," and preparations were at once made to erect a suitable school building. From the character and determination of the people, I augur well for the future educational interests of this community.

FAIR VIEW.—A new district stricken from Anaheim, in which a good frame house was erected at an expense of one thousand dollars, raised by special tax, and is now occupied by a school of forty scholars. During the last two years twelve new school houses have been erected, four have been enlarged, others improved. Amid all these improvements and progress, it is pleasant to know that no county can boast of a better corps of teachers, and the Superintendent has had the cordial and hearty coöperation of Trustees and teachers in the performance of his arduous duties.

SAN JUAN—Has just completed a well arranged, substantial, and ornamental frame building, thirty feet by forty feet, at an expense of one thousand dollars, paid out of the County Fund. The Trustees of this district deserve credit for their financial management, but a little more

liberality in employing teachers would secure better talent and less frequent changes, and of course greater progress. Only sixteen per cent of the children of this district attend any school.

SILVER—Has had more pupils enrolled on teacher's register than appear on census report. This school has progressed marvellously under the instruction of S. W. Geis, and the citizens have just decided to build a three thousand dollar house, with two departments. Education is on the move in this district.

SOLIDAD—Embraces eight hundred square miles of mountainous territory, is sparsely populated, and the population widely scattered. The school house is located in a mining camp, where about one fifth of the children of the district are accommodated with school privileges.

SPRING—Has erected during the last year a comfortable and commodious house, at an expense of eight hundred dollars. It being but a weak district but a short term of school is maintained.

WILMINGTON—School has been taught during the last year by Mr. Buckman, a graduate of the State Normal School, who has built up a good school and is deservedly popular.

LOS NIETOS.—The school of this district has increased rapidly during the last year, although conducted in miserable quarters. The contract to build an adobe house has been let for eight hundred dollars, to be paid for out of the County Fund, and a tax is advertised for five hundred dollars additional, to add another room for a primary department.

PALOMARES DISTRICT—Has no school property. School has been conducted in a rented adobe building, which was miserably arranged, badly ventilated, and poorly lighted, and at an enormous rent. A much needed school house is talked of.

SANTA AÑA—Is in a flourishing condition. About eight hundred dollars' worth of improvements have been made during the last year on the house and grounds. It is situated in one of the old Spanish settlements. The native Californians give the school all the encouragement in their power, but withal only about twelve per cent of the children between five and fifteen years in the district attend school—or about two hundred never saw the inside of a schoolroom.

SAN FERNANDO—In its present condition and management, is an incubus—a miserable old adobe building, without either doors or windows, and for furniture a few pieces of boxes. About ten per cent of the pupils attend school, and not very punctually. Cause, unsettled land titles and lack of energy, enterprise, and interest in education.

MERCED COUNTY.

M. C. MONROE.....Superintendent.

In reviewing the past history of the public schools of Merced with a view of comparing it with the present time, we must commence at its first inception, and keep pace with its progress down to the present moment.

Not until the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five did Merced appear as a member among the counties of the State. At that time her white population was very sparse; and as for schools, she had none. Her citizens at that time being, comparatively speaking, composed of the aboriginal tribes, there was no interest taken in schools of any kind. But as the tide of civilization and refinement came rolling in, routing barbarism and ignorance from their wonted abodes, the citizens, in the years of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty, came to the conclusion that they must build school houses; and so they did. Four very small board shanties were erected for the purpose of keeping schools; in them were the children cooped like so many fowls. Thus stood Merced for a number of years, without having any material change in public schools or school houses. The school apparatus was very limited and imperfect. However, there is nothing strange about this apathy on the part of the people relative to public schools prior to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as the public school system had hitherto been very imperfect in its arrangements. Trustees in bygone days were endowed by this same school system with paramount power, even to examining teachers, when at the same time these very Trustees who sat as a Board of Examiners were not themselves capable or qualified to solve a proposition in simple addition; hence the imperfection of the system. The people were obliged to quietly submit to any imposition that might be imposed upon them in the shape of a teacher, whether he was qualified or not to teach their children, merely because a sovereign Board of Trustees qualified him and had conferred the spurious name of teacher upon him. Thus the people had to forego the education of their beloved little ones or tamely submit to an onerous tax, as there was not a sufficiency of State and county funds to defray expenses, and as a general thing the poor own nearly all the children. But to make things appear more arbitrary, those very sovereign Trustees would levy rate bills and taxes on the poor patrons of the schools so lavishly that the people, being thus taxed to their utmost capacity to pay incompetent teachers, had almost come to the inevitable conclusion that the public school system was nothing more or less than a farce. For this reason public schools did not thrive well in Merced County, and prior to eighteen hundred and sixty-eight there was not a first grade school to be found in any district of my county; therefore the children had to remain in their primary readers, not having teachers capable of advancing them any further. But in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight a new school era set in, and the public school system of this State received a new birth and new proportions, and, like the Christian era, will date from its own birth. When the present incumbent, O. P. Fitzgerald, went into office and took hold of the reins of public instruction, he, in conjunction with others, examined to see what there was amiss in the system, and strove to cast out whatever was a provocation. Hence the progress and amelioration of public schools since his inauguration.

The schools of my county to-day, instead of being all primary, contain

four first grades, which would do honor to any county in the State. Already has the Snelling School turned out several young teachers who received respectively first, second, and third grade certificates. And here allow me to say, that the first grade compared very favorably with the applicants that came from the East, and who were in possession of diplomas from some of the best colleges there. Everything pertaining to public schools in my county is going on encouragingly. In the last three years there were no less than thirteen new districts formed and ten new school houses erected, whose dimensions and capacities will favorably compare with any country school houses in the State. The two story brick building at Snelling is, of itself, an honor to the county; it is forty by fifty feet, and well finished inside and out, with a fine cupola, and bell, whose tolling may be heard miles away. And now that there are ways and means provided for by which the children of the poor can have the inestimable benefits of an eight months schooling during the year, and we are not taxed to death to pay incompetent teachers, this, of itself, is enough to endear the present public school system to the hearts of a confiding and grateful people. The people of California should feel themselves highly indebted to the present Superintendent and his coadjutors, for the prompt action they have taken in ameliorating the condition of our common schools, and of bringing within the reach of every citizen in the State an adequate amount of means, by which he can educate his child.

The changes that were made in the text books of the public schools of California have had a very salutary effect in my county, as everything appears to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. Parents and teachers being highly satisfied with the change, makes the whole machinery work charmingly. And this being the case, Trustees have become more alive to their duty in attending to the various wants of their respective districts, so that instead of having small, insignificant shanties for school houses, we are having excellent edifices built, which are being well furnished with good furniture and apparatus. But yet there is one thing lacking, and that is a library, as no institution of learning is perfect without one, because it helps to expand the ideas, to elevate and enrich the mind, and exalt the character of man.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MONROE,

County Superintendent of Public Schools.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

GROVE K. GODFREY.....Superintendent.

Hon. O. P. FITZGERALD, Superintendent Public Instruction:

SIR: In compliance with your circular, I herewith transmit for your biennial report a review of the condition, progress, and wants of the public schools of Siskiyou County.

I take pleasure in being able to bear witness to the indications of prosperity which have marked the schools of this county during the past four years, and the general increased interest manifested in the subject of education within my jurisdiction.

The reports of the teachers and Trustees just received have formed

the most reliable source of information touching the subject under consideration. They reveal the more prominent features, and furnish ample grounds for reflection and comment.

It is profitable and not uninteresting to look back a few years in the history of our schools and trace their progress and improvement from their earlier days to the present time. This is especially gratifying where, as in the present instance, the retrospect discloses a steady though gradual advance, concurrent with the general prosperity of the county.

On June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there were twenty-six districts in the county in which school organizations were maintained, twenty-six school houses, and twenty teachers. The census returns gave an aggregate of eleven hundred children of legal age. The average time school was maintained during the year was *about* four months. Total number of children in attendance, enrolled on State School Register, where schools were maintained a greater or less period in the year, was six hundred and eighty-four. Average daily attendance as reported by teachers, four hundred and eighty-four. Total amount State School Fund received was two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. Total amount of County School Fund received was four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. Total amount received from various sources and expended for school purposes was ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars.

The progress exhibited by the reports of this school year is the subject of congratulation, and gives evidence of an increasing zeal and a more healthful tone in popular sentiment upon the important subject of popular education.

According to the Census Marshal's returns for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, there were forty-eight School Districts in working order, containing two thousand children between five and fifteen years of age. The average duration of the county schools was five months. Now we have forty-four school houses and sixty teachers. The total number of pupils enrolled on State School Register, as reported by teachers, was one thousand four hundred and seventy-two. Average daily attendance was one thousand and ninety. The amount of school funds received from the State was five thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Amount of school funds received from county taxes was six thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars. Total amount of receipts from all sources and expended for school purposes was twenty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

Then many of the school houses were destitute of everything in the shape of apparatus, and totally unfit for the purpose intended, rude and unattractive in their appearance, constructed without regard to the wants of a school, oftentimes too small to comfortably contain a third of the children crowded within them, and ill adapted for ventilation in Summer or warmth in Winter. The duty of every district to provide a neat and suitably arranged school house was a secondary consideration. The moral influence it is calculated to exert was frequently overlooked.

During my official administration in this county several commodious and substantial school buildings of wood and brick have been erected in various parts of the county; and Yreka has built a very fine large two story brick house, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, suitable for six departments, and accommodating four hundred children. It is ornamented with a belfry, and well furnished with school apparatus and

improved desks, and is pleasantly situated in a large and well fenced yard, with fine surroundings.

Siskiyou has reason to be proud of her record. No county in the State shows more clearly the increased interest of the people in public schools.

The interest manifest upon the subject of education now, as compared with the past, and of which the above brief review affords some evidence, is highly gratifying; and measures are even now in progress which will tend to unite our energies in extending advantages of public school instruction. Each succeeding year the progress exhibited by my annual reports gave evidence of an increasing zeal upon the important subject of school education.

The system of visiting schools by parents, Trustees, and Superintendents, as required by law, is productive of good results. Their labors have fully satisfied me of the wisdom of the law requiring this system of visitation. Siskiyou County is nearly two hundred miles in length, and ninety miles in width. I visited nearly all the schools twice during the year, and found them generally orderly and attentive, and well classified, and graded according to the course of study. I advise with the teachers on the theory and practice of teaching, and address the children and parents, suggesting such alterations and additions as I thought were needed. I am more than ever satisfied that great good results from a careful and judicious supervision of each and every school by the Superintendent.

Among the improvements introduced into our county school system during the past four years I regard none as of more value than the establishment of County Teachers' Institutes; and with the teachers they have been well attended and properly appreciated, and those who take the greatest interest are among the most successful teachers. They are recognized as being indispensable agents of progress, necessary to the creation and maintenance of an active zeal among those engaged in the business of teaching.

Our schools are increasing in interest and public favor, as they have been kept open on an average about five months during the year. In fact, they have improved every year in the duration of their sessions, which may be attributed to the fact of our teachers endeavoring to fit themselves to fully discharge their duties.

It is gratifying to be able to report the existence of a higher standard of qualifications among the teachers employed in this county. The teachers employed in our schools, with few exceptions, are earnest in their labors, and well qualified for the duties of their vocation. In this respect the past few years have been productive of much improvement.

But with all these flattering circumstances in our favor, there is much yet needed to make our system complete. Several serious obstacles still exist calculated to retard the operation of the schools; among which are non-attendance, incompetent Trustees, change of teachers, short terms, and a want of funds to maintain a uniform school term nine months in every district in the State.

My last report shows two thousand pupils of scholical age; of these about fourteen hundred have been in attendance during the past year—a lamentable absence in some instances of regularity on the part of the pupils in attending upon the exercises of the schools. The chief causes of non-attendance, so far as my own observation has enabled me to judge, has been the apathy of parents, the indulgence afforded their children, and the neglect to coöperate with the teacher in enforcing the whole-

some discipline of the school. We have a few truants in our schools, but are troubled much more with a class of indolent and irregular scholars whose parents take but little or no interest in their education, and they therefore do just as they please.

Parents and guardians of youth are especially culpable for the slight regard manifested for the subject in entire disregard of the interest involved, as they seldom, if ever, visit the schools.

Many of the Trustees fail in their official capacity to manifest that interest which any business man would exercise in his private affairs. Many of the Trustees' reports were shabbily made out. They are generally remiss in complying with the law concerning visits and coöperating with the teachers.

One great defect in school management is the practice of engaging a new teacher for every term of school, and especially of the habit, once so prevalent, of picking up strangers in search of schools, when others equally good or better were to be had, familiar with our system, and whose efficiency had long been tested in the county. The habit of frequent changes of teachers I regard as most pernicious. It is discouraging to the individuals themselves, and strikes a fatal blow at the pleasant and successful conduct of the schools. In most cases there is no valid necessity for a change. Occasionally a set of Trustees, wise in their own conceit in managing district graded schools, do not show themselves competent in the selection of live and efficient teachers to be placed in the most responsible position in the county. While this disposition prevails our schools cannot flourish. The best teacher will fail unless he feels that he has the confidence of those around him, and loses all motive to exertion when he is in hourly expectation of a notice to leave. Bad as this condition of things is now, it has been worse, and we may now take courage in anticipation of a gradual amendment. One of the great evils existing among us at the present time is the call for cheap teachers in some of the school districts. This is owing to the limited resources, which are inadequate to the necessities of the schools. They are entirely insufficient for the substantial recompense of the faithful and diligent teacher. Under the present school law the condition of the districts is in many cases such that it is impossible for special taxes and private liberality to supply the deficiency; hence the salaries of the teachers are entirely too small. So long as thirty, forty, or fifty dollars—which is generally the extent of the salaries paid here, including board—are limits allowed by the Trustees for the services of a teacher, we cannot expect to procure the best talent. The market price of knowledge and experience is higher in other pursuits; the wear and tear of muscle will bring as much; and the educated man and woman capable of filling positions of responsibility and of acquitting themselves honorably in more remunerative callings, will not often devote themselves to the less profitable business of teaching.

The more extensive a teacher's knowledge is, all things being equal, the better the teacher he will be, even for imparting the most primary instruction. And in order to command these qualifications and this talent, the highest wages should be paid.

So long as we have short school terms we cannot anticipate great progress in education. Who does not know that a three or five months school is a mere pretence to education? To hold a three or five months school out of twelve, and then close it for the remainder of the year, with a new teacher after this long interregnum, is simply to make a farce of

the whole thing. This absurdity is quite in keeping with the old style of military tactics twenty years ago, when all the male citizens over eighteen and under forty-five years of age were mustered out to drill two days at a general training to become skilled in military duty in case of a war or an invasion. Thus in many localities, while keeping up this absurd show, of education, the children are growing up in ignorance. The common sense of our people has already perceived this, and the bitter experience of many of our citizens who were taught in this fragmentary style intensifies their conviction of the inefficiency and absurdity of such a system.

Then, this existing inequality of school privileges and taxation is an injustice that should be remedied at an early day by our next Legislature. Our schools are as yet deprived of many of the conveniences which older and more wealthy States have been able to furnish. The Trustees during the past year have, in most cases, manifested a commendable zeal in efforts to provide for the maintenance of schools in their several districts. But these efforts, worthy of all praise as they are, have been thwarted in some measure by various circumstances, chiefly by lack of means at their command for the payment of teachers' salaries, as the Boards of Supervisors neglected to levy the special tax on the statement of the County Superintendents. No one can feel more sensible of these defects in many cases than the Trustees and the people themselves. The remedy for all these evils is better school houses, more efficient teachers, with the coöperation of parents, and an increased School Fund for the maintenance of schools. Relieve the districts entirely from odious rate bills and special taxation, and our schools will take a stand commensurate with the prosperity of the State, and the power of the public schools will be fully realized.

During a long period of school superintendency, I have had some opportunity of observing the practical workings of the common school system of education. For relief in this our present difficulties, I look to the result of the petition of the committee appointed by the President of the State Teachers' Institute, securing the passage of a law for a uniform term of ten months in every district in the State, to be presented to the next Legislature, asking that the State school tax be raised from ten cents to twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property in the State, and to be apportioned among all the school districts in the State by counties, in proportion to the number of pupils in each district. Each county to redistribute its share of the State Teachers' Fund in proportion to the number of pupils in each district; and then, upon the County Superintendent's written statement of the estimated cost of maintaining all the schools in the county a uniform term of ten months, the Board of Supervisors should levy the required amount, outright, on all the whole taxable property of the county, as per last assessment roll, and to be collected in the same way in which other county taxes are collected, and paid into the County Treasury, whence it should be apportioned by the County Superintendents to the various districts in the county, upon the aforesaid estimated amount to which each district will be entitled during the year, regardless of the number of children.

Upon this theory of raising school funds every school district in the State, the poorer and smaller as well as the larger and richer ones, might easily maintain a uniform term of ten months without working hardships in any school district.

To keep in operation the machinery of our county government the whole property of the county is taxed equally and uniformly, and no one complains, because it is a democratic government. Is the maintenance of our public school system as a part of the county organization, on the same plan of taxation, of less importance to the county than the sustaining of jails, Courts, and prisons? Therefore I would operate our public schools on the county uniform plan, based upon the township system, as in Ohio, New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, where the Boards of Supervisors levy a sufficient amount, outright, on all the taxable property of the township to carry on all the schools in the township a uniform school term; also the same by which San Francisco supports her three hundred separate schools ten months in each year by taxing the whole property of the City and County of San Francisco.

I do not believe that there is any decided unwillingness on the part of the people of the State to lend their aid substantially in promotion of the education of their children, nor can I think that any permanent hostility would be manifested to any amendment of the school law requiring a uniform school term of ten months in every School District in the State, to be raised by State and county taxation upon the basis I have suggested.

What we want in reality are free schools; a State and county tax sufficient to keep the schools open for the uniform time specified. This will do away with district local taxation in the State, and thereby save thousands of dollars annually.

There should be no corporate district division executing the revenue law. There should be but one assessment for all taxes, State and county, and local; one equalization and one collection for all taxes for State and county jurisdiction. Raise the rate of school tax, and make it some inducement for men to exert themselves; then it is you will see a change which will give a fresh impulse to popular education and professional enthusiasm.

In the idea of a perfectly free system of public school education there is something delightful to contemplate. A better feeling everywhere pervades the State; a high appreciation of the common school system, and a determination to secure in the fullest measure its priceless privileges. The public schools, their attendance, supervision, and management, is now the most important subject claiming the attention of the people of the State. The series of text books now in use we regard as being highly satisfactory to the people, and the recent changes as having conduced to its excellence. By the new course of study adopted this year the number and cost of books is materially reduced. While the cost of books is a secondary consideration to a good course of study, it is a matter of some importance. The new course of study is an improvement on the old, because it has simplified the work and labor of the teacher, and reduced the hours of study, and checked the tendency of cramming children. Text books are being simplified for the use of schools.

It has given me much pleasure to serve as County Superintendent through the official administrations of Messrs. Moulder, Swett, and Fitzgerald, and I shall ever look upon my labors as among the most useful and pleasant of my life.

In retiring from your arduous duties to private life, allow me to return my sincere congratulations on the manner in which you have so ably administered the affairs of the Department of Public Instruction during

your official term of office; wishing you happiness, encouragement, and prosperity, for your efforts and success in elevating the standard of teaching by an *impartial administration*. Wherever your lot may be cast, may you be with us in thought and action to coöperate in the cause of education. We shall retain a pleasing recollection of our long association.

Respectfully submitted,

G. K. GODFREY,
Superintendent Public Schools Siskiyou County.

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ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

THE EXPERIMENT IN THE LINCOLN SCHOOL.

HON. O. P. FITZGERALD:

DEAR SIR—I cheerfully respond to your request. Before describing our experiment at the Lincoln School, it will be desirable to enunciate a few theories that were generally accepted, and relate a few experiences that occurred to us, because the consideration of these theories and experiences led directly to the experiment which you desire me to describe.

In accordance with the oft-quoted theory of *loco parentis*, I was willing, as teacher, to assume for the time the place of the parent, but I was *not* willing to accept the duty, to prove the legal right to exercise which this theory is generally quoted. There are very many parents who govern their children without striking them on any part of the body; I am willing to take the place of such parents. There are very many parents who govern their children by beating them with sticks; I am not willing to take the place of such parents in their way. The *common school* is for *common children*. *Peculiar* children should be provided for by extra means. A child that *needs* to have its flesh bruised or its skin discolored by blows with a stick must be regarded as a peculiar child, and there is no valid reason why a teacher should be bound to do violence to his feelings by striking, in the way of professional duty, the children of other people, when he never does the like to his own. Just here arises a question of judgment. Is it true that any ordinary child can be kept within bounds without holding before his eyes the fear of physical pain? Or, to put the substance of the question in more pertinent shape, is a child which cannot be governed without resort to the infliction of physical pain to be considered as peculiar, and as needing extraordinary educational appliances? This question I consider definitely settled by the experience of the twenty-one teachers with whom I have the honor and the pleasure of being associated.

This theory, which is generally accepted as correct, gives rise to another, which is not correct, namely: that the right to inflict physical pain upon a pupil is one which the teacher claims eagerly and clings to tenaciously, and which the parent yields reluctantly and constantly seeks to withdraw. It is true that there are many parents who are unwilling that the teacher should exercise this power; and it is equally true that many teachers think that they cannot govern boys without it; but, *as a rule*, the infliction of corporal punishment is a duty which the parent constantly seeks to force upon the teacher, and which the teacher reluctantly accepts. But the matter of corporal punishment is only a part of the more general subject of the government of children, and I, for one, object to allowing any parent to shift from his own shoulders to mine that intensely disagreeable responsibility. It is the teacher's duty to train his pupil's faculties, but it is the parent's duty to make his son teachable. The parent cannot demand that the teacher shall teach his deaf and dumb child to read; and as he cannot make him teachable, the State furnishes extra appliances for his education. So, if the child be *morally* deaf and dumb, the parent must make it teachable before he may make any demands upon the teacher; and the State furnishes no extra appliances in this case, because the parent is supposed to be able to cure a *moral* deformity, although he is not expected to cure a *physical* one. You must bear in mind that I refer exclusively to those cases only which are supposed to be of a nature to demand extreme measures. The ten thousand petty annoyances that seem to be inseparable from the dealing with childhood in mass I do not take into account.

That there must necessarily be a definite, foreordained punishment for each offence likely to be committed at school, is another wrong theory that is held by teachers as well as by the general public. Too many teachers imagine that if a boy chew gum in school and he be not punished for it in some way, that he will, if a troublesome boy, persist in that particular infraction of school law, and that his example will be certainly followed by all the rest of the class. I thought so, too, until I learned better. In mature life all sorts of offences, and many serious ones against the moral code, are constantly committed. For nine tenths of these there is no punishment other than what is inseparable from any breach of God's laws. Does immunity from legal or any sort of technical punishment increase the number of these cases? Would liability to legal punishment for lies of politeness or legitimate business overreaching decrease these offences against sound morality? The moral purity of the mass of society and the moderation in immorality of weak minded respectable people cannot have so slight a foundation as the fear of legal punishment. How many more people would steal if the penalty for stealing were modified or remitted? How many who now steal would desist from stealing if the penalty for it were increased to what it was in the middle ages? It is the same at school. A boy whispers, knowing it to be against the rule. Will a blow on the hand or a demerit in deportment insure his never again whispering at school? We know it will not. Prompt punishment does not even lessen the number of offences, for where fear deters one, anger, aroused by punishment, incites ten. And here I will relate a couple of experiences: When *corporal punishment* was in vogue in this school one of the few unpardonable offences was truancy. This was invariably punished by blows with the ratan; and I positively deny that the severest punishment ever inflicted in this school ever deterred a single boy from truancy. It may occur to you that where a boy has played truant only once or twice his desist-

ing from further truancy *might* be due to his last punishment and his fear of another. But I am in a position to prove from the records that since I discontinued corporal punishment in this school the number of cases of truancy has not at all increased. I will try to furnish you with the figures from the official records. It is matter of constant surprise to some of my assistants even now that boys do not play truant *en masse*, knowing as they do that no punishment awaits them on their return to school. Again: It so happened that one of the Vice Principals of this school found it convenient to remain in his room from the time of dismissal—three o'clock—until after the session of his evening class—nine o'clock. Here was a capital opportunity of testing the efficacy of *detention* as a mode of punishment. Not less than fifteen of my associate teachers availed themselves of this superexcellent opportunity. They could, without the slightest inconvenience to themselves, detain as many as they pleased, and very much later than they could possibly have detained them themselves. Lines of boys fifteen and twenty long were filed into this Vice Principal's room daily at three o'clock to be detained until five and six. Detention was made so irksome to these boys that many of them fell to crying the moment they were sentenced to it by their teachers. Now, if there had been the slightest virtue in this detention remedy, the lines daily marched into that prison classroom would have become shortened until only a boy or two would have represented a class; but it is actually a fact that after at least six months of steady, faithful trial each class was as fully represented on the last day as on the first. No boys are now detained long enough to make their detention irksome, and the very least that can be said about it is that no more nor greater occasions for detention arise now than formerly. Among the expedients I resorted to to decrease the number of corporal punishments was this: boys who transgressed school rules in the yard were merely seated and deprived of liberty for the remainder of the recess. Of these boys those only were reported to me who persisted day after day in defying all authority or who were guilty of some specially outrageous proceeding. In no case was a boy referred to me for misbehavior in the yard until the Vice Principal having charge of the yard considered that beyond all question he deserved to be severely punished. As these boys were filed into my office I merely placed their names in a book kept for the purpose. Each boy understood that the time for leniency had passed, and that he was sent to me not to be admonished but to be punished. He understood, also, with the utmost distinctness that the record made in no manner whatever condoned his offences, but that the object of the record was to keep the punishment due in a state of suspension over him. Many boys were recorded but once, so that in their cases the record must have been at least as efficient as would have been blows upon the hand with a ratan. Many boys were recorded, at somewhat distant intervals, two and three times, and some, five or more times. In such cases, however much they may have been disposed to justify themselves at the time of the first record, they had nothing to say at the time of the third or fourth record. They invariably acknowledged that they deserved to be punished. A very few were punished on the third record, and many were not punished even on the fifth. After more than six months of experimenting, there were just as many filed into the office on the last day as on the first. Boys that had been severely whipped again and again, and who, though large boys, exhibited the utmost trepidation on entering the room for the seventh or perhaps the eighth time, did the same things, and were not deterred by the pun-

ishment, which they feared to an extent the exhibition of which made me feel more like the keeper of a den of wild beasts than the teacher of my neighbors' children. According to *theory*, these boys, having all fear of the ratan removed from them, ought to have run riot in lawlessness so soon as they knew that I had abolished the use of the ratan. We have no more trouble now with the yards than we had before. The most troublesome of our boys behave *better* than before, for the *general* reason I shall give later in this report.

I account for these results in this way: in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the offence for which a boy is punished is not a *malum in se* but a *malum in prohibitum*. It requires a more mature judgment than the average schoolboy has to appreciate sufficiently the necessity that exists for making that wrong by prohibition which is not wrong in itself. The boy *feels* that he has a *natural* right to do the ninety-nine things which he is prohibited from doing in school only. He thinks of nothing against the offence except the penalty, which he *may* escape. He is very ready to take his chances. Like the great mass of mature humanity, he is too easily tempted to gamble. The benefit receivable through a breach of school rules is a present appeal; the detection, a contingency somewhat remote. He will risk detection just as freely when physical pain is involved as when only loss of caste is at stake. Wherefore, the *severity* of the penalty does not deter him from deserving it.

Let us consider what it is reasonable to require of a boy at school. Attendance at school is not an end, it is only a means of culture. The same may be said of the discipline maintained at school. The aggregate of what constitutes boy-nature must be taken into the account, as no boy can be expected to be other than a boy even when at school. If the boy give attention while under instruction and make ordinary efforts to do what his teacher requires of him, he does his part. He ought to be under instruction or under the necessity of studying or preparing a lesson every instant that he is in school. When he is not employed he ought not to be expected to feel like a conscientious old man, who considers *being at school* and *sitting in order* the end and aim of his existence. But in the city schools, in which the order maintained is a chief circumstance, the demands made upon the boys are such as the teachers themselves could not be made to submit to under like circumstances. Each boy is only one of a class of fifty-four. He is directly under instruction only a very small part of the school day. He cannot possibly be interested more than a short time at intervals, because his teacher has at least twice as many pupils as she ought to have. In the recitation he is engaged only one fifty-fourth of the time—about one minute in an hour. If he is all a teacher could desire in a boy, he will take an interest in the recitation of the rest of the lesson, but when the subject matter is passed over once, or when minute after minute is taken up with some backward pupil, he is required not only to maintain the perfection of order, but to keep his attention on the rack in matters that justly concern only the teacher and the boy under instruction at the moment. In study or in the preparation of lessons, some boys get through sooner than others. With nothing to do for the time, they are required to refrain from whispering, from communicating even by signs or by looks, from playing with any little thing they may happen to have, from reading a story book or paper, and to maintain the appearance of being absorbed in study.

I do not say that the teachers require any more than circumstances make

necessary; but I do say that the teachers would not themselves like to submit to what they require of the boys, and I wish them (the boys) to be credited with the fact that the school requirements, although *necessary*, are still *onerous*.

Contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, it is true that the order enforced by an ordinary woman teacher is more rigid than that enforced by an ordinary man teacher. The reason seems to be, that it requires more physical strength and nervous power to allow the spirits of a class of boys some oscillation than to force them down to a point of rest and keep them there. That our boys would be generally happier at school under men teachers, as in Germany, is no doubt true; but a great preponderance of men teachers for American boys would not be in accordance with the exigencies of American society. American homes are governed by American women, and our boys are systematically trained to obedience to female rule. Our Chinese servants have much of their usefulness impaired by their dislike of being under the direction of women, and our Italian and other foreign gardeners revolt at being ordered around by women. That Americans find it so much more in consonance with their feelings to obey women, is a direct result of that feature of our school system which takes us from our mothers' laps and hands us successively to the dominion of the *big girl* teacher in the Primary School, the young lady teacher in the Grammar School, the older lady teacher in the High School, and finally, of the young woman teacher who keeps us in subjection during the remainder of our lives. It will be a happy day for the boys in the schools of our great cities when either the number of teachers for boys' classes is doubled, or the anti-American system of separating the sexes in school is abolished.

It is an encouraging sign for our future that of the twelve hundred and fifty boys of this, the largest Boys' Grammar School on the Pacific Coast, I can find after a careful canvass only fifty who are considered as *exceedingly* difficult to govern. And it should be noted that *all* these boys are at the age when boys are most troublesome, viz: older than the Primary, and younger than the High School boys. It is these fifty boys that give the serious aspect to the question of how may boys at school be best controlled. According to *theory*, resort was had to every available expedient before corporal punishment was called into requisition. According to *practice*, however, corporal punishment was generally resorted to to save time. The fact was that with the rod within easy reach every available expedient was too frequently *imagined* to be exhausted, when only the most *obvious* expedients were tried. Let us inquire here as to what expedients are at the command of the teacher, and what ones are at the command of the parents. It is not worth while to consider the *flagrant* offences, as they are easily disposed of. If a boy is guilty of violent opposition to authority, or any other *serious* misdemeanor, instant expulsion from school, at least for the time, settles the matter to the satisfaction of even the parents, if they have a particle of reason about them. The most difficult cases to manage are those in which the offences are apparently trivial, but numerous. In such cases the teacher first has recourse to *admonition*. This may be repeated. Next comes the *reprimand*. If the disorderly conduct be continued, *threats* come into requisition. These threats of course refer to *corporal punishment*. This being administered, how stands the case? The culprit considers all his offences as entirely expiated, and himself completely washed of all blame and in the position of a new born innocent. He

now feels that he has immunity from further punishment for some time. This immunity is a direct incentive to immediately recommence his wrongdoing in a mild way, and the propensity for taking chances, so common to youth, induces him to continue until he again reaches the end of his teacher's forbearance. Suppose, now, the last resort to be to the parents instead of to the rod. Note how much more effective is the punishment at home. He is brought into collision with his father and mother. His school troubles being brought home, become serious to him. His position at school being endangered, his parents' disquietude operates upon him forcibly. He may be punished by the deprivation of some of the numerous privileges which all children enjoy at home. If his parents resort to whipping, it is sure to be infinitely more severe than any he would get at school. I have frequently given boys the choice between being punished at home or at school, and I never knew a boy to hesitate a moment; he always prefers to be punished at school. And this suggests the reason why our very worst boys are so directly affected by appealing to their parents. The very worst boys are those who are severely beaten at home. Not that severe beating makes them bad, or that their being bad necessitates severe beating; but the style of discipline attests the nature of the parents' moral and mental characteristics, and accounts for the boy's disposition. If I were to present a fair view of the severity of most of these whipping parents, I would seem to exaggerate, for this school alone contains more boys of this extra troublesome age than many a good sized town; in fact, I doubt that the Capital of our State can muster as many in all her public schools combined. Now these boys consider the most severe school whipping as great leniency in comparison with what they would get at home. Therefore when the ultimate resort of the teacher is to the parents instead of to the ratan, it is vastly more feared by this class of boys.

I can best describe the experiment of the *no-beating* plan by quoting an article on the subject which I published in the *California Teacher* last January.

NO MORE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

There is probably not another public school in the United States so unfavorably circumstanced for the abolition of corporal punishment as the Lincoln Grammar School.

With regard to the matter of corporal punishment, the children who attend public schools, exclusive of High and Evening Schools, are divided into Grammar School girls, Primary children, and Grammar School boys. Corporal punishment may be considered as practically abolished in Girls' Grammar Schools. It has been formally abolished in the Primary Schools of New York City, and until at least a very recent date has been permitted in the Boys' Grammar Schools. This is the class of boys that furnishes most of the argument in favor of corporal punishment at school.

The Lincoln Grammar School contains when full, and it is *always* nearly so, over twelve hundred and fifty boys of this class. They are taught by twenty-two teachers and one Principal. Of the twenty-two teachers only two are men, and they are employed in preference to women for only one reason, viz: the necessity of having a man in charge of each of the two yards. The largest Boys' Grammar School of New York has only about half as many boys, with three times as many men teachers. The largest school in St. Louis has twelve hundred pupils. Of these only seven hundred are boys, and not more than about two hundred and fifty of them belong to this troublesome class. It therefore becomes a matter of unusual interest to note how a school of over twelve hundred and fifty of the most troublesome kind of pupils can be well governed without the rod by a corps of women teachers who have imposed upon them a larger number of pupils to each than is the rule in any other principal city of our country.

In the earlier days of our city schools each teacher was invested, at least *de facto*, with full authority to punish corporeally. In time it became evident that although the power to

punish was rarely abused with any degree of flagrancy, yet even the *few* cases might be diminished in number by restricting the power to inflict corporal punishment to the Principals of the several schools. This restriction was made, but the Principals were allowed to invest with the same power any assistant, for general or special reasons. Assistants received this power from the Principals generally for limited times and for the sake of particular pupils, but it did sometimes happen that they received it on account of their self-acknowledged inability to govern without it; the reason invariably assigned for such inability being *inexperience*, the very reason, above and beyond all others why they should *not* be intrusted with the power in question. Still later, without any real or even apparent cause for the action, the Board of Education deprived the Principals of the power of investing their assistants with the authority to punish. It was this last regulation that impelled me to hasten by several months the entire abolition of every punishment having the semblance of inflicting pain upon the body. To compel boys, the average of whom constantly brought my own little son before my eyes, to hold out their hands for me to strike with a rattan; to gauge the intensity of the pain I was inflicting by watching the quivering lip and moistened eyelash, was revolting enough when I was compelled to do only a part of it, but it became utterly unbearable when I was called upon to do the whole for twenty-two teachers. And besides the immediate and direct violence to every feeling of humanity involved, I felt with greater force than ever before how far below the policeman's or turnkey's duty, in dignity and in decency, was that of the Principal of a Boys' Grammar School.

I ought here to say, as a matter of justice to my uncommonly efficient corps of assistants, that the amount of forbearance towards troublesome boys exercised by the teachers of this school before they condemned a boy to punishment was surprising to me and in the highest degree honorable to them. It was more than the parents of boys would themselves have exercised, and more than the great public could be made to believe or give them credit for.

It is pertinent to remark here, also, that during my administration there were only two classes of offences for which a boy was liable to be punished on being guilty but once or twice. These were *truancy*, and *direct, open, and defiant disobedience*. I never struck a boy even once in my life for failure in lessons, although I have repeatedly been requested to do so by fathers and mothers. No offence other than the two above mentioned was considered sufficiently heinous to call for punishment on a first or second commission of it. In at least nineteen cases out of twenty, to keep well within the bounds of moderate statement, the pupil was punished, not for one or two offences, but for a long continued course of wrongdoing persisted in after many admonitions and some threats.

The theory upon which is based our new style of discipline may be deduced from a consideration of the following facts: whenever it becomes desirable to bring to bear upon a pupil a particularly strong influence, the question arises as to whether that influence shall be exerted by the school or the home. In all difficult cases the influence is one of *fear*, and not *hope of reward*. If the *teacher* attempts to exert this influence he has only one means in reserve, viz: corporal punishment, for he has already, presumably, exhausted all those means which consist in deprivation of privileges, because at school these are few. He substitutes a little transient physical pain at school for a great deal of permanent mental pain at home. He *assumes* responsibility which is *imposed* by nature upon the parents; for the duty of the teacher is to teach the pupil, and the duty of his parents is to make him teachable. By unwisely assuming this responsibility he releases the parents from all exertion, and thus loses their coöperation. We therefore secure the coöperation of the parents by absolutely and in terms refusing to bear their burdens. "If you cannot keep your boy in teachable condition you may invoke extra assistance from the State, but you have no right to demand it of me." "If your child is a cripple and cannot get to the school house, you may ask the authorities to provide conveyance, but you cannot demand that I shall carry him to school." "If your child is deaf and dumb you may ask the Government to furnish you with extra educational facilities, but you cannot demand that I shall give him the use of his organs." "The dustman, employed by the city, will take away the dust and ashes, provided the householder does his duty and has his box of refuse in the right place at the right time; but no one is so unreasonable as to require the dustman to make the ash box fit for use or to fill it himself from the various parts of the house." In short, we claim that parents have duties, and that they shall not impose them upon us. We are willing that the parents shall bring to our workshop the very poorest material, but we demand that it shall be in workable condition. We are willing to take a vast amount of trouble to *prepare* their material for successful working, but we demand that they bring it to us *fit to be so prepared*.

In practice it works thus: we continue our system of checks and credits in deportment as heretofore. Probably more than a generation will pass away before the average of teaching skill will be sufficiently high to dispense with it. But whenever a pupil has been guilty of a long series of annoyances, and all possible appeals and admonitions have been tried in vain; or when a pupil has been guilty of pointed defiance to authority, direct disobedience, insolence, a disrespectful demeanor, or of any conduct which, under the former régime, would have been deemed sufficient cause to condemn him to have his hands beaten with a rattan; in brief, whenever a pupil manifests a disposition which is plainly in conflict with the purpose for

which a school is organized, he is required to remain after school. After all other duties are fully discharged, he is called to the teacher's desk, and a very full record is made, in a book devoted to the purpose, of the disposition he has manifested, the offences he has committed, the length of time this sort of conduct has been continued, and such other items and remarks as would set forth clearly to a stranger the characteristics of the culprit. This book is kept ledger fashion insofar as to devote a whole page to one boy. This record is read to him, and he is dismissed, after being told that it is made preparatory to taking legal measures for his expulsion from school. Of course this formal, semi-legal transaction affords the teacher an unusually solemn and effective opportunity to make still another appeal to his discretion, if not to his feelings. If it come to the worst, and he renew his evil course next day, next week, or next month, another record is made, and his parents are called upon by the teacher with the record. Here is where the pressure comes. Instead of a grave offence or a long course of petty annoyances, entirely condoned by a little pain at school which is all over in a few minutes, he has the trouble brought to his home. It confronts him after school, bothers him at the supper table, troubles him all the evening, reappears at breakfast, takes from his comfort Saturdays, Sundays, and vacations, and costs him the most prized of his home privileges. It is surprising how many exceedingly troublesome cases are entirely cured at this stage. But let us suppose a given case to be only temporarily cured. This visit to the parents and the resulting promises are duly recorded on the same page. In order to make out a very strong case, after several more records are made the parents are visited again and another effort made to retain him at school. If he still prove unmanageable he is formally suspended—not expelled from school. If his parents have not yet put forth their full power, the trouble they will now have to get him restored for further trial will be likely to urge them to their best endeavors. The boy may be accepted and tried again, in which case his suspension and further trial are recorded; but this is the last. If he prove still incorrigible, he is finally expelled. The disposition to be made of boys thus finally expelled is a question whose importance depends upon their number. The probabilities are that not ten boys will have to be expelled from this school; but even if there be twenty, will it not be far preferable to make some special provision for them than to again resort to the debasing, brutalizing custom of beating?

The keeping of the account adds vastly to the power of the teacher, and as the reliability of the teacher becomes a *necessary* assumption, her influence and power are greatly increased.

One of the difficulties that lie in the way of carrying out this plan is the unwillingness of teachers to visit parents. Not all teachers are sufficiently far-seeing to understand that much of the visiting is made necessary only by the newness of this style of discipline; that as soon as the parents of the unruly boys shall be made aware of the fact that they will be held to their *natural* responsibility, notes or messages may take the place of visits; that the boys themselves must be made to feel that their control has been transferred from the weak hands of their teachers to the strong hands of their parents, and that the major part of the visiting necessarily falls to the earlier part of the school year.

Some parents, but these are few, do not receive teachers graciously. Still, it has been remarked *by one who has faith in this system*, that the effect upon the boy was good notwithstanding the seemingly unsatisfactory nature of the call. Some parents, and these are many, are impatient at being troubled, and "*want you to just let him have it right and left, and I'll never say a word.*" A few fathers and mothers have shown a disposition to claim that *to govern by beating* is a prime duty of the teacher, which he or she has no business to shirk. Some parents—not many—argue that they are responsible for the behavior of their children at home, and entirely free of all such responsibility while their children are at school. I have already told how we meet this claim.

For two years preceding our abolition of corporal punishment in this school, a large part of the energy expended by my associates and myself was devoted to the reduction of the number of such punishments to the minimum. For the six months immediately preceding the last infliction of corporal punishment, the number of these punishments was thirty-five per cent of the whole number of boys enrolled. Of course, this does not mean that thirty-five per cent of the boys were punished, as many

boys counted for more than five instances each. To show that this was very moderate, I may state that the official records show that in another boys' Grammar School in this city the percentage of instances of punishment on the total enrolment was fifty-one; and in still another, one hundred and fourteen. Again: in one of our Primary Schools in which the eldest boys are only as old as the youngest in our school, and in which the ages of the boys range down to six years when they are first admitted, the figures for the same time were sixty per cent. And yet the principal, a woman, is not only one of the kindest and gentlest of her sex, but is in every particular a first class disciplinarian.

Eight school months have passed since I placed the last used rattan upon a shelf as an emblem of a dead mode of school discipline. During these eight months, with all this moderation, I would have whipped the hands of boys about eight times seventy times, or five hundred and sixty times. I shudder at what I have escaped. That I could find it in my heart to do such things in former days shows how custom must have brutalized me, and to what extent the same custom must be brutalizing, not only the boys who get the beating, but also the boys who merely know of it. I have only one consolation to mitigate the sense of humiliation that these thoughts force upon me, and that is the fact that I have reason to believe that of all the boys I have struck with a ratan not one would refuse to acknowledge that I did it with extreme reluctance, and with the greatest moderation the circumstances would warrant. In this connection I may mention an incident that contributed to make me realize the degrading influence of the ratan upon the teacher. I visited a Primary School in my district to make a certain classification. As I entered the house I heard a childish voice, choked by sobs, pleading with the most intense earnestness for mercy, while the blow of a ratan changed the words to screams of pain and fear. I opened the door and beheld a picture which Parhasius might well have taken for a study: a beautiful young woman, not more than twenty years old, with all the graces of figure, face, and expression that make her sex angelic, seizing by the hand a poor little girl of six summers, so fair and delicate that a painter could hardly do her portrait justice, and striking the tender little hand again and again, while her childish form writhed in agony, and her baby voice was almost inaudible with terror. A scene like this presented upon the stage would send a thrill of horror through an audience such as could not be equalled by the bloodiest tragedy. And yet this young teacher is one of the kindest hearted and best dispositioned of women. I will leave you to imagine its effect upon me.

I have been frequently told by teachers that corporal punishment loses much of its effect by the reference of the cases to the Principal, and the punishment would be much more effective if it were administered upon the spot by the teacher of the class. I never doubted the assertion, but always suggested that the benefit derived must be overbalanced by the evil effects of the anger of the teacher. Anger, however, was always *angrily* disclaimed, and I could say only that those who strike a child at the moment an offence is committed for the sake of the effect that promptness produces, are differently constituted from what I am if they can say truly that there is no spice of *anger* in the act.

To control boys without resorting to corporal punishment is totally impossible to any excepting those who have faith in the greater power of the parent; and if a teacher declare to me that he cannot so govern

boys, I have to say only that while I believe *he* cannot, I also know that "where there's a will, there's a way."

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

BERNHARD MARKS,

Principal Lincoln Grammar School.

AUGUST 29th, 1871.

N. B.—I have consulted the records, and find that during the last six months of corporal punishment there were forty-eight cases of truancy. During the first six months after the use of the rod was given up there were forty-six. This is certainly no increase.

B. M.

[D]

SAN FRANCISCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I am glad to be able to acknowledge great improvement in the management of this peculiar institution since the date of my former report. I felt it to be my duty in that report to characterize in fitting terms the shameful tyranny by which a reformatory school had been turned into a prison for children, in which cruelties were practiced that made it a foul blot upon our civilization. The improvement in the management and discipline of the school dated from the change in the superintendency. With Mr. Pelton, the present Superintendent, the jail idea is subordinated to the home and school idea, and the *industrial* feature is more prominent than the penal character of the institution. Under his superintendency it is no misnomer to call it the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

As State aid will be asked for this institution, its affairs will doubtless undergo thorough investigation by the Legislature. I trust that legislative action will be marked by a judicious liberality. Very properly the State makes liberal provision for the wants of those who inherit physical disabilities—the deaf, dumb, and blind. Is not a still stronger claim presented by these doubly unfortunate children, who inherit moral disabilities and conditions? In providing for such children as fill the Industrial School the State will at once obey the voice of mercy and protect itself from terrible evils. As my views were presented at length two years since, I will not repeat them now. Attention is called to the subjoined letter from Mr. Pelton, in which the policy pursued by him in its management is indicated and its wants intimated:

LETTER FROM SUPERINTENDENT PELTON.

HON. O. P. FITZGERALD:

MY DEAR SIR—Agreeably with your request, I beg to furnish you with a few general remarks regarding the Industrial School. In doing this you must excuse my entering into details, as it would scarcely be the thing for me to sing my own praises. Besides, I am persuaded, from your own knowledge and interest in all matters appertaining to the subject of education, as well as from current opinion and report, with which

you are acquainted, that you are pretty well posted with regard to the changes which have been effected in the institution since I assumed its management.

You are doubtless aware that when I came here I inaugurated an entirely new system of discipline, which I have had no reason to regret, as it has resulted in the increased comfort, happiness, and wellbeing of the boys. The cells which at one time were your peculiar horror, are generally, I am happy to say, "silent and tenantless," although we have to keep a couple of them ready for use. At times there is among our class of boys one whose stubborn spirit and determined resistance to wholesome control require taming by temporary confinement. What used to be called the "Correctional Department" is now a busy hive of industry—a shoe shop, from which is turned out every month more than two hundred pairs of shoes.

Since you visited us we have organized a new branch of industry—that of trunk and valise manufacturing. This employs some fifteen or more boys, and is destined to be of great benefit. The boys like the business, and take great interest in their work.

As you doubtless know, I have always advocated the inculcation of habits of industry for boys, and should have carried out this idea to a much greater extent had our facilities not been inadequate and our finances been in a more healthy condition. Since I assumed the superintendency we have made many and great improvements in the building and its general arrangement. This was absolutely necessary to afford accommodation for our increased numbers, which have nearly doubled during the past two years.

We have here to-day two hundred and thirteen boys; have two hundred and forty-three on our books, twenty being absent without leave, and ten absent with permission. With this number steadily on the increase, we are greatly discommoded for want of room in every department of the institution, and require liberal legislation in our behalf; and I trust, as a friend of the Industrial School, we may count on you bringing your influence to bear efficiently in effecting this most desirable object.

To pay off old debts, forced upon us in spite of our utmost efforts at economy, and which now amount to thirty-seven thousand or thirty-eight thousand dollars, and to make indispensable provision for the wants of the institution as it is now, we require an appropriation of *at least* one hundred thousand dollars. And this amount should be assumed by the State. Why not? Our boys come from every part of the State; indeed, from every State and Territory of the Pacific Coast. This institution should be supported by and partly, at least, under the control of the State, just as are other State institutions. Even then San Francisco would pay for her share about two thirds the funds necessary for its support. This is now, I may safely say, becoming the general sentiment of all taking an interest in our welfare. I hope you will put these last *two* points very strongly.

Meantime, I remain yours, most sincerely,

JOHN C. PELTON,
Superintendent Industrial School.

County Superintendents Elected September 6th, 1871, AND THEIR POST OFFICES.

Counties.	Names.	Post Office.
Alameda	W. F. B. Lynch.....	San Leandro.
Alpine	John Bagnall.....	Silver Mountain.
Amador	Rev. S. G. Briggs.....	Jackson.
Butte	H. T. Batchelder.....	Pine Creek.
Colusa.....	E. J. Edwards.....	Colusa.
Contra Costa.....	H. S. Raven.....	Walnut Creek.
El Dorado.....	Whitman H. Hill.....	Placerville.
Fresno	T. O. Ellis.....	King's River.
Humboldt.....	James B. Brown.....	Eureka.
Inyo	John W. Symmes.....	Independence.
Kern	J. H. Cornwall.....	Linn's Valley.
Klamath.....	A. Hartz	Sawyer's Bar.
Lake	Mark Mathews.....	Lower Lake.
Lassen	Z. N. Spaulding.....	Susanville.
Los Angeles.....	W. M. McFadden.....	Anaheim.
Marin	Samuel Saunders.....	San Rafael.
Mariposa	David Egenhoff.....	Mariposa.
Mendocino	J. W. Covington.....	Ukiah City.
Mereed	S. W. P. Ross.....	Snelling.
Mono.....	J. S. Kikendale	Coleville.
Monterey	S. M. Sheaver.....	San Juan.
Napa	G. W. Ford.....	Napa.
Nevada	— Watson	Nevada City.
Placer	John T. Kinkade.....	Arbun.
Plumas	J. A. Edman.....	Meadow Valley.
Sacramento	Samuel H. Jackman....	Sacramento City.
San Bernardino.....	John Brown, Jr.....	San Bernardino.
San Diego.....	B. S. McLafferty.....	San Diego.

Counties.	Names.	Post Office.
San Francisco.....	J. H. Widber.....	San Francisco.
San Joaquin.....	W. R. Leadbetter.....	Stockton.
San Luis Obispo.....	P. A. Forrester.....	Cambria.
San Mateo.....	H. E. Jewett.....	Redwood City.
Santa Barbara.....	J. C. Hamer.....	Santa Barbara.
Santa Clara.....	G. F. Baker.....	San José.
Santa Cruz.....	H. E. Makinney.....	.....
Shasta	W. L. Carter.....	Shasta.
Sierra.....	A. M. Phalin.....	Port Wine.
Siskiyou.....	Grove K. Godfrey.....	Yreka.
Solano.....	William H. Fry.....	Vaca Station.
Sonoma.....	George W. Jones.....	Santa Rosa.
Stanislaus	James Burney.....	Modesto.
Sutter.....	J. H. Clark.....	Yuba City.
Tehama	F. A. Vestal.....	Deer Creek.
Trinity.....	William C. Lovett.....	Weaverville.
Tulare.....	S. G. Creighton.....	Visalia.
Tuolumne	Rodney De Haven.....	Sonora.
Yolo	Giles N. Freeman.....	Daly.
Yuba	Thomas H. Steele.....	Forbestown, Butte County (?).

[F]

DISTRICT LIBRARY BOOKS.

ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, MARCH 15th, 1871.

HISTORY.

Bancroft's History of the United States.	Tytler's Universal History.
Hildreth's History of the United States.	Grote's History of Greece.
Prescott's Works.	Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Motley's Works.	Carlyle's History of the French Revolution.
Macaulay's History of England.	Allison's History of Europe.
Hume's History of England.	Willard's Universal History.
Gibbon's Rome.	Hall's History of San José.
History of California (Tuthill).	History of Egypt (Sharpe).
Child's History of England (Dickens).	Rawlinson's Ancient History.
Rollin's Ancient History.	Willard's History of the United States.

SCIENTIFIC.

Agassiz's Methods of Study in Natural History.	Tenney's Natural History.
Agassiz's Geological Sketches.	Dalton's Physiology and Hygiene.
Agassiz's Structure of Animal Life.	Geology of California (Whitney).
Faraday's Chemistry of a Candle.	Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Chemistry.
How Plants Grow (Gray).	Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy.
Guyott's Earth and Man.	Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Geology.
Hooker's Science Common Things.	Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Philosophy.
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature.	Jarvis' Physiology and Laws of Health.
Hooker's First Book of Chemistry.	Home Encyclopedia of Useful Arts.
Hooker's Natural History.	
Homes without Hands.	
Elements of Astronomy (Matnison).	

Popular Astronomy (Mitchell).
 Planetary and Stellar Worlds
 (Mitchell).
 Wonders of Science (Mayhew).
 Reason Why, in Science.
 Science of Common Things (Wells).
 Scientific Amusement for Young
 Folks.

Ennis' Origin of the Stars.
 Ansted's Earth's History.
 Curious History About Insects.
 Ruschenberger's Natural History.
 Olmstead's Natural Philosophy.
 Silliman's Chemistry.
 Kirk's Anatomy and Physiology.
 Gray's Manual of Botany.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bates' Institute Lectures on Mental
 and Moral Culture.
 Bates' Methods of Institute Lec-
 tures.
 Barnard's American Teachers and
 Educators.
 Brookfield's Composition.
 Bonnell's Composition.
 Calkin's Object Lessons.
 Cowdery's Moral Lessons.
 Dio Lewis' Manual of Calisthenics.
 Emerson's School and Schoolmaster.
 Fowler's Teacher's Institutes.
 Common School Geography (Guy-
 ott) (Teachers' edition).
 Works of Horace Mann.
 Herbert Spencer on Education.
 Jewell's School Government.
 Kinder-Garten Guide.
 Mason's Manual of Calisthenics.
 Northend's Teachers' Assistant.
 Northend's Teacher and Parent.
 Page's Theory and Practice of
 Teaching.
 Russell's Normal Training.
 Russell and Murdoch's Vocal Cul-
 ture.
 Russell's Exercises on Words.
 Sheldon's Lessons on Objects.
 Sheldon's Elementary Instruction.
 Watson's Manual of Calisthenics.
 Webster's New Pictorial Dictionary.
 Mill's Logic.
 Crabbe's Synonyms.
 Trench on the Study of Words.
 Winchell's Sketches of Creation.
 Figuer's World Before the Deluge.
 Figuer's Ocean World.
 Figuer's Vegetable World.

Figuer's Insect World.
 Figuer's Birds and Reptiles.
 Figuer's Mammalia.
 Figuer's Primitive Man.
 Other Worlds than Ours (Proctor).
 Plain Educational Talk (Raub).
 In the School Room (Hart).
 Composition and Rhetoric (Hart).
 Hunt's Literature of the English
 Language.
 White's Students' Mythology.
 Vulgarisms and other Errors of
 Speech.
 Davies' Metric System.
 McGuiffey's Eclectic Speaker.
 Cole's Institute Reader.
 Kidd's Elocution.
 Kidd's Rhetorical Reader.
 Wickerham's School Economy.
 Wood's Class Book of Botany.
 Randall's Popular Education.
 Brief Biographical Dictionary
 (Hale).
 Chambers' Encyclopedia of Uni-
 versal Knowledge.
 Gould Brown's Grammar of Gram-
 mars.
 Smith's Complete Etymology.
 The Student (Phelps).
 The Educator (Phelps).
 Welch's Object Lessons.
 The Normal Method (Holbrook).
 American Education (Mansfield).
 Universal Education (Mayhew).
 Wedgewood on the Origin of Lan-
 guage.
 Mitchell's Ancient Geography and
 Atlas.

BIOGRAPHY.

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|---|---|
| Thomas' Biographical Dictionary,
2 vols., royal 8vo. | Life of Franklin. |
| Curtis' Life of Daniel Webster. | Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry. |
| Biographies for Boys (Mayhew). | Carlyle's Frederick the Great. |
| Queens of England (Strickland). | Lives of George and Robert Ste-
phenson. |
| Sparks' Life of Washington. | Boswell's Life of Johnson. |

POETRY.

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|-------------------------|---|
| Shakspeare. | Walter Scott. |
| Goethe (translation). | Pope. |
| Milton. | Dryden. |
| Homer (translation). | Young. |
| Schiller (translation). | Campbell. |
| Cowper. | Rogers. |
| Thomson. | Mrs. Browning. |
| Gray. | Burns. |
| Goldsmith. | Moore. |
| Tasso. | George Arnold. |
| Bryant. | Mrs. Hale's Dictionary of Poetical
Quotations. |
| Longfellow. | Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. |
| Poe. | |
| Willis. | |

JUVENILE.

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|---|---|
| Franconia Stories. | Arabian Nights. |
| John Gay; or Work for Boys. | The Magnet Series. |
| Mary Gay; or Work for Girls. | Home Stories, by Cousin Alice. |
| Rollo Books. | Jack of All Trades. |
| Jonas Books. | Seven Wonders of the World. |
| Rollo's Tour in Europe. | Boy's Own Book of Natural His-
tory. |
| Lucy Books. | Ashango Land (DuChailu). |
| Little Learner Series. | Boy Artist. |
| Hans Christian Andersen's Juvenile
Works. | Pictures and Stories of Animals,
6 vols. |
| Mrs. Edgeworth's Works. | Cooper's Stories of the Prairies. |
| Hawthorne's True Stories from His-
tory and Biography. | Friendly Counsel for Girls. |
| Hawthorne's Wonder Book. | Ships and Sailors, Illustrated. |
| Self Help (Smilie). | Men who have Risen. |
| Peter Parley's Juvenile Works. | No Baby in the House (Dolliver). |
| Æsop's Fables. | Equatorial Africa (DuChailu). |
| Girl's Own Book. | Wonders of Heat. |
| Paul and Virginia. | Optical Wonders. |
| Arthur's Home Series. | That's It; or Plain Teaching. |
| Charles Dickens' Little Folks. | One Thousand Wonderful Things. |
| Robinson Crusoe. | The Corner Cupboard of Facts. |
| Swiss Family Robinson. | Livingstone's South Africa. |
| Tom Brown's School Days at
Rugby. | Dawnings of Genius. |
| Tom Brown at Oxford. | Celebrated Children of All Ages. |
| Wonders of Nature, 18 vols. | French Country Family. |
| | Among the Squirrels. |

Bessie Books.
 Old Fashioned Girl.
 Little Women.
 Our Feathered Companions.
 Lawrence's Adventures among the
 Ice Cutters, Glass Makers, Coal
 Miners, Ironmen, and Ship Build-
 ers.
 The Malay Archipelago.
 Our New Way Round the World.
 The Play Book of Metals.
 The Peasant Boy Philosopher.
 A Child's History of Rome.
 A Child's History of Greece.
 DuChaillu's Stories of the Gorilla
 Country.
 Faith Gartney's Girlhood (Whit-
 ney).
 Leslie Goldthwaite (Whitney).
 The Gayworthys (Whitney).
 We Girls (Whitney).
 Patience Strong's Outings (Whit-
 ney).
 Marooner's Island Series.
 The Young Naturalist.
 Ragged Dick Series.
 Pepper's Play Book of Science.
 Cast Away in the Cold.
 Spectacles for Young Eyes.
 Arthur's Library for the House-
 hold.
 The Artist's Son.
 Youth's History of California.
 Poor Little Joe.
 Stories and Sights of France and
 Italy.
 Hattie Powers.
 McGuffey's New Juvenile Speaker.
 Twice Told Tales (Hawthorne).

The Silver Skates.
 Gerald and his Friend Philip.
 One Day's Weaving.
 Culm Rock.
 Grandfather's Nell.
 Veronica.
 The Butterfly Hunters.
 The Water Babies.
 Inglebrook.
 Tanglewood Tales.
 Young American Abroad (Optic).
 Little Prudy Series.
 Dotty Dimple Series.
 The Island Home.
 Two Years Before The Mast (Dana).
 Stories Told to a Child.
 Going to Jericho.
 Harry's Summer in Ashcroft.
 A Summer in Scotland.
 Ross Browne's Yusef.
 Ross Browne's Crusoe's Island.
 Apingi Kingdom (DuChaillu).
 Stories of the Island World.
 Fifteen Decisive Battles of the
 World.
 Sanford and Merton.
 Archie's Shadow.
 Land of Thor (Ross Browne).
 Robinson Crusoe in Monosyllables.
 Child's Picture Book of Domestic
 Animals.
 The Girl's Own Treasury.
 Balloon Travels.
 Win and Wear.
 Veronica and the Lighthouse
 Keeper.
 Mildred Gwynne.
 Guy's Trip Across the Plains.
 Goldmaker's Village.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Works of Washington Irving.
 Works of W. Gilmore Simms.
 Works of J. Fenimore Cooper.
 Works of Charles Dickens.
 Waverly Novels (Scott).
 Works of Oliver Goldsmith.
 New American Encyclopedia.
 Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biogra-
 phy.
 Chamber's Encyclopedia of English
 Literature.
 Chamber's Encyclopedia of Univer-
 sal Knowledge.

Travels in Central America (More-
 let).
 Life and Nature Under the Tropics
 (Myers).
 Lubbock's Origin of Civilization,
 and Primitive Condition of Man.
 Pycroft's Course of Reading.
 The Andes and the Amazon.
 The Rob Roy on the Jordan.
 Baker's Eight Years Wanderings
 in Ceylon.
 Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyss-
 synia.

- Duyekink's Encyclopedia of American Literature.
 Plutarch's Lives.
 Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography, 2 vols. 8vo.
 Mitchell's New Atlas.
 Noctes Ambrosianæ.
 Don Quixote.
 British Eloquence.
 Going to Jericho.
 Good English.
 Arizona and Sonora (Mowry).
 Etchings of a Whaling Cruise (Ross Browne).
 American Family in Germany (Ross Browne).
 The Spectator.
 Curiosities of Literature.
 Words and Uses (White).
 Works of Bacon.
 Our Poetical Favorites.
 The Sea and Its Wonders.
 The Library of What Books to Read and How to Read them.
 Illustrated Library of Wonders.
- Baker's Rifle and Hound.
 Baker's Albert Nyanza, Great Basin of the Nile.
 Three Thousand Miles Through the Rocky Mountains (McClure).
 Across America and Asia (Pumpelly).
 Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World.
 American Institutions (De Toqueville).
 Our Girls (Dio Lewis).
 Brace's New West.
 Chambers' Miscellaneous Questions.
 Nick of the Woods.
 Free Russia (Dixon).
 Wild Sports of the World (Greenwood).
 The Polar World (Hastings).
 Dialogues from Dickens.
 Recollections of the West (Breckinridge).
 Rasselas.

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CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL FUND

For the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

Dr.

SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1870	To warrants issued to County Treasurers on orders of Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$361,315 85
	To certificates of transfer of land location...	1,746 41
	To California Teacher.....	3,694 60
	To balance	78,226 24
		<hr/> \$441,983 10 <hr/>
June 30, 1871	To warrants issued to County Treasurers...	\$397,586 20
	To certificates of transfer	327 03
	To California Teacher.....	4,200 00
	To balance	93,322 62
		<hr/> \$495,435 85 <hr/>

Dr.

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1870	To certificates of transfer.....	\$3,772 15
	To warrants issued for purchase of bonds....	325,447 85
	To warrants issued	408 00
	To balance	12,415 86
		<hr/> \$342,043 86 <hr/>
June 30, 1871	To certificates of transfer.....	\$2,655 07
	To purchase of bonds for School Fund.....	239,258 87
	To warrants issued	5,688 44
		<hr/> \$247,602 38 <hr/>
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$13 90

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CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL FUND

For the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Fiscal Years.

SCHOOL FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$60,190 05
June 30, 1870	By interest on bonds.....	64,452 50
	By receipts from County Treasurers.....	320,268 55
	By transfer from School Land Fund.....	72 00
		<hr/>
		\$444,983 10
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$78,226 24
June 30, 1871	By interest on bonds.....	73,605 00
	By receipts from counties.....	343,604 61
		<hr/>
		\$495,435 85
July 1, 1871	By balance	\$93,322 62

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1869	By balance.....	\$6,542 70
June 30, 1870	By receipts during the twenty-first fiscal year	159,977 83
	By surrender of bonds	175,523 33
		<hr/>
		\$342,043 86
July 1, 1870	By balance.....	\$12,415 86
June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal year	100,605 96
	By surrender of bonds.....	134,566 66
	By balance	13 90
		<hr/>
		\$247,602 38

Dr. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

June 30, 1871	To warrants issued during the twenty-second fiscal year.....	\$86,815 09
		\$86,815 09
July 1, 1871	To balance.....	\$43,794 00

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1871	By receipts during the twenty-second fiscal	
	year	\$43,021 09
	By balance.....	43,794 00
		<hr/>
		\$86,815 09

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund revenues have been largely increased in the past two years, having increased from two hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents, in the twentieth, to four hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-two cents, in the twenty-second fiscal year.

The following statement shows the total of the several amounts reported from the State Controller's office to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as being subject to apportionment, during the twenty-first and twenty-second fiscal years, and the sources from which the same are derived:

One half of poll taxes.....	\$86,860 47
Interest on State School lands.....	174,936 02
Property tax.....	395,824 71
Interest on bonds.....	138,057 50
Total.....	\$795,678 70

There is a discrepancy between the figures here given and the amount stated as expenditures for the same purpose, which arises from the fact that many of the County Treasurers retained the Superintendent's warrant on the Controller until their July settlements; thus the warrant is not charged to the Fund until the following fiscal year. The Legislature, at its last session, increased the tax upon real and personal property for school purposes from eight to ten cents, and, by the investment of moneys received in payment for State school lands in the bonds of this State, the securities in the hands of the Treasurer have been increased in the sum of one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, and there remains in the State School Land Fund, to be invested in like manner, the sum of forty-four thousand one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-nine cents.

The following is a statement of the bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer for the School Fund:

Bonds of 1857.....	\$104,000 00
Bonds of 1860.....	11,000 00
Soldiers Relief Bonds.....	177,500 00
Soldiers Bounty Bonds.....	605,000 00
State Capitol Bonds.....	236,000 00
Total.....	\$1,133,500 00

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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Office, No. 320 California street, San Francisco.

* The term HONORARY applied to these Regents indicates only the mode of their election, which is made by the Ex Officio and Appointed Regents. Every Regent, however appointed, is a voting, legislative, and executive member of the Board.

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FACULTY AND OFFICERS.—Henry L. Durant, LL. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Stephen J. Field, LL. D., Non-Resident Professor of Law; John Le Conte, M. D., Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics; Joseph Le Conte, M. D., Professor of Geology, Natural History, and Botany; Martin Kellogg, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; W. T. Weleker (graduate of West Point), Professor of Mathematics; Paul Pioda, Professor of Modern Languages; Ezra S. Carr, M. D., Professor of Agriculture, Chemistry, Agricultural and Applied Chemistry, and Horticulture; William Swinton, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature, Rhetoric, Logic, and History; George Davidson, A. M. (Chief of United States Coast Pacific Survey), Non-Resident Professor of Astronomy and Geodesy; Frank Soule, Jr. (graduate of West Point), Assistant Professor of Mathematics; George Tait, A. M., Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages and Master of the Fifth Class; Robert E. Ogilby, Instructor in Drawing; Professor William Swinton, Librarian. Ex-Professor: R. A. Fisher, M. D., Chemistry, Mining, and Metallurgy.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

A. J. Bowie, M. D.; J. C. Shorb, M. D.; James Blake, M. D.; C. F. Buckley, M. D.; Gustavus Holland, M. D.; J. Whitney, Sr., M. D.; J. D. B. Stillman, M. D.; V. J. Fourgeaud, M. D.; Thomas Bennett, M. D.; I. S. Titus, M. D.

FIFTH CLASS, OR PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

INSTRUCTORS.—Professor William Swinton, English Grammar; Assistant Professor F. Soule, Algebra and Geometry; Assistant Professor George Tait, Latin and Greek; O. M. Adams, A. M., History and Ancient Languages; K. W. Brier, English Branches; George D. Metcalf, A. B., English Branches; Louis Armand, A. M., French; M. M. Corella, Spanish; J. Grossmann, German; D. C. Taylor, Penmanship; Professor Ezra S. Carr, Lecturer, Physiology.

SUMMARY.

Number of different students attending first and second terms....	109
Number of different students attending present term.....	153
Whole number in attendance during the year.....	262
Number promoted to the Freshman Class.....	54

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University, which has just entered on its third year, consists of various Colleges, namely:

First—Colleges of Arts;

Second—A College of Letters;

Third—Professional and other Colleges.

The following Colleges have already been organized:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. A State College of Agriculture; | } <i>Colleges of Arts.</i> |
| 2. A State College of Mechanic Arts; | |
| 3. A State College of Mines; | |
| 4. A State College of Civil Engineering; | |
| 5. A State College of Letters. | |

Each College confers a proper degree at the end of the course upon such students as are found upon examination to be proficient in the studies of the course.

A Board of Medical Examiners acts under the appointment of the Regents. All, from whatever quarter, who pass an examination before this Board, receive the University Degree of M. D.

Partial Courses—Students at Large—Special Courses.

Partial courses are organized in each of the Colleges for those students "who may not desire to pursue a full course therein."

Besides the students pursuing the regular courses, any resident of California, of approved moral character, has "the right to enter himself in the University as a student at large, and receive tuition in any branch or branches of instruction at the time when the same are given in the regular course;" provided his preparatory studies have been such as to qualify him to pursue the selected branches; and provided, further, he selects a sufficient number of branches, the number being designated by the Faculty.

Facilities are given for special courses, however brief, to those whose time is too limited for the fuller courses.

Fifth Class.

In conformity with an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State, a Fifth Class, or Preparatory Department, has been established by the Regents. The Regents have also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That upon the presentation of satisfactory credentials, or upon examination, the Faculty of the University be empowered to grant licenses to such instructors as may be found qualified, authorizing them severally, without charge upon the funds of the University, to organize Fifth Classes in any of the counties of the State, to be organized and conducted under such general rules and regulations as the Faculty may prescribe, for the purpose of preparing students for entering the University.

The Faculty have adopted the following rules in regard to branches of the Fifth Class:

1. Application for the establishment of such a branch must come through the highest local Board of Education.

2. The applicant for license to teach such a branch must furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character, and also credentials of competency from the County and State Superintendents of Public Instruction.

3. He shall be subject to examination by the Faculty of the University. Undoubted evidence of high literary standing and ability to teach may be accepted in lieu of a personal appearance before the Faculty.

It is not intended that the creation of the Fifth Class shall operate to disturb the present standard for admission to the Fourth Class; such standard remaining as at present, and being rigidly enforced in the case of all candidates for matriculation.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

TO THE COLLEGES OF ARTS.—Candidates for admission to the Fourth Class in either of the Colleges of Arts must pass a satisfactory examination in the following studies:

Higher Arithmetic, in all its branches, including the extraction of square and cube roots, and the metric system of weights and measures.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.

Geometry, first four books (Davis' Legendre, or Loomis).

English Grammar.

Geography.

History of the United States.

TO THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.—Candidates for admission to the Fourth Class in the College of Letters, in *addition* to the foregoing requirements, must pass a satisfactory examination in the following studies, viz:

Latin Grammar.

Cæsar, four books.

Virgil, six books of the *Æneid*.

Cicero, six orations.

Greek Grammar.

Xenophon's *Anabasis*, three books.

ADVANCED STANDING.—All candidates for advanced standing, whether from other colleges or not, in addition to the preparatory studies, are examined in those already pursued by the classes which they propose to enter.

AGE.—No applicant can be admitted to the Fourth Class (first year of the regular course) till he has attained the age of sixteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

TESTIMONIALS.—Satisfactory testimonials of good moral character are in all cases required; and those who are admitted from other colleges must produce certificates of dismissal in good standing.

YOUNG LADIES.—Young ladies are admitted into the University on equal terms, in all respects, with young men.

FIFTH (PREPARATORY) CLASS.—Candidates for the advanced grade of the Fifth Class must be not less than fourteen years of age, and must pass a satisfactory examination in English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and United States history.

TIME.—The regular examination for admission takes place at the Hall of the University, in the City of Oakland, on the eighteenth and nineteenth days of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, beginning at ten o'clock A. M.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In each of the Colleges of Arts and in the College of Letters, the whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms.

There was this provision in the Act creating the University: "Only the first year's course of instruction shall be provided for in each of the Colleges of Arts at first; the other successive years' courses being added in each year, as the students advance to the same, until the full course in each college is established."

The Act, however, authorized the organization, at once, of a full course in the College of Letters.

Four classes are already organized in the College of Letters. The Colleges of Arts now have three classes, and in September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, will have four classes under instruction.

The following scheme gives a general view of the studies of each term in each of these five Colleges:

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Fourth Class—First Year.

First Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); elocution and English composition; history; algebra (reviewed from beginning); drawing.

Second Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); rhetoric and English composition; elocution and private declamation; history; algebra (completed); geometry; physiology and hygiene; drawing.

Third Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); rhetoric and English composition; private declamation; history; natural history; geometry, trigonometry, and mensuration; physiology and hygiene; drawing.

Third Class—Second Year.

First Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); rhetoric; public and private declamation; surveying; navigation; physics (heat); chemistry; botany; drawing.

Second Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); public and private declamation; analytical geometry; physics (heat); chemistry; botany; drawing.

Third Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); public and private declamation; descriptive geometry; shades,

shadows, and linear perspective; mechanics; chemistry; zoölogy; laboratory; drawing.

Second Class—Third Year.

First Term.—Mental philosophy; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); mechanics; differential calculus (optional); chemistry (agricultural); mineralogy; zoölogy; horticulture; laboratory (analytical chemistry); drawing.

Second Term.—Mental philosophy; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); belles lettres; mechanics (liquids and gases); differential calculus (optional); integral calculus (optional); chemistry (agricultural); zoölogy; horticulture; laboratory (analytical chemistry); drawing.

Third Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); belles lettres; physics (electricity, magnetism); integral calculus and calculus of variations (optional); geology; agriculture; laboratory practice; drawing.

First Class—Fourth Year.

First Term.—Moral philosophy; physics (acoustics and optics); geology; agriculture; veterinary science; rural economy; laboratory practice.

Second Term.—Moral philosophy; political economy; physics (optics); geology; diseases of animals and plants; laboratory practice.

Third Term.—Political economy; international law (lectures); natural theology; meteorology; forestry; laboratory practice.

All the Classes in all the Colleges.

Practical instruction in infantry tactics; theoretical instruction in infantry tactics; lectures on military art and science.

COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS.

Fourth Class—First Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Third Class—Second Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Second Class—Third Year.

First Term.—Mental philosophy; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); mechanics of machinery; calculus; mechanical drawing; zoölogy.

Second Term.—Mental philosophy; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); belles lettres; mechanics (liquids and gases); calculus; zoölogy; metallurgy; mechanical drawing.

Third Term.—Modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); belles lettres; physics (electricity and magnetism); calculus; geology; mechanical drawing.

First Class—Fourth Year.

First Term.—Moral philosophy; physics (acoustics, optics); applied mechanics; civil engineering; geology; astronomy; architectural drawing.

Second Term.—Moral philosophy; political economy; physics (optics); applied mechanics; civil engineering; geology; astronomy; thermodynamics.

Third Term.—Political economy; international law (lectures); meteorology, astronomy; natural theology.

COLLEGE OF MINES.

Fourth Class—First Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Third Class—Second Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Second Class—Third Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, Second Class, with addition of laboratory practice, mining, and topographical surveying.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, Second Class, with addition of mineralogy, laboratory practice, mining and topographical surveying, analytical chemistry.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, Second Class, with addition of laboratory practice, analytical chemistry.

First Class—Fourth Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, First Class, with addition of assaying, mining engineering.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, First Class, with addition of assaying, mining engineering.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, First Class, with addition of assaying, mining engineering.

COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Fourth Class—First Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Fourth Class.

Third Class—Second Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Agriculture, Third Class.

Second Class—Third Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, Second Class, with addition of laboratory, higher surveying, chart drawing.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, Second Class, with addition of mineralogy, laboratory, topographical surveying.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, Second Class, with addition of laboratory, topographical drawing.

First Class—Fourth Year.

First Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, First Class, with addition of geodetic surveying, architectural and mechanical drawing.

Second Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, First Class, with addition of principles of construction, mechanical drawing.

Third Term.—Same as in College of Mechanic Arts, First Class, with addition of civil engineering, mechanics of engineering, structural drawing.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

Fourth Class—First Year.

First Term.—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); elocution and English composition; history; algebra (reviewed from beginning); drawing (optional).

Second Term.—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); rhetoric and English composition; elocution and private declamation; history; natural history; algebra (completed); geometry; physiology and hygiene; drawing (optional).

Third Term.—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); rhetoric, English composition, and declamation; history; geometry, trigonometry, and mensuration; physiology and hygiene; drawing (optional).

Third Class—Second Year.

First Term.—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); rhetoric, public and private declamation; surveying; navigation; physics (heat); chemistry; natural history; botany; drawing and laboratory (optional).

Second Term.—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); public and private declamation; analytical geom-

etry; physics (heat); chemistry; botany; drawing and laboratory (optional).

Third Term—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); public and private declamation; descriptive geometry (optional); shades, shadows, and linear perspective (optional); mechanics; chemistry; zoölogy; drawing and laboratory (optional).

Second Class—Third Year.

First Term—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); public declamation; logic; mental philosophy; mechanics; zoölogy; mineralogy. Optional studies—drawing, calculus.

Second Term.—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); public declamation; belles lettres; mental philosophy; mechanics (liquids and gases); zoölogy. Optional studies—drawing, laboratory, etc.

Third Term.—Latin; Greek; modern languages (French, German, Spanish, or Italian); public declamation; belles lettres; physics (electricity, magnetism); geology. Optional studies—drawing, laboratory, etc.

First Class—Fourth Year.

First Term.—Latin (optional); belles lettres; public declamation; moral philosophy; physics (acoustics and optics); geology; astronomy. Optional studies—laboratory, etc.

Second Term.—Greek (optional); public declamation; moral philosophy; political economy; physics (optics); geology; astronomy; history of civilization (lectures).

Third Term—Public declamation; political economy; international law (lectures); history of civilization (lectures); meteorology; astronomy; natural theology.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Physics and Mechanics.

The course of instruction in physics and mechanics commences with the third class or second year of the regular course, and is completed in three years.

Third Class—The students in the third class are occupied with the subject of heat, including thermometry; laws of expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; laws of conduction and convection; laws of liquification and solidification; laws of ebullition; laws of elastic force of vapors; theory of steam engine; laws of vaporization and condensation; spontaneous evaporation; hygrometry; laws of specific heat; sources of heat; mechanical equivalent of heat; heat of combustion; dynamical theory of heat. Radiant heat, embracing laws of radiation, reflection, and absorption; refraction; laws of diathermancy, and the theory of dew.

Then commences the course on mechanics, embracing general properties of matter; measurement and representation of forces; momentum;

uniform motion; uniformly accelerated and retarded motion; laws of motion, composition, resolution, and equilibrium of forces; composition and resolution of motions and rotations; principle of moments; theory of parallel forces; theory of couples; curvilinear motion and the laws of centrifugal force.

Second Class.—The students in the second class continue the study of mechanics, including laws of gravity; laws of central forces; laws of falling bodies; application of theory of parallel forces to centre of gravity and stability; elementary machines and theory of machinery; laws of friction and resistance to motion; general theorem of work; maximum effect of machines and animals; motion on inclined planes; vibratory motion; theory of pendulum and applications; laws of impact; moment of inertia; theory of projectiles and application to gunnery. Mechanics of liquids, including transmission of pressure; pressure due to weight; buoyancy and floatation; application to specific gravity. Motion of liquids, spouting liquids; motion of water in pipes, canals, and rivers; theory of resistance of fluids; mechanics of capillarity. Mechanics of gases, including laws of compressibility and elasticity; pressure of the atmosphere; barometric formula; applications to pumps, siphons, fire engines, etc.

Electricity, magnetism, electro-magnetism, magneto-electricity, and theory of electric telegraph, are also embraced in the studies of this class.

First Class.—Students of the first class are occupied with undulations and wave motion. Acoustics, including propagation of sound and elastic waves; reflection, refraction, and interference of sounds; physical theory of music. Optics, embracing theories of propagation of light; velocity of light; photometry; laws of reflection and refraction; dispersion of light; spectroscopy; theory of rainbows and halos; interference of light; diffraction; polarization of light; theory of vision; theory of optical instruments. Meteorology, including distribution of heat on the earth; permanency of climates; physical constitution of the atmosphere; physical theory of winds; physical theory of oceanic currents; physical theory of rains and laws of distribution; theory of tornadoes, water spouts, hurricanes, typhoons, etc.

The method of instruction is by means of lectures and recitations, accompanied by experimental demonstrations and the solution of practical problems.

The cabinet of physical apparatus is very complete, and additions are to be made to it each year.

Textbook—Snell's edition of "Olmsted's Natural Philosophy." Recommended for reference—Lardner's "Hand-Books of Natural Philosophy;" Silliman's "Principles of Physics;" Peck's "Mechanics."

Geology and Natural History.

Third Class.—The course of lectures in this department will commence in this class with botany. In the first term, structural botany is taken up; and in the second term the physiology of vegetable growth and reproduction, and the principles of the classification of plants. The course is fully illustrated by the use of the microscope.

Text book—Gray's "Structural and Systematic Botany."

Zoölogy is commenced in the third term of this class.

Second Class.—Zoölogy, commenced in the previous class, will be con-

tinued through two terms of this class. The course will include the comparative anatomy and physiology of animals, and the principles of classification. The microscope is used to illustrate the course.

Text Book—Agassiz's "Principles of Zoölogy." *Reference*—Carpenter's "Zoölogy," Milne Edwards' "Manual of Zoölogy;" Todd's "Cyclopedia of Anat. and Phys.," etc.

Geology will be taken up in the Third Term of this class. During this term, the lectures will be confined to dynamical geology, or the study of the various agencies now at work modifying the earth's surface and producing structure. Under this general head will be taken up atmospheric agencies, river agencies, glacial agencies, ocean agencies, igneous agencies, organic agencies, etc.

First Class—Geology, commenced in the previous class, will be continued in this through at least two terms. The first term will be occupied with structural geology, the general structure of the earth; the structure and position of rocks; the formation and distribution of fossils; the occurrence and origin of mineral veins; the structure and mode of formation of mountain chains, etc. The second term will be devoted to the history of the earth. This history will be illustrated principally from American geology, and, as far as possible, from the geology of the State. Throughout the course special attention will be devoted to points of special interest, scientific or practical. The course is thoroughly illustrated by the use of an ample museum of rocks, ores, and fossils, and an extensive collection of Ward's geological casts.

Reference—Dana's "Manual of Geology," Lyell's "Principles of Geology," Lyell's "Elements of Geology," De la Beche's "Geological Observer;" Juke's "Manual of Geology."

MATHEMATICS.

Fourth Class—Algebra: solution of equations, first and second degrees; binomial theorem; extraction of roots of any degree, both of numbers and algebraic quantities; operations on radicals of any degree, and upon quantities affected with fractional and negative exponents; progressions and proportions; principle of indeterminate co-efficients; summation of series by the method of differences, and by special methods; solution of exponential equations; theory of logarithms; general theory of equations; different methods of solving numerical equations of any degree.

Text Book—Davies' Bourdon.

Geometry—The usual instruction in plane geometry; geometry of three dimensions, and spherical geometry.

Text Book—Davies' Legendre.

Trigonometry and Mensuration—Thorough practical instruction in the use of tables of logarithms and logarithmic functions, plane and analytical trigonometry; spherical trigonometry, and mensuration.

Text Book—Davies' "Trigonometry."

Third Class—Surveying and navigation: plane surveying with theodolite and compass; determination of the variation of the magnetic needle; triangulation over extended districts of country; leveling for difference of level and for profile; topographical surveying; different methods of

establishing railway curves and grade lines; of calculating excavations and embankments; mining surveying.

Text Book.—Davies' "New Surveying."

Navigation.—Mathematical theory of plane sailing; traverse sailing; parallel sailing; middle latitude sailing, and Mercator's sailing.

Analytical Geometry.—The second term of the Third Class year is devoted to the study of determinate and intermediate geometry, including a full examination of the properties of the conic sections.

Text Book.—Church's "Analytical Geometry."

The third term, to the study of descriptive geometry; spherical projectiles; shades, shadows, and linear perspective.

Text Book.—Church's Descriptive Geometry.

Second Class.—The first term of this year is occupied in the study of differential calculus; the second term in finishing that subject, and with integral calculus; the third term with integral calculus, and the calculus of variations.

Text Book.—Church's "Calculus."

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Instruction in mental and moral philosophy is given to the most advanced classes in all the Colleges of Arts and the College of Letters, by the President of the University. Recent text books are used, supplemented by lectures.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Systematic study of the English language, in its history, structure, and vocabulary, is made during the entire first year (Fourth Class).

The course embraces: A survey of Anglo-Saxon; the development of the English language, as recorded in the early monuments of English literature of the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries; the composition of the English vocabulary—analysis of its Teutonic and classic elements; English word analysis; radical terminology; the study of English synonyms; the philosophy of English grammar.

Text Book.—Latham's "Hand Book."

Works of Reference.—Marsh's "Lectures;" Whitney's "Linguistics;" Crabbe's "Synonyms;" Dean Alford's "Queen's English;" Trench's "Study of Words;" Swinton's "Rambles Among Words."

RHETORIC.

The specific study of the science of rhetoric is confined to the second year (Third Class), but the practice of composition extends through the second, third, and fourth years. During these years, fortnightly themes or forensics are required from each student; and these productions are made the subject of special criticism in the class room.

Text Book.—Whately's "Elements." In addition, a course of lectures is given on diction, the structure of sentences, the philosophy of style and literary art.

Works of Reference.—Cope's "Introduction to Aristotle's Rhetoric;" Blair's "Lectures;" Campbell's "Philosophy of Rhetoric."

LOGIC.

The study of logic is taken up at the commencement of the third year, and continues through at least two terms.

Syllabus of the Course.—Analytic outline of logic; of the operations of the mind and of terms; propositions; arguments and the theory of syllogistic reasoning; fallacies; induction; the discovery of truth; inference and proof; practice in dialectics.

Text Book.—Whately's "Logic."

Works of Reference.—Sir W. Hamilton's "Lectures on Logic;" J. Stuart Mill's "Logic."

HISTORY.

The study of ancient history covers the first year (Fourth Class); the study of modern history, the fourth year.

Ancient History—Text Book.—Rawlinson's "Manual." A course of lectures is given on the nations of antiquity, and the bearings of modern ethnologic and linguistic researches on the study of history.

Works of Reference.—Rawlinson's "Herodotus;" Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History;" Grote's "Greece;" Niebuhr's and Mommsen's "Rome."

Modern History.—"The Student's Gibbon," as basis of study, with readings from Guizot, Merivale, and the special historians.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The study of English literature extends through the entire fourth year. Original essays on the several periods of English literature, and critical estimates of the chief monuments of English literature, are required from the students.

Works of Reference.—Marsh's "Early English Literature;" Chamber's "Cyclopedia;" Craik's "English Literature;" Taine's "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise."

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

The Latin and Greek of the college course will be as follows:

First Year.

First Term.—Latin—Livy; Latin composition. Greek—Homer's *Odyssey*.

Second Term.—Latin—Livy; Latin composition. Greek—*Odyssey*.

Third Term.—Latin—Horace: *Odes*. Greek—Xenophon's *Memorabilia*; Greek composition.

Second Year.

First Term.—Latin—Horace: *Ars Poetica*. Greek—Herodotus; Greek composition.

Second Term.—Latin—Cicero de *Senectute*; Latin composition. Greek—Herodotus.

Third Term.—Latin—Juvenal. Greek—The Prometheus of Æschylus.

Third Year.

First Term.—Latin—Cicero: in Kellogg's "Ars Oratoria;" Greek—Plato's Gorgias.

Second Term.—Latin—Quintilian: in "Ars Oratoria;" Greek—Gorgias.

Third Term.—Latin—Tacitus; Greek—Demosthenes on the Crown.

Fourth Year.

First Term.—Latin—Tacitus; or, Cicero pro Cluentio (optional).

Second Term.—Greek—Orations of Demosthenes; or, Aristophanes (optional).

Harkness' Latin Grammar and Hadley's Greek Grammar have been adopted, and are recommended to students preparing for admission to the University. Goodwin's Greek Grammar and Goodwin's Greek Reader may be used with profit by preparatory classes. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon and Andrews' Latin Lexicon are also recommended.

The following, as books of reference, are recommended to undergraduate students: Liddell's History of Rome; Smith's History of Greece; Smith's Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Biography, Geography, and Antiquities; Smith's English-Latin Lexicon; Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon; Arnold's History of Rome; Mommsen's History of Rome; Felton's Ancient Greece; Becker's Gallus; Becker's Charicles; Thacher's Madvig's Latin Grammar.

Prominence is given in the classical course to such works, preceptive or illustrative, as bear on the art of public speaking.

All the instruction in Latin and Greek aims to bring out the relations of those languages to our own.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

This department includes French, German, Spanish, and Italian.

One modern language, at the option of the student, forms part of the regular course of study in all the different colleges, and for all classes except the first.

Two or more modern languages may be assumed by a student, with the consent of the Faculty. From two to three hours per week are allowed for each class in modern languages, and the complete course consists of three years. The plan of this department is to devote the first year chiefly to grammar; the second to translation; and the third to the practical use of the idioms taught, by making them not only the subjects of instruction, but also the means for the study of the corresponding literatures and modern histories.

This scheme, however, cannot be carried out in a satisfactory manner unless the student has had at least one year's instruction in grammar and pronunciation before entering the University.

Hence an early training in the modern languages, for the easy acquisition of pronunciation and accent, is herewith earnestly recommended.

Specific Course.

Fourth Class.—Grammar and translation.

Third Class.—Grammar finished, and translation.

Second Class.—Literature and modern history.

Text Books—Grammars: French—Fasquelle, Otto, Noël & Chapsal; German—Otto, Woodbury; Spanish—De Tornos, Gramatica de la Academia; Italian—Cuore, Foresti.

Books for Translation.

French—Un Philosophe sous les toits, par E. Souvestre; Littérature Française, par Demogeot; Histoire de France, par V. Duruy.

German—Adler's Progressive Reader; Whitney's German Reader; Geschichte der deutschen Literatur, von Th. Oeser.

Spanish—Spanish Reader, Vida de Cervantes, por el Dr. Jorge Ticknor; Manuel de Literatura Española, por D. A. Gil de Zárate; Historia de España, por D. Gerónimo de la Escosura.

Italian—Le mie prigioni di S. Pellico, I Promessi Sposi, di A. Manzoni; Letteratura Italiana, Maffei; Storia d'Italia, Sforzosi.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

Measures have been taken to carry out the provisions of the Act creating the University in respect to military instruction and discipline. Acting under directions from the Board of Regents, Professor Welcker and Assistant Professor Soulé, graduates of the West Point Academy, have organized the battalion of the University Cadets. All able bodied male students of the University are required to attend the military exercises.

The utility of such instruction and discipline is now generally conceded. The State asks this alone, in return for the privileges afforded by the University, that its students shall qualify themselves to serve the State and the nation in the hour of their peril.

SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES.

Arrangements will be made for the delivery of special courses of lectures by resident and non-resident professors, on elementary law, international law, English literature, history, natural history, and ethics. These lectures will not be restricted to any classes, but the students will be expected to attend so far as may be prescribed by the Faculty.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

In all the colleges of the University the method of instruction is by means of lectures and the study of text books, accompanied in either case by rigid daily examinations.

EXAMINATIONS.

For the Term—There are examinations at the close of the first and second terms, embracing the studies of the term. These examinations are conducted chiefly in writing.

For the Year—At the close of the third term there is an examination on the studies of the entire year. It is conducted wholly in writing.

The credits for the term and annual examinations are combined with

the daily credits to make up the student's grade for the whole course. All who pass these examinations satisfactorily are entitled to a degree.

For Degrees.—"The examination for degrees shall be annual, and the Board of Regents shall take measures to make such examinations thorough and complete. Students who shall have passed not less than a full year as resident students in any college, academy, or school in this State, and after examination by the respective Faculty of such college, academy, or school, are recommended by such Faculty as proficient candidates for any degree in any regular course of the University, shall be entitled to be examined therefor at the annual examination; and on passing such examination shall receive such degree for that course and the diploma of the University therefor, and shall rank and be considered in all respects as graduates of the University. All students of the University who have been resident students thereof for not less than one year, and all graduates of the University in any course may present themselves for examination in any other course or courses at the annual examinations, and on passing such examination shall receive the degree and diploma of that course. Upon such examinations each professor and instructor of that course shall cast one vote upon each application for recommendation to the Board of Regents for a degree, and the votes shall be by ballot."—*Section 9.*

For Honors.—In addition to the term and annual examinations, which are obligatory, there are special examinations for honors. These examinations, which are called Class Competitive Examinations, are held at the close of each year, and are entirely optional. The honors are awarded solely on the basis of these examinations to the best five of each of the four classes. The highest candidate of the first class receives the University medal. Notice of intention to compete must be given ninety days before Commencement. Parts for the Commencement exercises will be assigned only to those who enter the Class Competitive Examination of the last year.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

The Law Department of the University has not yet been organized, but early measures will be taken to put it in operation. The appointment of Judge Field of the United States Supreme Court as Professor of Law, and his acceptance of the chair, may be regarded as the first step toward the full organization of the College of Law.

APPARATUS, CABINET, ETC.

The University already possesses excellent apparatus, recently procured from Europe and from Boston, for the use of the physical, chemical, and other scientific departments. There is also a cabinet, rich in specimens collected from various parts of the State. The Legislature has specially provided that the ample collections of the State Geological Survey shall be devoted to the uses of the University.

The library now contains about three thousand volumes, and is open daily for the use of the students.

Edmond L. Goold, Esq., has recently presented to the University one hundred and seventeen volumes, valued at one thousand dollars, among which are the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the *New American Cyclopæ-*

dia, and Smith's series of Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Geography, Biography, and Mythology.

Donations of books to the University Library have also been made during the year by the following gentlemen: Hon. John B. Felton, Henry McCrea, Esq., and John S. Bugbee.

By purchase and by donation the University has some choice sets of foreign and scientific works, for the use of instructors and students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

By an Act of the Legislature five scholarships have been established, each of the value of three hundred dollars a year for four years, to be competed for by candidates for the Fourth Class. They will be again open to competition in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, at the beginning of the University year; if vacancies occur, by resignation or otherwise, they will be filled at the opening of the next ensuing University year.

A University medal is awarded to the highest competitor of the graduating class. Other prizes are to be given in the lower classes.

It is expected that the number of scholarships and prizes will be rapidly increased; and the lovers of superior culture are invited to impart a stimulus in this way to the departments in which they are most interested.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that the University of California, in the third year of its existence, already offers excellent facilities for thorough education. It has a full and competent Faculty of instruction and costly and complete apparatus. It opens its doors, without charge, to all of both sexes who are qualified to profit by its advantages.

A wide range is given for optional studies. There are five undergraduate courses, with their various modifications. There are partial courses for such as cannot remain for four years. Those who are enrolled as students at large can select their own studies and attend the exercises of any of the classes. There are still shorter special courses for those who can stay but a single term or attend but a single course of lectures. If any one wishes to study some practical branch of learning—for example, metallurgy or agricultural chemistry—he will here find every facility for its prosecution.

The University is for the benefit of the people of the State. The State has liberally contributed to its endowment, and the Regents and Instructors pledge their best energies to its successful working and development. It asks, in turn, a generous appreciation and support from the people of the State. It invites earnest students to avail themselves of its advantages in such number as to satisfy its high aims and large hopes.

EXPENSES.

Tuition.—All instruction in the undergraduate departments of the University is *free*. Tuition in the Fifth Class, or Preparatory Department, will be at the usual rates; in cases of need, it may be free.

Board and Lodging.—Students can obtain board and lodging in private families at from five dollars to eight dollars per week. Clubs may be

formed by which the price of board may be much reduced. No student is allowed to be a boarder in any hotel or house of public entertainment.

Necessary Annual Expenses.—Without including clothing, traveling, board in vacation, and pocket money, the necessary annual expenses may be estimated as follows:

Board and lodging, from.....	\$200 00 to \$320 00
Fuel, lights, and washing, from.....	40 00 to 60 00
Books and stationery, from.....	20 00 to 40 00
Total	<hr/> \$260 00 to \$420 00 <hr/>

CALENDAR FOR 1871-72.

1871.

September 20th, 21st—Examinations for admission.

September 21st—First term begins.

December 20th—First term ends.

(Winter vacation of two weeks.)

1872.

January 4th—Second term begins.

April 3d—Second term ends.

(Spring vacation of two weeks.)

April 18th—Third term begins.

July 17th—Third term ends. (Commencement.)

(Summer vacation of nine weeks.)

September 18th, 19th—Examinations for admission.

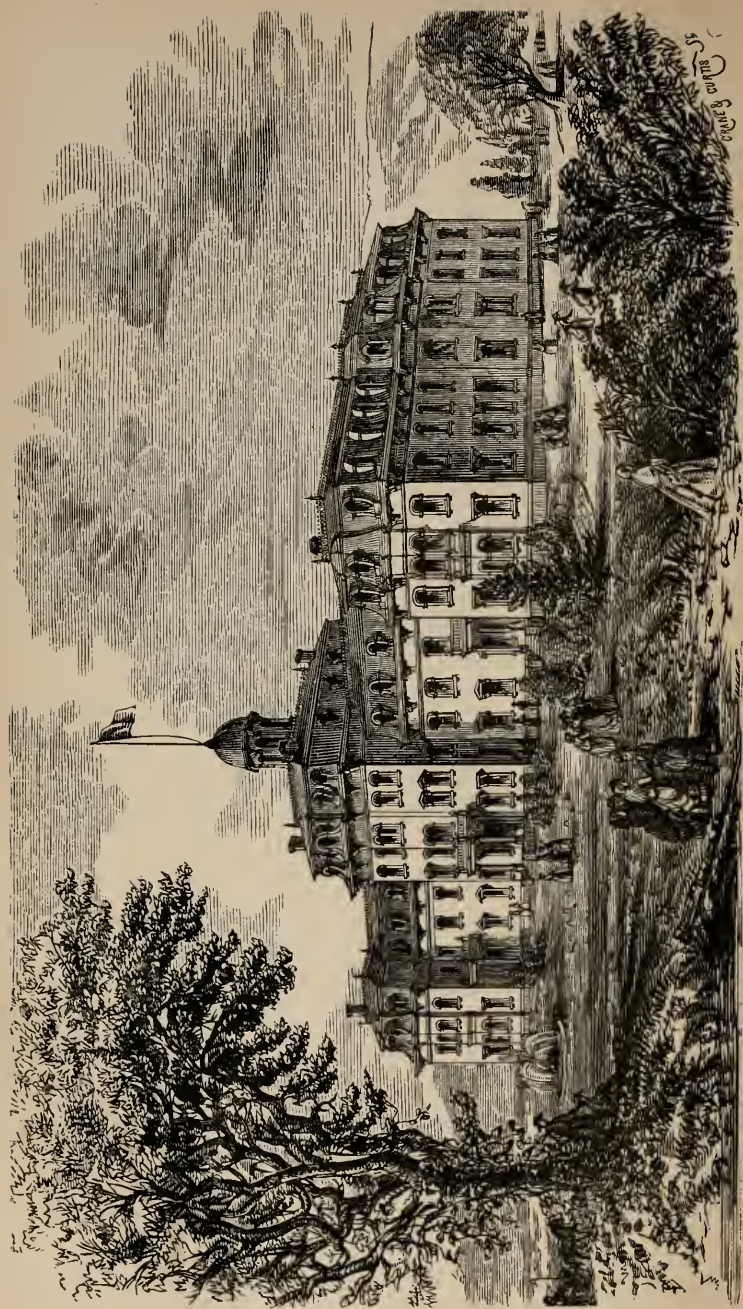
September 19th—First term begins.

December 18th—First term ends.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are voluntary societies in the University for the practice of speaking and writing. These societies meet weekly, in the rooms of the University.





MILL'S SEMINARY, SEMINARY PARK, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

MILLS' SEMINARY,

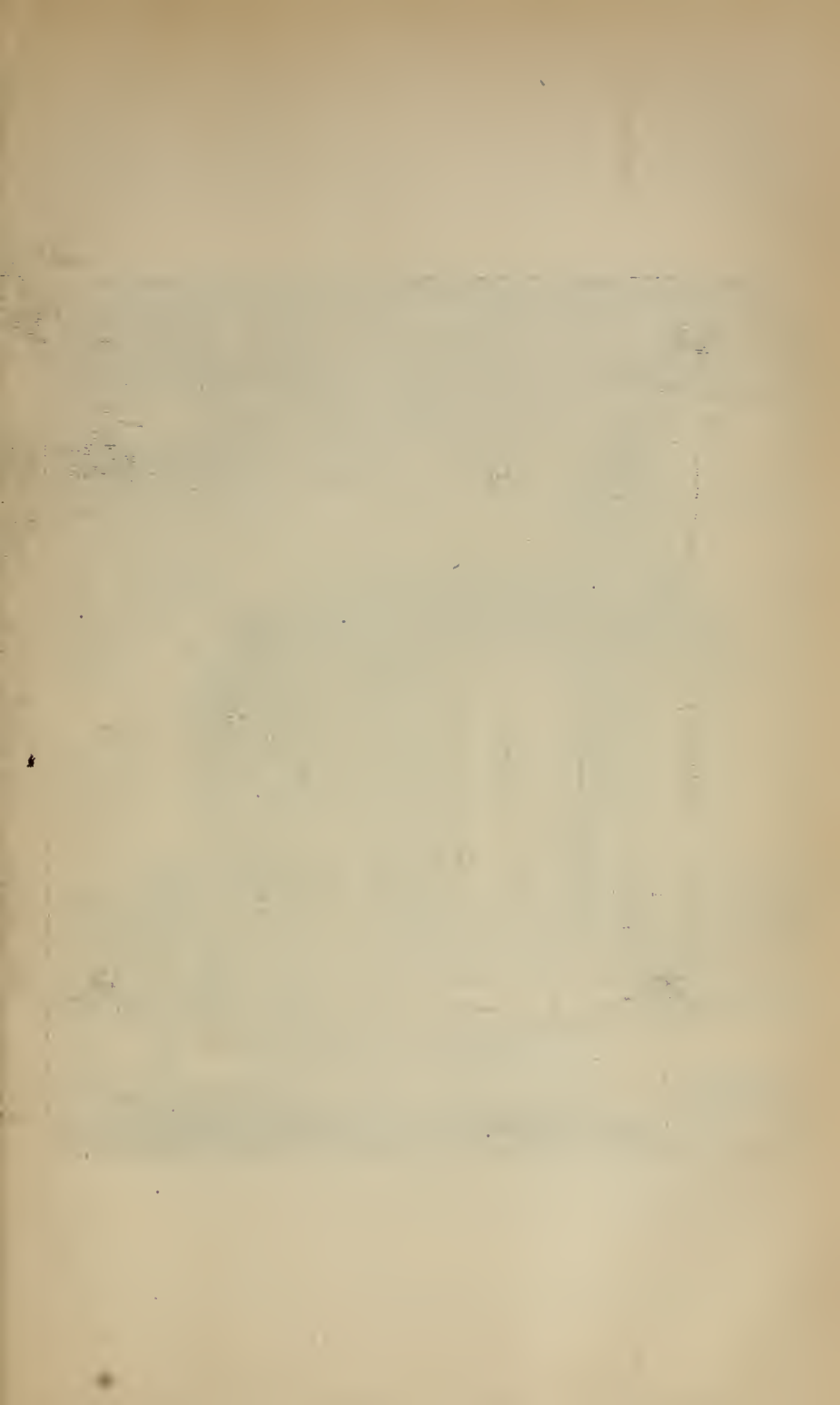
SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

No better locality than that selected for the erection of the seminary could have been found in California. It is picturesque in the extreme, healthy, retired, and yet easily accessible, being about five miles from Oakland, and only one mile from the Seminary Park Station, on the Alameda Railroad. Leaving the Seminary Station, a broad avenue, planted on either side with poplar trees, leads towards the Mills Seminary, which lies in a delightful nook resting at the base of the foothills, surrounded by fine oaks, sycamore, laurel, alder, and willow trees. Two running streams meander through the grounds, which comprise sixty-five acres. Over one of these the visitor crosses on a substantial bridge, and passing under and close to the magnificent oaks, the façade of the edifice meets the eye. It is of three stories, with a mansard roof, and is at once imposing and tasteful, conveying an idea of spaciousness and comfort fully confirmed by internal inspection. The aspect of the front is southerly, and it is sheltered on the north by hills, trending round to the westward. The length is two hundred and eighteen feet, with a depth of seventy five feet, the eastern wing having a depth of one hundred and thirty feet, with fifty-five feet of frontage. It is intended to add to the length of the corresponding wing hereafter. The centre and wings project slightly, thus relieving the monotonous appearance of continuous length, and adding to the airiness and comfort of the interior. The centre is surmounted by a cupola, in which a fine telescope is to be mounted, commanding a magnificent view of San Francisco Bay, the San Bruno Hills in the distance, with the Towns of San Leandro and Alameda in the foreground. To the left of the seminary, at some distance, is the gas house, whence gas is supplied to the whole establishment, there being not less than three hundred and fifty burners in the various apartments. Fronting the house, beyond the lawn, is an orchard and grapery, producing some of the choicest varieties of fruit in the State, and formerly cultivated by Mr. Saillot. It is Dr. Mills' purpose to greatly extend the size of this vineyard so as to have ample supplies of healthy fruit for his pupils. There are three front entrances; that in the centre leading to suites of reception rooms, furnished in elegant style, with frescoed ceilings and walls—that on the right to the Princi-

pal's private apartments, and that on the left to the studies, lecture, and music rooms. Entering by this last, you are at once struck by the spaciousness, airiness, and cheerful aspect of the interior. Passing an office for the Principal, we enter a music room, adjoining which is the private room of the Professor of the art—an elegant little apartment, beautifully frescoed and decorated. Passing through this, we enter the large hall, used for various purposes, with raised platform and windows at both ends. This opens into a fine schoolroom for juniors, with desks and other appurtenances of the most approved kind. Adjoining this are several recitation rooms. The blackboards are throughout of patent slate cloth—a great improvement upon the chalk boards generally in use. In the immediate vicinity are various other accommodations for the pupils, of the most complete and convenient design, as wash rooms, etc. A corridor from the main building leads to the dining room, a lofty apartment, seventy feet long and thirty-six wide; and in close proximity is the kitchen, with extensive ranges, and hot air ovens of large size, capable of baking eighty loaves at a time.

In the main building three wide staircases lead to the second story and a like number to the third story. On these are situated the bedrooms of the pupils and their teachers. These are of uniform furniture, neatly varnished bedstead with spring mattress, bureau, table, bookshelves, and chairs; a washing closet adjoins every room, with fixed washbowl, hydrant, etc. The bedrooms are carpeted throughout, and furnished with inside blinds and gas jets. The assistant teachers' apartments are situated at various points on the floors, so as to be always accessible to their pupils in any case when their advice or assistance may be desirable. Adjoining the Principal's private apartments, in the right wing of the house, are rooms set apart in case of sickness, to which the invalids can be removed, and close under the eye of Mrs. Mills. There are numerous bathrooms and other conveniences, with water tanks on the top of the building for the supply of all the bedrooms and the bathrooms, and also as a security against fire. For further protection in this case there are numerous fire extinguishers of the most approved description. The great width of the halls and the separate stairways are excellent features. In any case of sudden alarm ample means of egress is thus afforded. The entire building is a model, indeed, of convenience and comfort, with ample ventilation and light in every part. The architects were S. C. Bugbee & Son, and the seminary reflects the greatest credit upon their taste and design, and their talent of arrangement. The whole of the rooms are warmed by hot air on the most approved method. In the rear of the building, and detached from it, a laundry and servants' rooms have been erected; and a gymnasium, seventy-two feet by forty, will shortly be completed, which will be furnished with suitable apparatus, affording every facility for calisthenic exercises. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics is the one followed in the seminary. The extensive grounds afford ample accommodation for the physical training of the young ladies.

The seminary is eminently Christian in character, but not sectarian; and a beautiful chapel, one hundred feet by forty-five, will shortly be erected a few hundred yards from the school, with a pastor's study and lecture room attached. There is also in progress of construction a reservoir, at an elevated point on the hill in the rear of the seminary, so as to have a constant supply of water brought from the creek at that point to the highest part of the building without the necessity of pumping;





OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL, OAKLAND, CAL.

and a swimming bath is also to be thus supplied continuously with fresh water.

Dr. and Mrs. Mills are aided in their labors by fifteen resident assistants, selected with special regard to their qualifications in their various departments, in addition to the visiting professors.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. C. T. Mills, D. D., Principal; Mrs. S. L. Mills, Associate Principal.

English Department.—Miss Jane C. Tolman, Miss Ellen W. Bushnell, Miss Sarah S. Sherman, Miss Faustina Butler, Miss Emily S. Wilson, Miss Addie Aiken, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Eliza Cardinell, Miss Mary F. Gass.

Instrumental Music.—Prof. E. Hartmann, Prof. F. Katzenbach, Miss N. F. Foster, Miss Mary Simpson, Mrs. Ida M. Watson.

Vocal Music.—Prof. J. B. Beutler.

Guitar.—Prof. M. Ferrer.

French, German, and Spanish.—Prof. G. Schulte.

Gymnastics.—Miss Elizabeth King.

Drawing and Painting.—Prof. J. B. Wandesforde.

The establishment of this educational enterprise is largely due to the energy, liberality, and sagacity of J. O. Eldridge, Esq., of San Francisco. Where is the citizen with a great soul and deep purse who will endow it?

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

J. B. McCHESNEY, PRINCIPAL.

The lot upon which the High School building stands has a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five feet on Market and one hundred and fifty-five feet on West Twelfth street, and is equal in area to a lot one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet square. After the property had been purchased, several architects were invited to submit plans for a suitable building. Of the sketches presented, the Board selected the one prepared by Messrs. Wright & Sanders, and employed them to complete the drawing and superintend the erection of the building.

In the preparation of the plans the safety and health of the scholars and teachers was considered of prime importance. To insure these the plans and specifications called for a frame work of heavy timbers well braced together; broad halls, and six wide entrances with doors swinging outwards, to facilitate egress in case of emergency; four broad staircases, two in front and two in rear, with hand rails on either side, which are rendered doubly secure by the introduction of a mezzanine, or intermediate story, between the main floors in the projections carrying the stairs; broad and ample windows.

The next item sought to be attained was convenience or adaptation to use. To secure this each classroom is provided with entrances from

main halls; ample wardrobes were devised; gas pipes were laid; water is introduced into every story, there being no less than twelve stationary bowls within the building; ample blackboard room is secured in part by a new plan, that of slating the sliding doors; the seats are so placed that the light enters from the back or side of the pupil; the classrooms are connected by sliding doors. The Principal, sitting at his desk, can communicate with every teacher on the lower floor through speaking tubes, or by lifting the handle of a gong, can give any desired signal to all the teachers in the building at the same time; and the building is so arranged that a complete separation of the sexes can be secured, if it should ever be deemed advisable.

The main building is seventy-five by eighty feet square, and the extreme depth, including projections for stairs, is one hundred and eight feet, and the extreme width is eighty-four feet. The whole is surmounted by a curved French roof, the deck of which is surrounded by an iron railing of unique design, constructed by Messrs. Kose & Rode of this city. The cornice circles over the windows in the hall story, producing bold shadows and a fine effect.

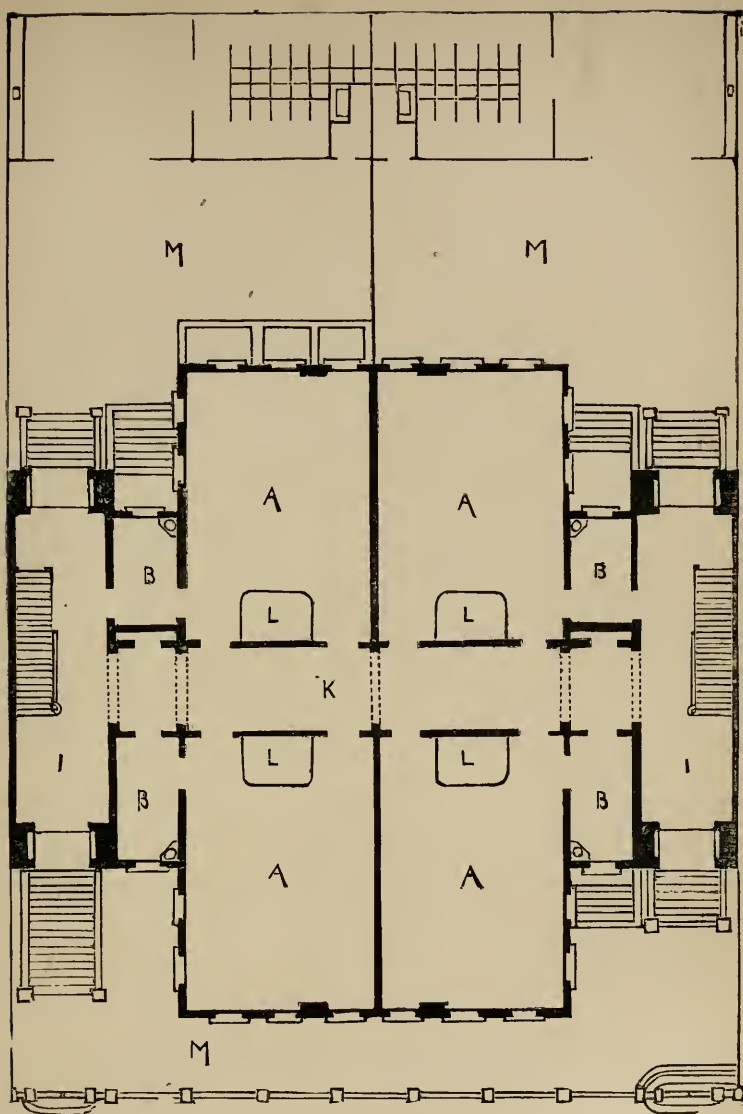
The elevation of the main building is seventy-two feet, and the railing of the tower is just one hundred feet above the ground. The first and second stories are each eighteen feet high in the clear, and the third or hall story is twenty-two feet.

The main hall, on the first floor, entered from Market street, is eighty-one feet long and twenty-three feet wide. The building contains four classrooms twenty-seven by thirty-six feet; four classrooms twenty-seven by thirty feet; two classrooms twenty-two by thirty feet; one library room twelve by twenty feet, and numerous halls, teachers' rooms, and wardrobes; and when completed will have a hall seventy-three by eighty-one and one half feet, equal in beauty to any in the State.

The front stairs are five, and the rear stairs are four feet wide, and the tower is ten feet square.

The building is heated by two of Chilson's hot air furnaces, connecting with all the halls and classrooms in the building by double pipes, thereby insuring safety against fire, and economy in fuel. They were supplied by Joseph Thornhill, of San Francisco. The building is further provided against fire by a water pipe in front and rear, to which a hose pipe can be attached to each story.

October twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, sixteen bids were received for the erection of the building and the completion of the two lower stories, varying from forty-three thousand five hundred and thirty to twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, and the contract was awarded to Mr. J. W. Sims at the latter price. The entire cost of the property has been: for the lot, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for the building, twenty-eight thousand one hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents; for fences, planking yard, sheds, etc., one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars; total, thirty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-two cents. The lowest bid for the completion of the hall story was one thousand and eighty dollars, and the highest, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.



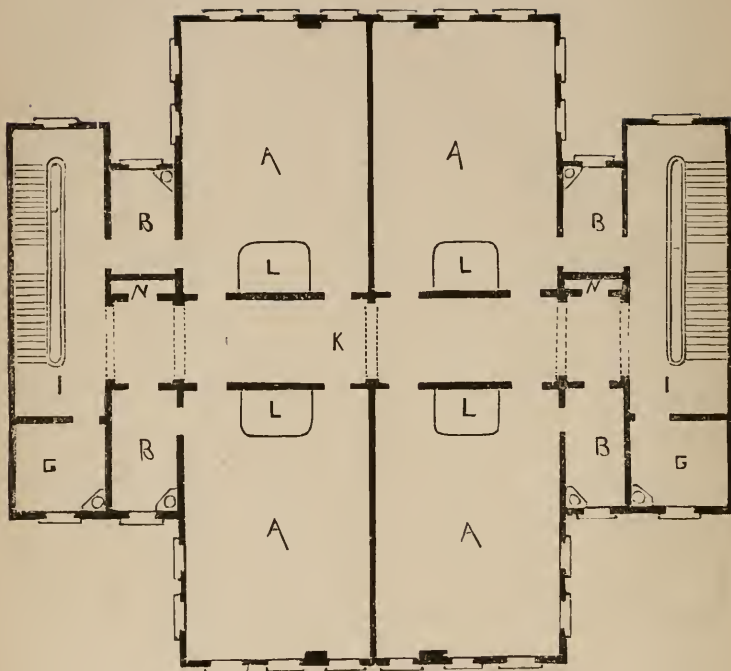
GIRL'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

FIRST FLOOR.

A—Class Rooms.
 B—Hat and Cloak Rooms.
 I—Staircase Halls.
 K—Passages.

L—Teachers' Platforms.
 M—Planked Yard.
 N—Hose Bibb Closets.
 D—Sinks.





GIRL'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

SECOND FLOOR.

A—Class Rooms.

B—Hat and Cloak Rooms.

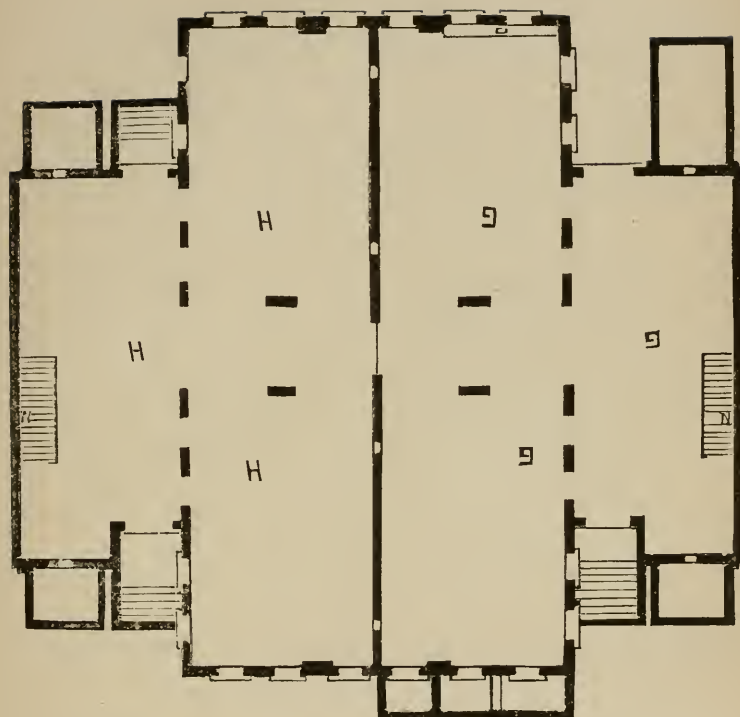
G—Teachers' Rooms.

K—Passages.

L—Teachers' Platforms.

N—Hose Bibb Closets.

I—Staircase Halls.



GIRLS' NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

BASEMENT.

G—Basement for Scholars.
H—Basement for Janitor.

N—Hose Bibbs.
D—Sink.

GIRLS' NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The site of this edifice, which is now being erected, is on Bush street, near the northwest corner of Hyde street, in one of the most quiet and pleasant neighborhoods of this city. The lot on which this building is erected is ninety-seven and one half feet by one hundred and thirty-seven and one half feet, which gives ample yard room for exercise and recreation.

The central portion of the building has a frontage of fifty-four feet eight inches, and a depth of eighty-two and one third feet, with two wings for halls of entrance and teachers' rooms, twenty-one feet five inches by fifty and one half feet in depth. The building is three stories high, with a basement ten feet in the clear. This basement is divided into storerooms, laboratories, and two large halls for calisthenic exercises for the pupils of the training department and the young ladies of the High School. The basement communicates with the yards by two front and rear doors six feet wide. It is also connected with the upper portion of the building by means of two flights of stairs. The first and second stories are each divided into four classrooms for study and recitation, each twenty-six and one fourth feet by thirty-four and one sixth feet. Opening into the hall and connected with each classroom is a hat and cap room, eight by fourteen feet, which is supplied with water and wash basins. On the second floor are located two teachers' rooms. On the third floor of the main building there is an assembly hall, fifty-three and one sixth by forty-five and eleven twelfths feet, connected by sliding doors with two classrooms, twenty-six and one fourth by thirty-four and one sixth feet, which are so arranged that when thrown open there are no projecting jambs to obstruct the view, thus forming one large and pleasant hall, fifty three and one sixth by eighty-one feet. Connected with the main hall there are two rooms, twenty and two thirds feet by nineteen and three fourths feet, for the library, and for lectures and class exercises.

All the halls and classrooms of this edifice are large, light and airy. Free ventilation has been secured by registers near the ceilings of the study rooms and halls, which connect with the frieze of the cornice, and with ventilators in the roof; also, by means of swinging transoms over the interior doors. The height of the first and second stories is fourteen and one half feet, and of the third story, sixteen feet. The ingress and egress are through a large hall in each wing, thirteen and one third feet wide, with staircases five feet in the clear, constructed in straight flights, which is a great desideratum in case of alarm. Transversely through the centre of the main building there is a hall eleven feet wide, which facilitates the ventilation and renders the access to the study rooms easy.

The foundations of the exterior walls and under all the main partitions, are brick. The superstructure is of wood. The framework is of more than ordinarily heavy timbers. The ceilings are all sheathed with wood in narrow widths to avoid any plastering falling on the pupils. When completed, it will be one of the most substantial and best arranged buildings in the city. The plans were drawn by Messrs. Raun & Taylor, architects.

The building will accommodate the young ladies of the High and Nor-

mal Schools, and two hundred and fifty primary pupils of the Normal Training School.

STATE PRISON SCHOOL.

SAN QUENTIN, September 11th, 1871.

HON. O. P. FITZGERALD:

SIR: In compliance with your request I send you herewith a sketch of our Prison School, which you will please make such use of as you think proper.

Fraternally yours,
C. C. CUMMINGS.

This institution was organized on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy. In the establishment of a school for the instruction of convicts the leading object has been their reformation and restoration to society as wiser and better men.

Prison statistics, not only in California but elsewhere, show that convicts, as a class, are deplorably ignorant. For this reason an effort has been made among them to reach and remove one of the causes of crime, and by a proper training of their moral and intellectual faculties to increase the probabilities of their becoming useful members of society at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment.

The results obtained thus far show the wisdom of the present humane system of prison discipline.

While it is evident that punishment, or the fear of it, never made a bad man a better one, it is also evident that kind treatment has aided in the reformation of many criminals. And when the means of instruction have been placed within their reach they have eagerly availed themselves of the advantages of the Prison School. Convicts attend school as a privilege. No compulsion is used, nor is any required. All who belong to the school would regard it a severe punishment to be excluded therefrom.

The entire number who have been connected with the Prison School since its organization is about five hundred, and of this number one hundred and eighty-five have been taught to read and write. As at present organized, the school consists of twenty-three classes; each class contains eight or ten pupils, and is placed under the instruction of a teacher selected from the small number of well educated convicts.

In the system thus inaugurated, much attention is necessarily given to instruction in reading, writing, and the first principles of arithmetic. Other classes more advanced are instructed in geography, grammar, and some of the higher branches of mathematics; while others are instructed in such of the foreign languages, spoken in the prison, as they have the desire and ability to learn.

The exercises of the school are varied by select readings, declamations, essays, and short lectures upon some branch of natural science, or some other subject of general interest.

The teachers have in general shown a deep interest in the advancement of their classes, and much benefit has resulted from their labors, not only to their pupils but also to themselves. Many who were once

connected with the Prison School have been discharged, through the expiration of their terms of sentence, and not one of this number has been recommitted to prison, but all, so far as heard from, are industrious, law abiding citizens.

Of the nine hundred convicts confined in the prison, four hundred and sixty-four were, at the time of their conviction, illiterate. Ninety-five could read and not write. Two hundred and ninety-five could read and write imperfectly, and only forty-six were liberally educated.

The prison library now contains three thousand and thirty-eight volumes, comprising many of the standard works on theology, history, travels, biography, science, romance, and poetry. While the statistics of the library show that many read for amusement, they also show that a large number devote their attention to works from which useful knowledge may be derived. The number of volumes loaned to convicts will average about sixteen hundred a month, and so far as regards the kind of books loaned, the report of the prison library will compare favorably with that of any public library in the State.

C. C. CUMMINGS, Moral Instructor.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC.

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

Incorporated, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. First collegiate class formed, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. Number of professors, seven. Number of graduates for the year, four. Whole number of students, one hundred and fifteen; ladies, sixty-one; gentlemen, fifty-four.

On the nineteenth day of January the University opened its session in the new and commodious building on the University Grounds, about half-way between Santa Clara and San Jose, and near the Alameda road. The two schools known as the "College" and the "Female Institute" were consolidated, and equal advantages and honors were offered to males and females. Three degrees are conferred according to the course of study pursued—baccalaureate, scientific, and academic. Rates of tuition have been considerably reduced. Ladies are accommodated with homes in the family of the President; gentlemen, with one of the professors, or in such families as their parents may select.

FACULTY.

Rev. T. H. Sinex, D. D., President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science.

Rev. O. S. Frambes, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Irving Henning, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

George M. Schuck, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mrs. Anna Shimmin, Preceptress of Primary Department.

Miss Hannah Millard, Preceptress of Drawing and Painting.

EXPENSES.

Primary—per term of thirteen weeks.....	\$8 00
Preparatory—per term of thirteen weeks.....	12 00
Scientific—per term of thirteen weeks.....	16 00
Classical—per term of thirteen weeks.....	20 00
Modern languages, each, extra.....	10 00
Drawing, extra.....	10 00
Painting, pastel or oil, extra.....	15 00
Music, with use of instrument.....	25 00
Janitor fee, extra to each student.....	2 00

Boarding, including washing, light, and fuel, in the family of the President or Professors, at from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month.

CALENDAR.

August 3d, 1871—First term begins.
 November 9th, 1871—Second term begins.
 February 29th, 1872—Third term begins.
 May 30th, 1872—Commencement.

SAN JOSÉ INSTITUTE AND BUSINESS COLLEGE FOR BOTH SEXES.

The twentieth session will commence Monday, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Location.—The San José Institute and Business College is located at San José, California, and is accessible from San Francisco by two lines of railroad.

F. Gates, Principal.

The Faculty consists of a corps of eight teachers, secured with reference to their particular qualifications and fitness for their respective positions.

The requirements of this institution are similar to those governing schools of the same grade. The sexes occupy different schoolrooms, and have separate playgrounds, but in recitations are taught together.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL—George Bates, M. A., of Cambridge University, England.

ASSISTANT CLASSICAL TEACHER—M. B. Kellogg.

ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER—H. B. Jones.

PENMANSHIP—Sig. F. Serigni.

FRENCH—M. E. Coulon.

DRAWING—J. B. Wandesforde.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR—Captain Pratt.

This institution has been in existence for seven years. It is designed to furnish a careful classical training for those who contemplate a collegiate course, and a thorough business education to those who intend embarking in mercantile pursuits. Students from this school have graduated at Yale and other Eastern Universities with great distinction. The number of students is about sixty, and is steadily increasing.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE.

VACAVILLE, SOLANO Co.

Mark Bailey, A. M., President pro tem. Established in eighteen hundred and seventy, and incorporated in eighteen hundred and seventy-one. Number of professors or teachers: male, two; female, two; total, four. Whole number of students in attendance during the year: female, thirty-five; male, thirty-three; total, sixty-eight. Number of months in college or school year, ten. Cost of tuition per year, from forty to eighty dollars. Estimated yearly expense of student, including board, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars; but students for the ministry have tuition free, while their board costs them only one hundred and sixty dollars. Number of volumes of library, one thousand. Value of apparatus, three hundred dollars. Value of College grounds and buildings, twenty-five thousand dollars. Number of acres in College grounds, ten. Number of trees growing in College grounds, three hundred.

The College is open in all its departments for both sexes. The College has a preparatory department, a scientific and classical department, and is designed to have a theological department. The course of instruction in the various departments is intended to meet the practical educational wants of the young ladies and young gentlemen of California.

HESPERIAN COLLEGE.

This institution is located at Woodland, the County Town of Yolo County, California.

The first term was opened in the Union Church, near Woodland, March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. During that year a substantial college building was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and in September following, the first regular college session was opened in the new building. Professor O. L. Mathews, a graduate of Bethany College, Virginia, was elected to preside over the destiny of the infant institution. He was shortly succeeded by Professor Atkinson, a graduate of Harvard.

In September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the second regular session was opened, with Professor J. W. Anderson as Principal. This session was marked with increased prosperity and popularity of the institution.

In September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the destiny of the institution was intrusted to Professor J. M. Martin, a graduate of Abingdon College, Illinois.

During the next three years, partly from financial embarrassment of the Trustees, and partly from severe drought in the Sacramento Valley, the school made little advance. Since that period she has risen rapidly in numbers, popularity, and influence, and has already taken her place in the foremost rank of literary institutions of the Pacific slope.

The catalogues show an average annual attendance of one hundred and ninety-three students, during the three years ending May twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

On the fifth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, Hesperian College was incorporated in accordance with the statutes of California.

On the sixth of May following, the Baccalaureate Degree was conferred upon her first graduating class, consisting of two gentlemen and a lady. The graduating class of eighteen hundred and seventy-one consisted of three gentlemen and three ladies.

The prescribed courses of study embrace a preparatory ladies' academic, ladies' collegiate, scientific, and full classical. Advantages are also offered in music, painting, drawing, and penmanship.

Three efficient literary societies have been organized in connection with the school, and found potent auxiliaries in promoting literary culture and general improvement. One of these has been organized and successfully conducted by the ladies.

The leading feature in conducting this institution is a sound, practical, intellectual, and moral education, adapted to the requirements of our country and the age.

The "stuffing process" is utterly ignored, the authorities of the institution believing nothing of value that the student cannot make his own.

While the Greek and Latin languages are thoroughly taught and studied, as in other colleges, the English language, English composition and rhetoric are held to be of higher importance, and occupy the first place in the culture of the students. While Hesperian College is under the control of the Christians or Disciples, it is conducted on the broadest principles of philanthropy and religious toleration. No political or religious tests have been made or allowed.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY.

This school for young ladies is located on I street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Sacramento.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry are the Principals and proprietors.

It was established in eighteen hundred and sixty-three. During the first year it was conducted by Mrs. Perry as a day school, in a brick building on Eighth street, between G and H. In the Fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-four a building was purchased, and the school removed to Tenth street, between F and G. In the Spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven the grounds now occupied by the seminary were purchased, and a fine brick building erected.

During the past two years twelve teachers have been employed, with an average number of one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

The course of study is full, and the teachers endeavor to guard against any superficiality in their instruction.

FEMALE COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC.

OAKLAND.

In addition to the regular course of study in the institution, there will be one adapted to that of the State University. A curriculum for this purpose has been carefully prepared by the President of the University, Dr. Durant. With the consent of the Regents and Faculty, the young ladies of this institution, accompanied with their teachers, will attend in regular course the lectures in the University in all the natural sciences, thus giving to them the best advantages for instruction which the State affords.

Faculty—Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D. D.; Miss M. K. Culbertson, Miss Emma Jones, Mrs. R. F. Lawrence; Miss Emma J. Fitch, vocal music; J. B. Wandesforde, Professor of Drawing and Painting; Charles F. Morel, Professor of Modern Languages; Professors George L. Babcock and H. Holzhauer, of piano instruction.

Señorita Luz De Acosta, from the City of Mexico, will teach embroidery, waxwork in fruit and flowers, and will also hold daily conversations in Spanish in the family.

There will be a Primary Department, under the management of Mrs. R. F. Lawrence and Miss Fanny C. Childs.

The institution, thus thoroughly organized, with this corps of able and successful teachers, and with the very great advantages which its pupils must derive from its connection with the State University, is with much confidence commended to the public.

The school year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each.

OAKLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

This military institution, opened January ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is the first of the kind that has been established on this coast. Reverend D. McClure is the proprietor and Principal. The academic staff is composed of nine experienced teachers. The buildings are situated on a rise of ground, known as Academy Hill, about a mile from the Broadway Station, and may be reached by the Telegraph Avenue cars. In the academic department well defined and extensive courses of study are pursued in the English branches, ancient and modern languages, natural science, mathematics, and commercial knowledge, such as will prepare students for college or business. The institution is also organized as a military post, and it is obligatory upon every student to attend the daily military drill, and perform the duties of a cadet, which do not interfere with hours of study. There were one hundred students in attendance last term.

PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE.

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA.

This college is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was removed during the year eighteen hundred and seventy from Vacaville, Solano County, to Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Its twenty-second semi-annual session was begun at its new seat on the ninth of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

The number of students present on the day of re-opening was one hundred and eleven, which has since increased to one hundred and sixty-five.

The college is open to both ladies and gentlemen. The number of ladies is seventy-eight; gentlemen, eighty-seven.

FACULTY—A. L. Fitzgerald, President and Professor Mental and Moral Science; Charles S. Smyth, Professor Mathematics; Charles King, Professor Ancient Languages; W. B. Hardy, Professor English Literature; Miss Florence Miller, Teacher Primary Department; F. F. Zellner, Professor Music; Mrs. Louisa Parks, Teacher of the French and Spanish Languages.

This is one of the most flourishing institutions of learning in the State. Its location is good. In point of beauty, healthfulness, and accessibility (being within three and one half hours' travel by cars and steamboat of San Francisco) it is unsurpassed.

The great and never-failing fertility of the Santa Rosa Valley, the mildness of the climate, which has already caused the invalid to seek it as a residence, together with the liberal endowment, and stately and well arranged building of the college, insure for the institution a career of usefulness and prosperity.

HOME INSTITUTE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12th, 1871.

HON. O. P. FITZGERALD:

SIR: In accordance with your wish I forward to you the following outline of my school:

The Home Institute, a boarding and day school for young ladies, under the superintendence of Miss Isabella G. Prince, is located at two hundred and eighteen Eddy street, San Francisco. It may be considered as a permanent institution, as the property was purchased and building erected expressly for school purposes. It is intended to be what its name indicates, a *home school*, where the advantages of careful instruction in the various branches of a solid education are combined with every home pleasure and necessary accomplishment. It is of a purely unsectarian character, having received no assistance from denominational sources, but was established, has been controlled, and instructed by its present Principal. The number of boarding pupils is limited to ten, and the whole number to thirty-five. The school was first opened in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and from then until now has had its full number of pupils, and the course of instruction seems to

have been highly appreciated by the public. The corps of present instructors are: Miss Isabella G. Prince, Principal; Miss R. A. Bills, Assistant and Governess; Madame Godoy, French Assistant; Professor Jebens, Drawing and Painting Master; Professor Charles Hahn, instrumental music; Signore Moretti, vocal music; and such other teachers as are necessary.

HOME SCHOOL.

OAKLAND.

Professor D. C. Stone.....Principal.

This institution is conducted on the home principle, and is intended to be a regular preparatory school. It is expected that the next term will commence January tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at Berkeley, close to the University grounds. Thorough scholastic training and pleasant and healthful home discipline are the proposed special features of this school.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

This college is managed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was founded by them in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one. It grew rapidly; and in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five the Legislature of the State gave the institution a charter. Since that period several large and elegant buildings have been erected, and they stand upon ten acres of ground. Its staff numbers twenty-four professors and tutors. The course of studies, in both classical and commercial departments, is complete, extending from the rudiments to the highest branches of literature, philosophy, and mathematics. The chemical laboratory and the philosophical apparatus rank among the best in the United States. It possesses also a fine collection of mineralogy and geology. The college library is well selected and numbers about twelve thousand volumes. There are besides three smaller libraries belonging to different library societies formed among the students. Students are not allowed to board without the college precincts. There is, however, an average attendance of forty externs, whose parents reside in Santa Clara or in San José. The total number of pupils in the year eighteen hundred and seventy was two hundred and eighteen, and in eighteen hundred and seventy-one was two hundred and twenty-five. The scholastic year fills ten months. For this period the charges for board, tuition, washing, etc., are three hundred and fifty dollars.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

This popular institution is situated on the old Mission Road, about five miles from the City Hall. It is a fine brick building, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate about two hundred students. It was evi-

dently erected with a view to the health and comfort of the students, for the study halls, classrooms, and dormitories are both convenient and well ventilated. The cost of building and fitting up amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars.

In July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the College was opened for the reception of students. In August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, a number of gentlemen belonging to a society known as "The Christian Brothers," came from the eastern States at the invitation of Archbishop Alemany, to take charge of it. The members of this society devote their lives to the work of education.

The number of students is at present two hundred and thirty. The prosperity of the College is all that could be desired. Besides the preparatory classes, there are three departments—classical, scientific, and commercial—fully organized and in excellent working order. They present unusual facilities for a thorough education suited to the intended career of the student. The public examinations evince judicious training, marked industry, and highly creditable acquirements in the students. It is gratifying to notice that the standard of proficiency has been raised term after term, so as to authorize the statement that the students who graduate in any of the departments must receive a superior education.

It is intended to confer degrees next Commencement on such of the students as shall have satisfactorily completed the course.

The Faculty, as at present constituted, is as follows: Bro. Justin, President, Professor of English Literature and Mental Philosophy; Bro. Cieran, Vice President, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences; Bro. Sabinian, Treasurer and Principal of the Commercial Department; Bro. Genebern, Professor of History and Rhetoric; Bro. Emilian Walter, Professor of Greek, Latin, and German; Bro. Junianus, Professor of Latin, French, and Spanish; Bro. Thomas, Professor of Logic, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry; Bro. Peter, Professor of Elocution and Composition; Bro. Leander, Professor in the Commercial Department; Bro. Baptist, Prefect; Rev. John Coyle, Chaplain; Lawrence Taaffe, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences; H. J. Byrne, Professor of Mathematics and Composition. There are five other gentlemen employed in the Preparatory Department.

SACRED HEART PRESENTATION CONVENT,

CORNER ELLIS AND TAYLOR STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25, 1871.

Hon. O. P. FITZGERALD, Superintendent Public Instruction:

In compliance with your published request addressed to school teachers, it is our pleasure to make the following statement respecting the Presentation Convent Free Schools of this city:

The Powell Street Presentation Convent Free School, situated at the corner of Powell and Greenwich streets, was organized in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and has been in successful operation since that time. The building will accommodate nine hundred pupils. The number in attendance the past year is seven hundred. The number of Sisters occupied in teaching, twenty.

The Sacred Heart Presentation Convent Free School is situated at the the corner of Ellis and Taylor streets. The building was erected by

voluntary subscription, and the school organized in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. One month after the opening, the number of applications for admission into the school was more than could be accommodated, and a loan of funds being effected, a large wing was added to the building, which now furnishes seats for nine hundred pupils. The number in attendance the past year is nine hundred. The number of Sisters employed as teachers, twenty-three.

Both of these schools are devoted exclusively to the instruction of girls in the various branches of an English education, together with music, drawing, and fancy work. No charge is made except for music. The institutions rely entirely on voluntary offerings for their support. All, poor and rich, of whatever religious persuasion, we cordially receive on equal terms.

Sincerely yours, in Christ,

MARY TERESA COMERFORD.

SAINT VINCENT'S COLLEGE.

LOS ANGELES.

Organized March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; incorporated August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. Faculty and Staff of Professors—Reverend James McGill, C. M., President; Reverend M. V. Richardson, Treasurer; Reverend M. Flynn, Prefect of Discipline; Reverend M. J. O'Brien, Secretary and Librarian. The average attendance of students during the year was about fifty.

The College is in fair working order. Service has been rendered to the cause of education. Our number has been small, owing to the prevalence of the drought in this part of the State, in particular, during the last two seasons.

SCHOOLHOUSES AND THEIR VENTILATION.

Lecture delivered before the "Sacramento County Teachers' Institute," on the twenty-seventh of April, and before the State Teachers' Institute, in San Francisco, on the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

BY THOS. M. LOGAN, M. D.,

PERMANENT SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Some years ago I had the pleasure of delivering a lecture before your Institute on "Schoolhouse Architecture in its Hygienic Relations." Since then I have not ceased to take a lively interest, not only in your Institute—of which you did me the honor of electing me an honorary member—but also in every subject appertaining to the noble cause in which you are engaged. No occasion have I allowed to pass by, either at home or abroad, without informing myself of the progress of society as demonstrated in the construction of the schoolhouse. It is chiefly, therefore, to a continuation of the subject of the former lecture just alluded to that I now proceed to invite your attention, while in the legitimate discharge of the functions of Health Officer of the State. At the time just referred to I had but little practical knowledge of the actual comparative status of the California schoolhouse. I pictured the ideal, formed in my own mind, to which it should assimilate, and have no reason now to change or modify the fundamental principles and rules then discussed for the guidance of Superintendents, Preceptors, and Building Committees—principles which science, reason, and experience teach as necessary to render our schoolhouses attractive resorts to the young, and conducive to the health, happiness, and welfare of the rising generation. I repeat that I have no reason to revoke or correct anything then laid down, so far as the general purport or intent are concerned, *now*, after a simultaneous view of the condition of the whole civilized world in this particular department of the material arts. Had the suggestions then made been followed out, California would now hold the first rank in all those appliances whose object and aim are to make education in our public schools harmonious and complete, symmet-

rical as a whole and, as it should be, the fullest possible preparation for the successful and easy performance of the duties of life. For education means health, strength, and happiness. To make myself better understood, it is proper for me here to state that in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven it was my privilege—the greatest privilege, I conceive, of my whole life—to witness that palpable demonstration of the world's progress, the aggregate product of the world's skill and industry, displayed as never before, in peaceful emulation, at the Paris Exposition. Then and there the schoolhouse was not overlooked by me; and to the credit of Illinois be it known that that young, vigorous State furnished a building which, in all respects of adaptation to school purposes, was not only superior to other exhibits of its kind, particularly in respect of neatness and means of lighting and ventilation, but to the average of those found in European countries. This is not alone the result of my own judgment, but also that of the Commissioner* of the United States, who had abundant opportunity of forming the most correct opinions, and on whose admirable report I shall rely for whatever I may have to say in this respect.

Nothing so peculiarly characterizes the age we live in as the appreciation of the benefits of general education. It is to this condition of society—to the instinctive ambition and provident solicitude which reigns in families—that the Department of Education everywhere owes its popularity. All parents of any intelligence concern themselves deeply as to the healthfulness and abundance of the sources from which their children receive their mental nourishment. By the side of this powerful domestic interest a great public interest thus necessarily places itself. Important to families, the Department of Public Instruction is not less important to the State. Feeling, doubtless, the force of these propositions, put forth by the expanded mind of Guizot, and incited by those lofty and clear instincts which revealed to him the real tendency of the age, Napoleon III, following in the footsteps of his great predecessor, apprehended that to give the parties intrusted with education respect, dignity, confidence in themselves, and a spirited devotedness to their calling, it was necessary that they should be recognized, and linked, as it were, with the progress of the age. He felt that in the present day the Educational Department should be laical, social, connected with family interests, and intimately united, save only in their special mission, with civil order and the mass of their fellow citizens. Doubtless it was under the influence of such convictions he issued the imperial decree which ordained, for the first time in the history of universal exhibitions, that the grand principle of progress, as exemplified in the common school system, should have practical recognition in the form of a separate division or group. Had he signalized his eventful dynasty by no other noble achievement in the cause of humanity, this one crowning act of his whole life should place his name high up on the page of permanent history, and insure for his memory the benediction of mankind. For there it stands indelibly recorded, in cosmological letters of shining light, that at the head of the group, the scope and object of which warranted the designation happily given it, of "*The Department of Social Science*," were assigned *objects intended to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of the people*—such as schoolhouses, tract societies' buildings, and habitations characterized by their cheapness, combined with adaptation for health, cleanliness, venti-

* Hon. John W. Hoyt, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, 1867.

lation, etc.; thus acknowledging these to be first in the logical order of such subjects as directly concerned the social improvement of man.

To show you how this grand scheme for human advancement succeeded and worked, I find that the number of exhibitors properly catalogued were no less than one thousand and ninety-five, distributed over twenty-nine nationalities. The objects themselves numbered many thousands; one entry alone—as that of a schoolhouse, for instance—often including many individual articles collectively shown by the nation, society, or individual making such exhibition. The variety of objects was only less than their number, extending through the whole range appropriated to the work of education, and affording ground for a discussion of every educational theme, from the material appliances of the infant school, up through every grade of intermediate schools, general and special, to the scheme of the Royal Academy or University. In the external gardens or park—for the whole grounds of the Exposition inclosed an area of forty hectares, or about ninety English acres, and were so contrived as to unite the picturesque with the useful, all made subservient to the general purposes of the exhibition—were schoolhouses, with furniture, apparatus, and numberless appliances, together with the no less numerous products of the handiwork of the artistic and scientific skill of the pupils. Besides all this, in the numerous halls, alcoves, and attractive corners of the vast pavilion itself, were to be found charts, maps, atlases, globes, orreries, slates, copy books, contrivances to aid in teaching children to read, write, and calculate; text books, from the primer to the calculus and the classics; appliances for gymnastics, and countless other objects equally appropriate to the work of education, some of them beautifully and effectively set off by portraits, busts, and statues of distinguished teachers and patrons of education in all countries, as well as by the inscription of the names and living words of such as, by their labors for the diffusion of knowledge among men, have made them immortal.

From this outline some conception may be formed of the comprehensiveness of the plan of this important feature of this world-wide collection, and of the profound interest awakened generally therein. The magnitude of its direct influence, as well as of the subsequent benefits likely to grow out of it, can be estimated only by the fact that of the more than ten millions of visitors to the Exposition, many zealous men and women came from all parts of the world expressly to avail themselves of just such facts, principles, and sources of information that were here afforded. The number of French teachers alone who visited and studiously examined the displays is put down at over twelve thousand. Many who had no especial interest in this department, and stood in no relation to it except that of being mere spectators like myself, could not have been otherwise than favorably impressed with the wide views of all the eminent men who originated, encouraged, and by their indomitable energy and perseverance embodied the great thought of such a spectacle as universal public education in a visible material shape.

For my part, when my eyes rested upon the familiar common school buildings of Illinois, I felt proud of my American parentage, and could not but exult in the wisdom and forethought which have established our prosperity as a nation on the noble system of public education. Well may the great masters of the school of reformers, in our day, in our own as well as in other countries, already anticipate for these United States a destiny more glorious and happy than the world has ever witnessed. Have we not laid the foundations of improvement in all knowledges broader and deeper than ever people did? In all other

nations these have been the result of accident and violence—of singular, and often of fortuitous occurrences; but with us they are the fruits of system in choice and concentration in effort. In other nations the monarch, the statesman, the philosopher, the patron, has labored almost single handed; but with us, the people have arisen as one man to lay these foundations in the name of Freedom, and in the presence of the whole world. What though the present day is to our people, as it were, *but the primary school*; I would not exchange the bright anticipations of my country's glory, predicated upon the basis of popular education, for the bigotry of the awe-stricken worshipper, either of antiquity, or of that European literature whose laurels spring from the very principles which we are cultivating with more energy, assiduity, and ardor than all other nations. "The immense social value of the public school," says one better able to judge than I am, "when carried forward to realize the principles upon which it is founded, is not easily comprehended, because its results are remote and not exclusively material. But it is no exaggeration to say that the Board of Health cannot so promote the public welfare as the Board of Education. Ignorance is only a more intellectual nomenclature for the most pestiferous conditions of sewage, nuisance, and miasma. The reply of thousands of men of the highest educational experience, of different sects and professions, to questions propounded by Horace Mann as to the result of the highest development of the common school system, with the best teachers and the attendance of all children during the years appropriate to pupilage, was, that if the system should be thus developed *not two per cent* of the rising generation of the people *would fail to be good citizens*."* Now, just here, where pride of country, reason, and forecast would all naturally incite to exulting vaticinations, predicated upon this American school house in the Paris Exposition, and which has drawn forth this discussion, it is most mortifying to be obliged to confess that it was not up to the times in the important particular of ventilation, and in this respect was seriously faulty. It is true that the Commissioners, through whose agency it was provided, did not aim to present a schoolhouse peculiar to their State, nor yet the ideal one of an American educator, but a real one, such as might serve to show the average of those in actual use, as the "cross roads" and "country schoolhouse" of the Northern and Western States, "Nevertheless it was defective, and in this sense discreditable to the intelligence of the United States, in that it did not properly provide," says the same authority I have already referred to, "for ventilation—though in this respect superior, those from Prussia, Saxony and Sweden, providing not at all—its three large windows opening both from the top and the bottom; while in the others, the windows, besides being inadequate to lighting, had upper sashes that were immovable. Still every one who understands the physiology, so to speak, of ventilation, as well as its chemistry and mechanics, knows that, in winter, this mode of purifying the vitiated air of an apartment, while it effects the intended object, can do so only at the peril of some of the occupants." It is precisely to this one point, *ventilation*, that I have been gradually endeavoring to direct the attention of those conversant with school

* Concluding remarks before the Mechanic Arts College. By Rev. Horatio Stebbins.—*[Pacific Rural Press, July 22d, 1871.]*

matters, and hence have advanced the preceding remarks; for on it hinges the burden of all I have further to say.

While it would have been unfair to place on exhibition a building quite superior to its kind, when assuming to give an opportunity of comparing the actual status of the American schoolhouse with those of other nations, it is none the less deplorable, and none the less disgraceful to our own than to other countries, that the importance of thorough ventilation should have had so little practical recognition. The neglect and ignorance of everything pertaining to this branch of architecture, among a people so remarkably quick and clever as the Americans are acknowledged to be, strikes me with a daily growing wonder. While all the whims of European resuscitators have been repeated *ad libitum*, and fashion stamps "high art" on the dusty styles and compositions of past ages—even to the puzzling monogram that proclaims the ownership of our houses—that without which any building is uninhabitable, is either unknown or ignored by the great mass of both architects and their employers. Some few of the former, be it stated to their honor, are beginning to comprehend this vital want, while the majority of the latter cannot understand why they should have to *waste* their valuable dollars and cents on anything as cheap and abundant as air.

I have yet to learn of the first building in California, besides the recently constructed "Jefferson Schoolhouse" in Sacramento, in which a modification of the Ruttan system has been introduced by the architect, Mr. A. A. Cook, that has had the slightest provision made for ventilation.* And yet in no other part of the world, perhaps, is more attention required for the proper regulation of the ever varying conditions of the atmosphere than in California, where, in the rainy season, it is frequently too humid, and in summer, generally too dry. While the most healthful amount of vapor may be considered as about seventy degrees, the utmost saturation being one hundred degrees, the average here, during the dry season, is not more than about sixty degrees. On the other hand, in winter, one of the evils of want of ventilation is, that the air of our rooms becomes, unless properly heated, saturated to the utmost by the superadded moisture evolved from the lungs and skin of the inmates. Professor Tyndall found that the moisture alone, in the air of an ordinary room, absorbed from fifty to seventy times as much heat as the air does. Air and the elementary gases—oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen—have no power of absorbing radiant heat, but the compound gases have a very different effect. Perfumes have a wonderful power of absorbing radiant heat. The moisture in the air, however, is of the greatest practical importance—like a soft, invisible blanket, constantly wrapped around us, it protects us from too sudden heating or too sudden cooling. Speaking of the moisture in the air, the same authority says: "Regarding the earth as the source of heat, no doubt at least ten per cent of its heat is intercepted within ten feet of its surface. The removal, of a single summer's night, of the aqueous vapor from the atmosphere which covers England, would be attended by the destruction of every plant which a freezing temperature could kill. In Sahara, where the soil is fire and the wind flame, the refrigeration is painful to bear." In

* Since writing this I have learned from Mr. Cook, that the intelligent School Commissioner from Colusa, was so pleased with the working of the system of ventilation adopted in the Jefferson Schoolhouse, that he caused it to be introduced in the new schoolhouse in that locality.

many of our furnace and stove-heated houses, we have an atmosphere in point of dryness equal to that of the desert, but more impure.

To rescue our rising generation from the direful effects of this culpable indifference on our part with regard to ventilation, and to retain for our country that acknowledged supremacy in all that pertains to our common school system, should be the earnest endeavor of every patriotic citizen. Actuated by such considerations, let us look closer into this subject of ventilation, and see what means science and art have indicated and human ingenuity may apply, by which, in our schoolhouses, as well as in our homes, our churches, our hospitals, and in all our public buildings, we can enjoy the vitally important luxury of pure air. While physiology, now happily taught in all our schools, demonstrates that the primary condition necessary for the preservation of organic force in an active state or life is an adequate supply of pure atmospheric air, your text books in natural philosophy also show that all-sufficient nature provides the most perfect means for accomplishing these requirements. Let us listen to the teachings of these text books. The atmosphere around us extends to the distance of forty-five miles from the surface, but with uniformly decreasing density, and thus forms a covering for the earth about one one hundred and sixtieth of its diameter. In becoming rarified by the sun's heat endless motion is produced therein, giving rise to winds varying in force from the gentle zephyr to the destructive tornado. These movements of the atmosphere which heat gives rise to and the diffusive power of the air itself, tend to keep it constantly pure for the use of man. The sun's heat also raises water from the lakes and oceans, and steeps the air with moisture, which returns again to earth as refreshing rain. This aqueous vapor, which is mixed but not combined with the air, is essential to respiration, but if it be decreased or increased beyond the normal point, injury results. Of the physical properties of this aerial ocean, at the bottom of which man lives and moves and has his being, it is not necessary here to say much. They are chiefly negative, so that our senses do not readily perceive its presence—a circumstance which accounts for the negligence with which we treat it, taking no care that we shall aid nature in preserving its purity. That it is ponderable, is shown by the barometer and our wells; inasmuch as a column of air one inch square will weigh fifteen pounds, or will balance such a column of mercury thirty inches in the first instance, and in the latter of water thirty-three feet high. Were it not for the pressure of this great superincumbent weight, which is unfelt by us because of its diffusion, the air which is thus forced through every crack and crevice could never be made to renew itself in our houses. Concerning its chemical composition, I shall be almost equally as brief—reminding you that, while everything that can assume the gaseous form may be found occasionally in the atmosphere, its chief component parts are oxygen, nitrogen, aqueous vapor, and a very small proportion of carbonic acid. The specific gravity of this latter gas is considerably greater than that of air, and were it not for the peculiar law of gaseous diffusion, would settle down to the bottom of the atmosphere and form a layer five feet deep. But if only the normal amount be present it is completely diffused. In the human body oxygen is the great motor power, but as its effects would be too stimulating if pure, it is found diluted with four times its volume of nitrogen. Introduced, by breathing, into the air cells of the lungs, which number five or six millions, it is seized by the red cells of the blood, carried through every tissue to combine with its carbon and hydrogen, thereby producing combustion, and con-

suming the worn out molecules, under the direction and control of the vital principle, thus extricates heat; and as oxidation is the source of all the functions of the human body, it is concerned alike in such diverse acts as the contraction of our muscles and the production of thought. Having performed its office, the oxygen is found to have lost four per cent and to have gained about an equal amount of carbonic acid in the expired air, which will also be found to be warmer and more moist, as one perceives of a frosty day, because of the condensation of the vapor. The carbon and hydrogen are now taken up by the leaves of the trees, which entering into and becoming a part of the tree, the oxygen is returned to the atmosphere to repeat the process. This, then, is the office of respiration, to remove the worn out tissues of the body; while "the leaves are for the healing of the nations." Complete denial of oxygen, it would thus appear, must prove rapidly fatal, and a diminished supply injurious; but so perfect are Nature's provisions for affording an equable supply, that we do not meet with death or disease unless we interfere with her operations. Now, art and civilization have induced conditions which to a greater or less extent interfere with or antagonize the purely normal conditions.

To protect himself against the ever-recurring changes of the weather, man builds his house, and by living within its walls he to a certain extent disregards the laws of nature, for the air within the confined space is not as pure as that which surrounds it—his very breathing corrupting it. Again, in all the regions of the earth north of twenty-five degrees south latitude and south of twenty-five degrees north latitude, artificial heat becomes necessary, and in our latitude is required in our houses for half the year at least. Here, then, is another factor of the artificial condition, and one which to a greater or less extent vitiates the natural or normal state. If the fire be made to burn in an open fireplace, or in a close stove, a portion of the oxygen of the air is required to oxidize the fuel. Now, if the supply from without be sufficient both for respiration and combustion, little heat could be imparted to the room, because the supply must be of the same temperature as that of the air outside the house. On the other hand, if we cut off the full supply, the air in the house might be warmed, but would be rendered impure—poisonous. "Few persons," says Professor Sewall,* who has put the whole system of ventilation and warming I am about to recommend in such a clear and intelligible shape that I have adapted his reasoning also to my purposes; "few persons seem to understand just how a room is warmed. The air next to the burning fuel, in the case of the open fire, is heated, and for the most part goes up the chimney. A small part, however, arises into the room, and the cold air takes its place. The heated air, that rose slowly, cools and is displaced by the warmer and rarer air just escaped from immediate contact with the fire, and after a time falls and is again heated. So that we see only a small part of the air of the room is warmed, while whole oceans of it are heated and escape from the chimney. If a stove be used for heating, only a small part of the air comes in contact with the burning fuel—in fact, just enough to oxidize the fuel, while the air about it is heated and rarified and then pressed up by the cooler and heavier air, which is in turn heated and forced up, and thus we have a current of air established, moving towards the stove, then up to and along the ceiling, then down

*Illinois State Agricultural Transactions, Vol. VI.

to be warmed again. But as this current takes place in a closed room, of course it is the same air moving in a circle, to which we are constantly imparting the carbonic acid of the breath." Now, besides this carbonic acid gas and the warm moist air exhaled from the immense surface which our lungs present (nearly twenty square feet), to which I have already alluded, and which, together with the watery vapor given off by "twenty-eight miles of perspiratory tube, terminating in seven millions of pores on the surface of the skin," has been variously estimated from twenty to forty ounces in twenty-four hours, or about six to twelve grains troy per minute, the room will be found also to contain animal matter, which seems to putrify almost immediately after being thrown into the air. This latter source of the vile odor in an ill-ventilated room, and in its effects on health, is far more dangerous than carbonic acid gas, which is now generally considered rather as an obstructor of respiration than as a positive poison.

The amount of carbonic acid in the air (and from breathing large quantities of which the workmen engaged in the manufacture of soda water do not experience any ill effects) is not a positive guide as to the amount of organic matter which accompanies it. Until Dr. R. Angus Smith, of England applied himself to this point, we had no means of ascertaining it. A solution of the permanganate of potash loses color in contact with organic matter, to which it gives ozone or oxygen. Dr. Smith took measured quantities of air and added definite quantities of a solution of the permanganate, and the less this was decolorized the more free was the air of organic impurity. Whether this organic matter in the air be waste tissue, which has once had life, and has now undergone metamorphosis incident to decay, or whether it be living organism, seed, germ, spore, or vital radicle of any sort, the labors of neither the chemists nor the microscopists have yet been able to determine.

Still another element of evil must be counted in the minute fibrous and textile particles arising from carpets and mats, and in the school rooms from the clothing of the children, especially of the poorer classes, which is worn and kept in homes that have never known an airing. "It is easy," says a thoroughly educated architect,* "to detect in some schoolrooms the odors resulting from the different occupations of the children's parents, mingled with the scent of the frying of the family doughnuts or the smoke of the paternal tobacco pipe."

Insignificant† as these things appear, it should nevertheless startle

* A. C. Martin, Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Mass.

† In illustration of the value of the determination of very small amounts of impurity in air, we quote the following remarks of Dr. R. Angus Smith, from a paper on "Chemical Climatology," in the *Scottish Meteorological Journal*, January, eighteen hundred and seventy:

"Some people will probably inquire why we should give so much attention to such minute quantities—between 20.980 and 20.999 of oxygen—thinking these small differences can in no way affect us. A little more or less oxygen might not affect us, but supposing its place occupied by hurtful matter, we must not look on the amount as too small. Subtracting 0.980 from 0.999 we have a difference of one hundred and ninety in a million. In a gallon of water there are seventy thousand grains; let us put into it an impurity at the rate of one hundred and ninety in a million; it amounts to 13.3 grains in a gallon. This amount would be considered enormous if it consisted of putrefying matter, or any organic matter usually found in waters, but we drink only a comparatively small quantity of water, and the whole thirteen grains would not be swallowed in a day, whereas we take into our lungs from one thousand to two thousand gallons of air daily. The detection of impurities in air is, therefore, of the utmost importance; and it is only by the finest methods that they can be ascertained in small quantities of air, even when present in such

the most careless to know that the germ theory of disease, as popularly taught by such eminent men as Tyndall and Huxley, points to just such causes becoming efficient sources of vital derangement, by immediate access to the blood through respiration. Still, as we are not discussing diseases, it would be out of place here to enter into details of these hints which science gives of their prolific causes. We are discussing only the far simpler question, how we can best ventilate and warm our schoolrooms. To do this understandingly we have entered into a brief consideration of the circumambient air which nature so abundantly provides—its properties, physical, and chemical—also of the physiology of respiration; and we have seen that, deprived of its normal proportion of oxygen, by the mere act of breathing in the schoolroom, it is rendered unfit for the purposes of life.

I have shown that the carbonic acid, the watery vapor, the animal matter, and the microscopic dust are intimately diffused throughout the confined air; and, more than this, an abnormal proportion of the former gas, with its greater specific gravity, ruling, the tendency of all these noxious matters is to settle with it to the bottom of the room, just where its occupants—both scholars and teachers—spend from five to six hours daily. The deterioration thus sustained by the atmosphere is further aggravated by the products of combustion evolved, and by the loss of oxygen consumed by artificial heating. All this, as we have seen, our children are subjected to, and we think little or nothing about it, because no direct or immediate effect may be revealed. Yet, when these children complain of headache, and every other kind of ache, as we too often know they do, or are stricken down with one of those *zymotic* maladies, and of these we instance typhoid fever, scarlatina or measles, whose propagation depends upon the presence of fermentible matter in the blood, we gravely wonder at the cause—conjecturing every other but the right one. Numerous are the cases I could cite in which not only disease, but speedy death of a number of persons confined together have resulted from the neglect of the most ordinary precautions for supplying them with air. As it is not possible to find, in the pages of history, a stronger or more striking corroboration of the truth of this principle than in the awful results of the atrociously willful immurement in the Black Hole of Calcutta, twenty-first June, seventeen hundred and fifty-six, of one hundred and forty-six prisoners, by the Soubahdar of Bengal and other provinces, I will here adduce an authentic account of the same, at the risk of its being tiresome to some of you from familiarity. The narrative* states that:

“It was about eight o'clock when these unhappy persons, exhausted by continued action and fatigue [and several suffering from the effects of recent wounds †], were crammed together into a dungeon about eighteen

quantity as to prove deleterious to health. * * * If, by inhalation, we took up at the rate of thirteen grains of unwholesome matter per day—half a grain per hour—we need not be surprised if it hurt us. Such an amount is an enormous dose of some poisons, and yet this is not above one two-thousandth part of a grain at every inhalation. It is marvelous what small amounts may affect us, even when, by repeated action, they do not cumulate as certain poisons do. The carbonic acid numbers might have been used for this illustration, instead of the oxygen numbers, with the same result.”

* John Z. Holwell, *India Tracts*, p. 392, as quoted by James H. Piekford, M. D., in his *Hygiene on Health*. London, 1848.

† History of the British Empire in India, by Edward Thornton, London. Vol. I, p. 193.

feet square [eighteen by fourteen*], in a close sultry night [in the sultriest season of the year†], in Bengal; shut up to the east and south, the only quarters whence the wind could reach them, by dead walls, and by a wall and door to the north; open only to the west by two [small‡] windows strongly barred with iron, from which they could receive scarce any circulation of fresh air [an evil aggravated by the overhanging of a low verandah§]. They had been but a few moments confined before every one fell into a perspiration so profuse that no idea can be formed of it. This brought on a raging thirst, which increased in proportion as the body was drained of its moisture. Various expedients were thought of to give more room and air. Every man was stripped and every hat put in motion. They several times sat down on their hams, but at each time several of the poor creatures fell and were instantly suffocated or trodden to death. Before nine o'clock every man's thirst grew intolerable and respiration difficult. Efforts were again made to force the door, but still in vain. Many insults were used to provoke the guards to fire upon the prisoners, who grew outrageous and many of them delirious. 'Water, water!' became the general cry. Some water was brought; but these supplies, like sprinkling water on fire, only served to raise and feed the flames. The confusion became general and horrid from the cries and ravings for water, and some were trampled to death. This scene of misery proved entertainment to the brutal wretches without, who supplied them with water that they might have the satisfaction of seeing them fight for it, as they phrased it; and held up lights to the bars that they might lose no part of the inhuman diversion. Before eleven o'clock most of the gentlemen were dead, and one third of the whole. Thirst grew intolerable; but Mr. Holwell kept his mouth moist by sucking the perspiration out of his shirtsleeves, and catching the drops as they fell like heavy rain from his head and face. By half an hour after eleven most of the living were in an outrageous delirium. They found that water heightened their uneasiness, and 'Air, air!' was the general cry. Every insult that could be devised against the guard, all the opprobrious names that the Viceroy and his officers could be loaded with, were repeated to provoke the guard to fire upon them. Every man had eager hopes of meeting the first shot. Then a general prayer arose to Heaven to hasten the approach of the flames to the right and left of them and put a period to their misery. Some expired on others, while a steam arose, as well from the living as the dead, which was very offensive. About two o'clock in the morning they crowded so much to the windows that many died standing, unable to fall by the throng and equal pressure around. When the day broke the stench arising from the dead bodies was insufferable. At that juncture the Soubahdar, who had received an account of the havoc death had made among them, sent one of his officers to inquire if the chief survived. Mr. Holwell || was shown to him, and it was near six when an order came for their release. Thus they had remained in this infernal prison from eight at night until six in the morning, when the poor remains of one hundred and forty-six

* Cooke's evidence in first report of Select Committee of House of Commons.

† Thornton, op. cit. Vol. I, p. 193.

‡ Ibid.

§ Thornton, op. cit. Vol. I, p. 193.

|| Who was a member of Council, and assumed the command of the fort at Calcutta, on the ignominious flight of the Governor, Mr. Drake, and the commandant, Captain Minchin.

souls, being only twenty-three, came out alive, but most of them in a high putrid fever."

Such, then, are the frightful consequences of overcrowding together in a limited space, without free ventilation, a large number of human beings exposed to the poison of their own contaminations, carbonic acid gas, and the secretions from the skin and pulmonary mucous surfaces. Per contra, I will now briefly refer to two instances only out of the many that might be adduced, of the beneficial effects of ventilation in the saving of human life from disease and death: "During the twenty-five years following seventeen hundred and fifty-eight, when the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital was founded, seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty infants were born alive; two thousand nine hundred and forty-four of them died—or about one in six. The hospital, which up to this time was unventilated, was altered so as to allow a free supply of air; and for the following twenty-five years but five hundred and fifty out of fifty-seven thousand and seventy-two died, one in one hundred and four—a mortality seventeen times less."*

Again: from the very full and careful statistics prepared by the Surgeon General of the armies of India, I find the mortality from cholera varied as the provision for ventilation varied. Every other circumstance being the same, the mortality where the provision for respiration was good amounted to fifteen in one thousand; where it was very bad it amounted to one hundred and eight in one thousand. Not only, then, does theory teach us that imperfect respiration induces disease, but also these realities demonstrate the same truth. True, the effects of bad ventilation may not exhibit themselves in the form of cholera or putrid fever; but they must and do manifest themselves in some other way, in slower diseased processes.

With such facts confronting us we are forced to conclude, from the nature of the evils attending the want of ventilation, that no system can be successful which does not insure the full and complete renewal of air as soon as it becomes foul. How to do this in all weather without creating offensive and dangerous draughts or excessive heat, is a problem of no ordinary difficulty. Its solution does not properly belong to the medical profession, but needs the knowledge and skill of the engineer and the architect. A higher order of intellect and a more thorough education than generally obtain are the necessary requirements for the full comprehension of all the points bearing upon the subject. How few seem to realize what air is—that a very small bulk of it weighs a ton, and that it exerts a positive power of some kind to move a ton of air as well as a ton of water; and that to move it artificially through artificially constructed houses, they must apply sufficient force to overcome the great natural laws of motion.

We have seen that nature's provisions for the removal of the foul air, after the production of combustion and the extrication of heat, are the most perfect and plainly beneficent of her wondrous works. In the construction of means, therefore, for the exit of air which has been breathed, we have but to copy after her. We might also derive benefit from the study of the equally interesting and instructive devices which even the instinct of a lower order of animals leads them to adopt for

*Lectures on Public Health; by E. D. Mapother, M. D. London, 1867.

like purposes. For example, let me instance the operations of the bees to whom the work of ventilating the hive has been intrusted. The air can only enter at the door, as all the rest of the hive is plastered with propolis—a waxy matter with which the bees make their hives air tight. There are gangs of from ten to twenty working bees each—according to the heat of the weather—stationed at the entrance, who ventilate the hive by vibrating their wings with great rapidity, and each gang is relieved when on duty about half an hour. If a greater need for air be excited, as when they are roused by shaking the hive or letting into it some disagreeable vapor, the number of ventilators and the efforts of each are greatly augmented. So thus we see, throughout all animated nature, the instinctive and imperious demand for pure air, and that without the constant circulation of the atmosphere, the movements which heat and the attendant cosmical forces give rise to, there would be no life—all would be silence—

“in the void world—
The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world.”

The endless harmonies of natural objects around us, from the deep bass of the swelling ocean, to the cheerful chirping of the cricket on the hearth, entrancing music and articulate speech, could have no existence. Stagnation is death. In the accomplishment, then, of the end in view, it would seem that there are two necessary essentials: first, pure air must be supplied in sufficient quantities; second, the foul or impure air must be removed. It is quite impossible to do one of these without doing the other. Air cannot be introduced into a room already filled with air, nor can it be removed from a room without admitting something to take its place. These simple principles, as I have already stated, are those advocated by Professor Sewall, and on which the Ruttan system of ventilation and warming is based.

Every keeper of a greenhouse regulates its heat by a thermometer. Why should we not apply the same measure of wisdom to the human plant as to that of the vegetable? A temperature as near to from sixty degrees to sixty-five degrees as possible, is about the proper one for an average number of healthy children in a schoolroom, where it is supposed they are kept quietly seated. When exercising in the open air we can undergo a fall in the mercury of twenty or thirty degrees without danger; but such a transition, to one engaged in sedentary occupations, becomes painful, if not perilous. The thermometer, however, ceases to be a guide, except in pure air. When the air enters the lungs, its oxygen evolves heat by a process similar to combustion. This is the reason why our bodies are always warm and the blood remains steadily at a temperature of about ninety-eight degrees in the healthy adult—irrespective of the high or low range of the external atmosphere; and it is only through the agency of its oxygen in the purification of the blood that this heat is supplied. Now, a thermometer indicates the same degree of heat in that portion of the air (azote) which is deprived of its oxygen as in ordinary air, and therefore is only to be relied upon as a measure of the temperature, not the purity of the air.

In the wide range afforded by the enlarged view I have taken of the subject in hand, there are many other points to which I desire to call attention, but the limits of a single lecture preclude further discussion. I allude more especially to the ground and internal plans of the school-

house to suit the different grades of tuition, the fullest amplitude of space and height of ceiling, the proper provision of stairways (two at least to each floor, affording ample means for egress in case of fire), and the proper construction of the school furniture, etc., all of which, although apparently of secondary consideration, are far from being unimportant in their correlative relations. The carrying out of these, as well as other details, I must leave to the intelligent and philanthropic friends of education, whose minds I have endeavored to turn in the right direction.

In endeavoring to illustrate and give a reason for the principles which underlie all that has been advanced, I have entered into digressions which, although they may have appeared at first glance irrelevant, will, I trust, strike you, when isomerically reviewed and considered, as affording a philosophic and more comprehensive grasp of the whole subject—at each turn opening up a wider horizon, and expanding the mind to conceive in all its harmonious proportions the ideal perspective of a complete academie structure, worthy at once of the great State of our adoption and of being consecrated and deeded to the health giving daughter of Æsculapius, in trust for the children of California.

[I]

QUESTIONS

USED IN

Examination by the State Board of Examination.

DECEMBER, 1868.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Explain your method of opening and closing school, and what different kinds of record do you deem necessary?
2. Explain on what depends good and perfect order in the school-room, and how would you secure it?
3. How would you secure the coöperation of parents and the sympathy of your scholars?
4. How would you teach the art of composition? Explain your method. Would the Reader answer as a text book or guide in teaching the art of composition? If so, how would you proceed?
5. How much English Grammar should be taught in Public Schools? What is your method? Would the Reader answer the same purpose?
6. In what manner would you teach punctuation? Explain the use of the comma and semicolon.
7. Are dictation exercises useful? How would you conduct them?
8. Explain the difference between mechanical, euphonic, and logical reading. How would you teach reading thus classified?
9. How often should lessons be reviewed, and in what manner would you conduct review exercises?
10. State what educational works you have read, and what you think of them?

SPELLING AND DEFINING.

Twenty-five Words—Two Credits Each.

1. Responceble.	10. Deffisiensy.	18. Transferring.
2. Belidgerant.	11. Aleageance.	19. Appoplectique.
3. Paralell.	12. Alianceys.	20. Suplimental.
4. Coroberate.	13. Ellementery.	21. Inaproachable.
5. Supersillious.	14. Chemerical.	22. Consumation.
6. Perigrenate.	15. Murcinery.	23. Contajon.
7. Monnopollisse.	16. Hierarky.	24. Disconnecting.
8. Isoseles.	17. Dillerious.	25. Discordency.
9. Deffendent.		

ALGEBRA.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What is a literal quantity? A binomial? A residual? A homogeneous quantity?

2. What is the value of $3cy - x^2y - (my - 2x^2y + 2cy)$?
Of $(2a + ab + c)x - (a + ab)x^2$?

3. Divide $y^5 + 32z^5$ by $y + 2z$.

4. What is factoring? (b) Factor $x^3z^3 + x^2z^3 + x^2z + xz^2$. (c) $x^9 - x$.

5. Find the greatest common divisor of $ax^2 - ay^2$, $am^2x - am^2y$, and $a^2x^2 - 2a^2xy + a^2y^2$. (b) The least common multiple of $a^2(a - x)$ and $ax^4(a^2 - x^2)$.

(c) Simplify
$$1 - \frac{3}{a}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

6. What is equation?

Given $x - a + \frac{x - a}{2} + 3 \left(\frac{x - a}{4} \right) = 2\frac{1}{2}$, to find the value of x .

(b) There are two numbers whose sum is 100, and three times the less taken from twice the greater gives 150 for a remainder. What are the numbers?

7. What is the square root of $\frac{2}{3} - 2x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}$?

8. What is a radical quantity? Multiply $2\sqrt[3]{9x^2}$ by $\sqrt[3]{3xyz}$.

(b) Given $\sqrt{x + 2a} = \sqrt{2a} + \sqrt{x - 2a}$, to find x .

9. What is a *quadratic* equation? A pure quadratic? An affected quadratic?

(b) Given $(3x^2 - 14)2 = 2 + 2x^2 + 8$, to find x . (c) What number is that, the fourth part of whose square being subtracted from 8, leaves a remainder of four?

10. The sum of a geometrical progression is 6220, the ratio 6, and the number of terms 5; what is the last term?

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. In which regions of the mouth and with which organs are the phonic sounds of the consonants produced, and how are consonants divided accordingly? Why is *f* in such nouns as loaf, leaf, half, wife, changed into *v* in the plural?

2. Explain the double consonants in the following words, and restore the original letter: allusion, assume, append, collection, efflux, irreligious, immutably, intellectual, opposition, occurrence, symmetry.

3. Name the functions of the word "right" in the following phrases and sentences: It is right to do so. He did not tell the story right. These are our rights. We have wronged him; we will right him. The ship will never right. Form sentences, using *that*, *run*, *beat*, in their various functions.

4. Form the plural of the following nouns: Analysis, crisis, basis, axis, datum, oasis, ellipsis, focus, beau, radius, medium, genus, stratum, vertebra, commander-in-chief, father-in-law, aid-de-camp, bellows, tongs.

5. Decline the following pronouns: Thou, she, he, they; which, who, whosoever, whichever.

6. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: Crow, dare, forbear, forsake, freight, grave, rend, lade, lie, stride. Give a synopsis of the verb: sow, praise. (Indicative mood only.)

7. Explain the use of the past, present-perfect, and past-perfect tenses.

8. Punctuate and correct the following: Alice entered the parlor where her lover had so long expected her his heart beat high as she came into the department and it was allmost without an atempt to speak that his profound obieissance acknowled her entrance—As a secretary of the institute he acquired by his eloges the reputation of the most learned writer of the day he acquired an accurate knowledge of greek and latin at the school in his native town.

9. Explain what you understand by a compound and a complex sentence; what by coördinate and subordinate sentences; what by a clause and a phrase. Define each, and give examples.

10. Analyze the following: The history of this country naturally divides itself into three great periods: the Colonial, when the idea of independence was slowly and gradually ripening in the American mind; the Revolutionary, when this idea was maintained by arms; and that of the Union, when it was reduced to practice.

HISTORY.

Twenty Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What is history? Into how many classes is it divided? Define each. Name the most prominent historians of the United States of America.

2. Name the five first settlements made in America. State when, where, and by whom. What extent of territory did the United States embrace in seventeen hundred and seventy-six?

3. When and by whom was Mexico discovered and conquered? What can you say of the discoveries and explorations made by Verrazzani? DeSoto? Cartier? Gilbert?

4. State all you know of Carver, Bradford, Massasoit, Canonicus, Roger Williams.

5. When did the Pequod War begin and end? King Philip's War? King William's War? Queen Anne's War?

6. When and where was Clarendon County colony established? The Carteret County colony? Albemarle County colony?

7. When and by whom was Georgia settled? North Carolina? Delaware?

8. What was the first battle of the French and Indian War? When and where did it take place? Who at the beginning of the war was in chief command of the French? Who succeeded?

9. What can you state of Montcalm? Abercrombie? Lord Howe? Amherst? Bradstreet? Armstrong?

10. When did Quebec surrender to the English? What final success did the English achieve in Canada?

11. Who was President of the First Continental Congress? What was accomplished by this Congress?

12. How often, when, and by whom were Ticonderoga and Crown Point captured? When and by whom was Washington elected to command the army?

13. When did the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, Yorktown, take place? Name the commanders on each side, and state the victorious party in each engagement.

14. When did the City of Washington become the national capital? Who were the three first Presidents inaugurated in Washington? State the year in which each inauguration took place.

15. Name five of the most important naval battles of the second war with England. State where fought, the vessels engaged, and the commanders of each.

16. Name three of the most important battles of the war with Mexico. State when and where fought, and the commanders on each side.

17. When was Vermont admitted into the Union, and under whose administration? Illinois? Arkansas? Wisconsin? West Virginia?

18. When and by whom was negro slavery introduced into America? Name some of the most important events of Abraham Lincoln's Administration. When did General Scott resign his position as Commander in Chief of the United States armies? Who succeeded?

19. When did the Civil War of the United States begin and end? Name three of the most important battles that took place in each of the following years: Eighteen hundred and sixty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and

sixty-four. State when and where fought, and the commanders on each side.

20. Name the members of President Johnson's Cabinet. Name the United States Ministers residing in England, France, Spain, Prussia. Name the Governors of the five largest States of the Union.

GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty Questions—Five Credits Each,

1. Give the derivation and meaning of the word Geography. What and where are the mountain systems of North America?

2. Name the principal river systems. What sections of country does each drain? Into what do they flow? Name and describe the principal rivers of each system.

3. What is the general character of Greenland and Iceland? What are the principal towns, and where situated?

4. What three divisions does Oceanica comprise? Name the principal islands of Malaysia. Describe their surface and climate. What are some of the animals found in Malaysia?

5. What is the area of Australia? What straits separate Australia from New Guinea and Tasmania? Name the principal mountains and rivers. Describe the surface and climate.

6. Through what countries of Africa does the Tropic of Cancer pass? The Equator? The Tropic of Capricorn? What is Liberia? When and by whom was it founded?

7. How does Asia compare with the other grand divisions? By what races is Africa inhabited? What and where are the largest towns? Describe the surface and climate.

8. Bound the Chinese Empire. What countries does it include? What are the important cities, and where situated?

9. What is the most densely populated country of Europe? What are the foreign possessions of England, France, Spain, and Portugal?

10. For what is Rouen noted? Lyons? Versailles? Bordeaux? Liverpool? Belfast? Bristol? Florence? and Cork? State the situation of each.

11. Into what do the following rivers flow: Thames? Seine? Rhone? Danube? Tiber? Where is each situated, and which is the largest?

12. How are the following countries bounded: France? Russia? (in Europe.) Austria? Turkey? (in Europe.) Name the capital and chief commercial city of each.

13. Through what countries of South America does the Equator pass? The Tropic of Capricorn? What part of South America is a great plain? Name the important cities.

14. Describe the Capital of Mexico, and give its latitude and longitude. Name the principal cities of Mexico; state the situation of each, and describe the climate.

15. What is the latitude and longitude of California? When discovered? How does it compare in size with France? England? New York? What constitutes its principal wealth?

16. Name the most northern, southern, eastern, and western counties of California. Name the counties in which gold is found. What lakes in California? State the counties in which they are situated.

17. How is Kansas bounded? Missouri? Wisconsin? Alabama? Delaware? Describe the surface. Name the chief commercial cities. Describe them, and state their situation.

18. When do the *longest* days and shortest nights occur in northern and southern latitudes? On the twenty-first of June, which has the longer day: New York or London? New Orleans or Havana? Paris or Boston?

19. What do you understand by the right and left bank of a river? Name the important towns of Alaska Territory.

20. Describe the surface of the United States.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Twenty Questions—Two and one half Credits Each.

1. What is the difference between Physiology and Anatomy? Into what two classes of subjects is Physiology naturally divided?

2. Of what two parts is bone composed? What are the proportions of these two parts in childhood? in adult age? and in old age?

3. What is the most common texture or tissue of the body? What cavities does the mucous tissue line? How is the secretion of mucous effected?

4. What is the use of saliva? Describe the situation and arrangement of the glands that supply this fluid?

5. What are the different parts of the apparatus of circulation? Describe the agency of each in circulating the blood. What relation does the heart bear to the rest of the circulating apparatus?

6. Where are the arteries superficially situated, and why? What is the difference in the two circulations as to the color of the blood in the veins and arteries, and why?

7. What two objects are effected by circulation? Describe the arrangement of the larynx, the trachea, the bronchi, and the lungs.

8. How are the heart and lungs arranged in the chest? Describe the framework of the chest.

9. Why is the cranium composed of so many bones? What is the difference between the joinings of the outer and those of the inner tables of these bones?

10. Describe the arrangement of the breast bone, collar bone, and the shoulder blades. State their form and use.

11. What are tendons? What relation do they bear to the muscles? What is their shape? their mode of union with the muscles and with bones? their strength, and their size?

12. From what two sources are the rules of hygiene to be learned? What influence has the mind on digestion?

13. What can you say of the discharge of waste matter from the system? What organs effect this discharge? How much matter is discharged from the skin?

14. How is animal heat produced? What are the two causes of the common deformity of the spine?

15. In what way does compression of the chest occasion disease? How is muscular exercise a preventive against disease?

16. How many coats has the eye? What is the use of each? What are the three humors of the eye?

17. How are images of objects formed upon the retina? Why are these images inverted? Compare the eye in its arrangements to the camera obscura.

18. What is the principal office of the *iris*? Of the crystalline lens?

19. Describe the arrangement and structure of the brain. Describe the *pia mater*, the *dura mater*, and the arachnoid.

20. How would you dress lacerated, punctured, and incised wounds? Describe each.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. What is the object of human Government?
2. What is *our* form of Government? When adopted?
3. What were the principal causes which led our fathers to change their form of Government?
4. Why is it necessary that the Government should be administered in three departments? Why is not one enough?
5. How many Representatives in Congress does each State have? How many has California? Who are they at present?
6. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, how are they filled?
7. How many Senators has each State? When chosen? By whom? How classed?
8. What powers belong to the Senate exclusively? What in common with the House?
9. In how many ways may a bill become a law?
10. What does the Constitution say about repudiation? Is the President legally bound to send messages to Congress? Has Congress power to levy a direct tax?

ARITHMETIC.

First Ten Questions, Ten Credits Each—Last Ten, Ten Credits Each.

[Those applying for second and third grade certificates take the first ten of these, those applying for higher certificates take the last ten.]

1. How many operations in arithmetic? Define each.
(b) Change $\overline{L} V \overline{I}$ to its equivalent in Arabics.
2. What is a concrete number? Write 9 units of the 8th order and 4 of the 3d.
3. What is the greatest common divisor of 964, 343, and 648?
(b) The least common multiple of 84, 100, 224, 300? Explain in full.
4. What must be paid for $\frac{4}{5}$ of $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal, at $\frac{2}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per ton? What is the value of

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{5}{6}}{\frac{2}{9} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{2}}?$$

5. A merchant bought a cargo of flour for \$2,173 $\frac{1}{2}$, and sold it for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost, thereby losing $\frac{3}{4}$ dollars per barrel; how many barrels did he buy?

6. What is a decimal, and how does it differ from a common fraction?

(b) Divide 4.32067 by .001.

(c) What is the value of $\frac{3}{4}$ acre $\frac{1}{6}$ rood and $\frac{7}{13}$ square yard?

7. What is percentage?

(b) What is the interest of \$476 44 for two years 3 months and 17 days, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month?

8. A man invested \$4,500 in the Bank of New York and received a semi-annual dividend of \$157 50; what per cent was the dividend?

9. What is the difference between the discount of \$8,000 for 1 year and the interest of \$8,000 for one year at 7 per cent?

10. A man wishes to obtain \$63,240 from a bank at 6 per cent discount; how large must he make the note, payable in 1 month and 15 days?

11. If 15 men, working 12 hours a day, can hoe 60 acres in 20 days, how long will it take 30 boys, working 10 hours a day, to hoe 96 acres—6 men being equal to 10 boys?

12. A man mixed four kinds of oil, worth 8s., 9s., 11s., 12s. per gallon; the mixture was worth 10s., per gallon; required the quantity of each?

13. What is the cube root of 10,218,313?

14. If a ball 6 inches in diameter weighs 32 pounds, what is the weight of a ball whose diameter is 3 inches?

15. The extremes of a series are 1,024 and 15,274 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the ratio is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; what is the sum of the series?

SCHOOL LAW OF CALIFORNIA.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What nine powers has the State Board of Education?

2. Which one of these powers has a special limitation? What is the limitation?

3. How often are County Superintendents elected? When do they "take office?" What penalty for failure to make report to Superintendent of Public Instruction?

4. When is a new district, formed by subdivision of an old one, entitled to share public money? When does it lose its organization?

5. How are Union Grammar Schools formed? What powers have Trustees of such schools?

6. When are School Trustees elected? Who calls the elections? How? Who are electors? Can an elector be challenged? Method of procedure then? Who are Judges and Inspectors of elections? What are done with poll and tally lists?

7. Who elects District Clerk? His duty?

8. Can school moneys of one year be used to pay the debts incurred during a preceding year?

9. What is required of teachers and County Superintendents in regard to State School Register?

10. How many and what are the powers of the Board of Trustees of State Normal School? Who may be admitted to this school? How are seats apportioned?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. What do you understand by the subject of a composition?

2. State briefly the principal species of composition.

3. What do you understand by the synthesis of a literary composition? By analysis? How many kinds of analysis are there, with respect to an entire composition?

4. What method must a student follow in analyzing and criticising a composition?

5. What is style, and how may it be divided?

6. What are the requisites of the simple style? Of the sublime? Of the florid?

7. Name and define the general rules for the acquisition of good style.

8. Is the style of every nation alike? What does figurative language imply?

9. What two advantages result from the use of figures? Give two examples.

10. Give an example of a metaphor; of a simile; of an apostrophe; of personification; of climax, and anti-climax.

DECEMBER, 1870.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

1. Keep this paper for your own use during the examination.

2. On the blank side of each of the cards given to you, write your name in full, with your post office address; keep one card to enable you to remember your number in the examination, and return the others to the examiners.

3. Fold your papers as directed, and write across the back your number—not your name—and the name of the study for which the answers are made.

4. Fold the printed questions with your answers. No credits will be allowed on any paper with which the printed questions are not returned.
5. Write on one side only of each half sheet, and number the written pages.
6. Divide your answers into paragraphs, and write in a legible hand.
7. Any deficiencies in neatness of folding, legibility of writing, correctness of spelling, punctuation and capital letters, subjects the examinee to a deduction of credits.
8. No communication, either by signs or by whispering, will be allowed. The papers of any person so offending will be thrown out of the examination.
9. No reference to books allowed during time of examination.
10. No extra time will be allowed to persons who are late, unless they are detained by sickness.
11. No persons absent during the examination in any one study, will be allowed to pass examination in that study, unless they were necessarily absent on account of sickness.
12. If you find questions which you cannot answer, pass them, and answer such as you can.
13. Number all answers to correspond with the questions and subdivisions of questions.
14. Make your answers clear, definite, exact, and complete.
15. If you do not understand the meaning of a question, signify it by raising your hand.
16. Read each set of questions through before you begin your work.
17. After you have completed a paper, examine it carefully with reference to spelling, capitals, and punctuation.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Write your name in full; number in examination; age; nativity; place of residence.
2. In what schools were you educated; and how long did you attend each?
3. What certificates do you hold?
4. What references in respect to teaching?
5. What letters or references in respect to moral character?
6. Can you sing? Can you teach vocal music?
7. Do you play on any musical instrument, and have you had any experience in teaching instrumental music?
8. To what extent can you teach drawing?
9. Were you taught gymnastics or calisthenics, and have you had any experience in teaching them?
10. At what places and in what kind of schools have you taught? How long in each? How long in all?

ALGEBRA.

Five Credits Each.

1. What are the several numerical coefficients in the expression—

$2ab - 5c + a + \frac{1}{2}bd - 6$; and what is the numerical value of that expression, if a denote $2\frac{1}{2}$, b 7, c 6, and $d\frac{3}{2}$?

2. What use is made of brackets in algebra? What is a vinculum? If $a = 1$, $b = 21$, $c = 24$, find the value of:

$$\frac{a^3 - 1}{a + c} + \frac{2(c^2 - b^2)}{1\sqrt{a + c}} - \frac{2a^2 + 1}{c - b}.$$

3. State the process of adding together *like* algebraical quantities, and that of adding *unlike* quantities.

4. Multiply $a^2 - 2ax - b^2 + bx$ by $b^2 + ax$.

5. Divide $3x^3 + 4abx^2 - 6a^2b^2x - 4a^3b^3$ by $2ab + x$.

6. If $x = 1$, $y = -2$, $z = 3$, find the value of

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2xy + 5y^2 + 5z^2 + 2yz + 2xz}{4x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 + 2z^2 + yz - xz}.$$

7. Reduce $\frac{m^3a^2 + n^3a^2}{a(m^2 + n^2) - man}$ and $\frac{x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4}{x^4 + 2x^3y + 3x^2y^2 + 2xy^3 + y^4}$.

8. What is the value of $(x - y)^2$? $(a + x)^2$? $(x - 1)^2$?

9. Find the value of x in the following equation:

$$\frac{x + 1}{2} + \frac{x + 2}{3} = 16 - \frac{x + 3}{4}$$

10. Find the value of x and y in the following equations:

$$\begin{cases} 4x + y = 34 \\ 4y + x = 16 \end{cases}$$

ARITHMETIC.

Twenty Questions—Five Credits Each.

[First ten questions only for Third Grade Certificates.]

1. What is meant by the greatest common divisor? Find the greatest common divisor of 1,924 and 200,170.

2. What is meant by the least common multiple? Find the least common multiple of 18, 8, 28, 27, 24, 81, 91.

3. Find the value of $\frac{4\frac{1}{2} - 9\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{4}{7} (18\frac{2}{3} + 4\frac{7}{8})}{(9\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{9}) + (7\frac{3}{7} + 1\frac{1}{2})}$

4. Multiply 21 yards 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by $28\frac{4}{11}$.
5. Find, decimally, the value of $169 \div .0000728$, and $.27 \div 1.0465$.
6. Reduce to decimals $\frac{7}{800}$; $3\frac{8}{9}$ of $1\frac{7}{32}$ of $2\frac{5}{14}$.
7. What is the compound interest of \$236 50 for 4 years 7 months and 6 days, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
8. C. bought a farm of 120 acres at \$28 an acre, paid \$480 for fencing, and then sold it for $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent advance on the whole cost; what was his whole gain, and what did he receive an acre?
9. Two persons engaged in trade; A. furnished $\frac{5}{8}$ of the capital, and B. $\frac{3}{8}$; at the end of 3 years 4 months they found they had made clear profit of \$5,000, which was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the money invested; how much capital did each furnish?
10. If 6 men dig a cellar 22.5 feet long, 17.3 feet wide, and 10.25 feet deep, in 2.5 days of 12.3 hours, in how many days of 8.2 hours will 9 men take to dig another measuring 45 feet long, 34.6 wide, and 12.3 deep?
11. Three persons traded together; B. put in \$250 for 6 months, C. \$275 for 8 months, and D. \$450 for four months; they gained \$825; how much was each man's share of the gain?
12. Extract the square root of 35976004.
13. If the perpendicular and base of a right angled triangle be 30 and 16, what is the hypotenuse?
14. Two persons set out from one place at the same time; one of them walks due north, the other due east, and at the end of 6 hours the direct distance between them is 30 miles. If the rate of the former be 3 miles an hour, what is the rate of the latter?
15. Given that $\frac{1}{3\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{5}{12}}$ of $\sqrt{(2\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{5}{12})}$ of a sum of money*, together with $\frac{3}{7}$ of the remainder, would buy 6 yards of silk at 5s. 8d. a yard. Find the sum.
16. Express 2 cubic feet 234 inches as a fraction of $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } (\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{9}) - \frac{5}{54}}{\frac{7}{8} - \frac{6}{7} \text{ of } (\frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{5})}$ of a cubic yard.
17. From a certain number 464 is subtracted, the remainder is divided by 8, the quotient is multiplied by 5, and 4 is added to the product; then, the square root of the sum being extracted, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of that root being cubed, the result is 521,660 $\frac{1}{8}$. Find the original number.

18. The diagonal of a square measures $2,740\frac{3}{4}$ feet; find the length of its side.

19. A post is a fourth of its length in the mud, a third of its length in the water, and 10 feet above the water; what is its length?

20. In 14 hours 56 minutes a certain amount of work can be done by F. and G. together; F. alone could do it in 28 hours; in what time could G. alone do it?

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Form the plural of baby, belief, journey, potato, prospectus, sheep, wife; and give the feminine nouns corresponding to actor, bridegroom, heir.

2. Compare able, beautiful, chief, free, like.

3. Write the possessive case, singular and plural, of deer, goose, it, lady, man.

4. State the mood, tense, and voice of the following verbs: I am struck; he is reading; dost thou sleep? he will have been thinking; do not run.

5. Write a sentence containing a transitive verb with an object, and change the same sentence, having the same verb in the passive voice.

6. Write a sentence containing a relative and an adverbial clause.

7. Analyze the following sentence: "All's well that ends well," is a familiar proverb.

8. Parse the words in *italics* in the following sentences: It is *true*. It is seen *that that "that"* stands *first* in the sentence.

9. Also: It is difficult to *decide what to do* under circumstances so unusual as *these*.

10. Correct the following sentences: It has been talked of between you, John, and I. The cause of these quarrels are unknown. I ain't got none. You darsen't do it. What had I ought to do?

SCHOOL LAW.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. Of whom does the State Board of Education consist?

2. How many meetings must be held during a year?

3. What are its powers?

4. At what election and for what time is the Superintendent of Public Instruction elected?

5. Name his more important duties.

6. At what time is it necessary that teachers shall be in their respective schoolrooms?

7. Mention some of the duties that are enjoined upon teachers to preserve the health of their pupils.

8. What sum of money is appropriated biennially for the support of the State Normal School?
9. Name the State Series of Text Books.
10. How are County Boards of Examination constituted, and what are their duties?

GEOGRAPHY.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Mention the various kinds of Geography, and tell of what each treats.
2. What are the area and population of the globe?
3. Why is there so much rain in the valley of the Amazon, and none in Peru and Chile? What physical changes would occur were it possible to remove the Andes?
4. Name three rivers and a mountain range of Australia.
5. Locate Mobile, Lowell, Havana, Hamburg, Cairo, and Tucson.
6. Give some of the physical features of Africa, and mention its principal exports. Also, describe the Rivers Niger, Nile, and Zambesi.
7. Give the length of six of the longest rivers of the globe, and say what you can of the comparative quantity of water carried off by each.
8. Give five of the highest mountain peaks of the globe, and, as nearly as you can, the height of each.
9. Bound Ohio, and give the Capital, principal city, and exports.
10. Name five of the largest Capital cities of the world, and give the population of each.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Explain what you understand by perfect order in the schoolroom, and state what means you would employ to secure it.
2. What means would you employ to correct the evils of tardiness and truancy?
3. Should parents receive monthly reports showing the standing of their children? What means do you employ to ascertain the standing of each scholar?
4. What means do you use to stimulate the ambition of your scholars in their studies?
5. How do you teach arithmetic? How geography?
6. How often should lessons be reviewed? What method do you employ in reviewing?
7. Are annual examinations sufficient tests for the promotion of a child from one grade to another? Why, or why not?
8. How would you teach declamation?
9. What constitutes the true independence of teachers, and what are the best means of attaining it?
10. What are the prime objects of public schools?

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Tell all you know of the discoveries of the "Northmen."
2. What discoveries did the Cabots make?
3. What colonies had proprietary governments previous to the Revolution? Which ones were chartered?
4. When was the "Stamp Act" passed? What were some of its provisions? What British statesman opposed it?
5. Give an account of the battle of Lexington.
6. Who was President of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States? Name some of its most illustrious advocates. Also, those who opposed it.
7. What States were last to sign the Constitution? And how long after its ratification?
8. Give a brief history of Aaron Burr. Of Alexander Hamilton.
9. Name four of the Chief Justices of the United States, and say what you can of each.
10. Give some account of the acquisition of Alaska.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What is a Constitutional Government?
2. What do you understand by "Sovereignty?"
3. Define "Monarchy." Define "Despotism." Can a despotism exist in a government of the people? Explain.
4. What do you understand by "Congress of the United States?" When does a Congress begin? What was the number of the last Congress?
5. What is meant by the term "Impeachment?" What officers of the United States Government are liable to impeachment?
6. In what way does a foreigner become a citizen of the United States?
7. What is the distinction between a Majority and a Plurality?
8. Whence is the Power of the Constitution of the United States derived?
9. How many Articles are there in the Constitution of the United States? How many Amendments have been made to the Constitution?
10. What do you understand by the "Supreme Court" of the United States? What are the powers of this Court?

SPELLING AND DEFINING.

Twenty-five Words—Two Credits Each.

Spell, separate into syllables, mark the accented syllables, and define.

1. Ekwetable.	10. Inviolable.	18. Hemorrhage.
2. Exasserbation.	11. Unsheath.	19. Ezel.
3. Exaggeration.	12. Slipery.	20. Preddecessor.
4. Ciclone.	13. Imminent.	21. Coalescence.
5. Akweessence.	14. Restorable.	22. Moiety.
6. Vissid.	15. Veneer.	23. Abatable.
7. Syllabus.	16. Sibil.	24. Desisory.
8. Emesary.	17. Eresypelas.	25. Supernal.
9. Controlable.		

PENMANSHIP.

Five Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Write and designate by name or number the elements or principles concerned in the formation of the small and large letters according to any system with which you may be acquainted.

2. State whether you prefer to teach penmanship by means of the elements of the letters or by considering the letters as so many independent forms, and your reasons for the preference.

3. State what you consider to be the principal reasons why even faithful teachers frequently fail to attain good results in teaching penmanship.

4. State what you consider to be the main points in any efficient method of teaching penmanship.

5. Write the small letters, figures, capitals in variety and several sentences.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What metallic and non-metallic elements enter into the composition of the human body?

2. What tissues are generally called membranes?

3. Name the secretory organs. Define the terms digestion, secretion, circulation, and nutrition.

4. Name the respiratory organs. Describe them.

5. Of what does the nervous system consist? How is it divided?

6. Of what does the apparatus of vision consist? What is the use of the cornea, of the aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous humor?

7. Describe the arrangement and structure of the brain. Describe the pia mater, the dura mater, and the arachnoid.

8. Describe lacerated, punctured, and incised wounds? How would you dress them?

9. What is meant by the irritation of a nerve; and when a nerve is irritated, what takes place in the parts with which it is connected?

10. What is the ultimate structure of nervous substance as revealed by the microscope?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. Into what two branches is the subject of Rhetoric divided? Define the former.
2. Show by example the proper manner of addressing a letter to the Governor of your State. To the President of the United States.
3. What is a violation of purity of diction called? Give an example.
4. Give the distinction, if any, between "propriety" and "precision?"
5. Sentences, rhetorically considered, are divided into how many classes?
6. Under which class would you rank the following: "We came to our journey's end at last, with no small difficulty, after much fatigue, through deep roads, and bad weather."
7. In the sentence, "William is the better reader, but John writes best," point out the rhetorical defect. Write the sentence properly.
8. What is an Epigram? Give an example.
9. Give a definition of "Wit. Examples.
10. Define "Poetry," "Versification," "Rhyme," "Foot," What kind of measure has the following line:

"Softly sweet in Lydian measures," etc.

READING AND ELOCUTION.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What is orthophony? What is its value as an elocutionary aid?
2. Describe the correct standing position?
3. What is a tonic? A subtonic? An atonic? Examples.
4. What are cognates? Examples.
5. What is the distinction between concrete and discreet sounds?
6. What is a monothong? Example.
7. What is emphasis? How determined? Give two kinds, with examples.
8. What do you understand by melody of speech?
9. What is pitch? How many kinds? What is modulation?
10. What is action?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What is the difference between Hydrostatics and Hydraulics? Pneumatics and Acoustics? Optics and Chromatics?
2. How many kinds of levers are there? What law governs each?
3. Give three laws of motion. Illustrate each.

4. Of what is atmospheric air composed? What is the difference between the weight of air and that of water?

5. By what means could you ascertain what body has the greatest and what substance has the least specific gravity?

6. Define electricity, and name the conductors and non-conductors of the same.

7. Of what does the solar system consist? Describe it.

8. What is meant by divisibility of matter? What do you understand by an atom of matter?

9. (a) What are the three most apparent effects of heat so far as relates to the form and dimensions of bodies? (b) What do you understand by expansion, liquefaction, vaporization?

10. (a) What is a magnetic needle? (b) What is a mariner's compass? (c) What are the poles of a magnet?

MARCH, 1871.

PENMANSHIP.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. At what age would you have children commence writing?
2. How many elements are there? Make and describe them.
3. Write the capitals, with correct proportions.
4. How would you use the blackboard in teaching writing?
5. Write the small letters, with proportions.
6. Write the figures.
7. Write a stanza of four lines in fine hand—any one that you remember.
8. Write the same stanza in coarse hand.
9. How would you teach simultaneous writing to classes?
10. Mention some of the more common faults in teaching writing.

SCHOOL LAW OF CALIFORNIA.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. How often is it necessary that a State Teachers' Institute be convened? How are the necessary expenses provided for?
2. Who is the executive agent of the State Normal School?
3. What part of the State School Fund is set apart for "district libraries?"
4. What are the requisites exacted of every candidate who is an applicant for a State diploma, or for a State certificate of the first or second grade?
5. What is required of an applicant for a "life diploma?"
6. Who have the power to levy county taxes for school purposes?
7. Who have the power to vote district taxes?

8. Can the State School Fund be used for other purposes than payment of teachers' salaries?

9. What is required in order that a district shall be entitled to draw its share of school money?

10. State as fully as you can the duties of Trustees.

GEOGRAPHY.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Name the form of government, the title of the Chief Magistrate, and the religion of the principal nations of the world.

2. Name the highest mountains in the world, with the length of the chain to which they respectively belong, and the country in which each is situated.

3. Name the greatest rivers in the world, with the system to which each belongs, and the countries through which they respectively flow.

4. What do the British, French, Austrian, and Prussian dominions comprise? Locate the Capital of each dominion.

5. What can you say of the inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, exports, and imports of the following countries: Australia, China, and Turkey?

6. Name the greatest manufacturing cities of the world, the nature and comparative amount of raw material which they annually consume.

7. What inhabits of the earth have the same length of days as the inhabitants of Edinburgh? Upon what theory do you base your assertion?

8. How do you find the difference of latitude between any two places upon the terrestrial globe? Difference of longitude?

9. How would you find the sun's meridian altitude at any period of the year, at any given time?

10. What can you say of the soil, climate, productions, mineral resources, and commerce of the United States of America? How does it compare in these respects with other countries of the world?

ALGEBRA.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. (a.) What are positive and what are negative quantities?

(b) If $a = 15$, $b = 2$, $c = 7$, what is the value of

$$\frac{a - 2b + c}{a - (2b + c)}?$$

2. Of what two factors is the product $a^2 - x^2$? $a^4 - x^4$? $y^2 - 9$? $1 - x^2$?

3. Multiply $(a + b + c)(a + b - c)$ by $(a - b + c)(b + c - a)$.

4. Divide $x^4 + x + 3$ by $x^2 - 2x + 3$.
5. Find the greatest common measure of
 $3x^4 - x^2y^2 - 2y^4$ and $10x^4 + 15x^2y - 10x^2y^2 - 15xy^3$.
6. Simplify the fraction $\frac{\frac{1}{2}(x + 1\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{2}{3}(1 - \frac{3}{4}x)}{1\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x + 4\frac{1}{4})}$
7. (a) How may an equation be cleared of fractions? (b) State the usual steps in the solution of a single equation.
8. Find the value of x in the following equation:

$$2x + \frac{6}{7x} - 22 = 40 - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{5x}{4}.$$
9. What three methods are commonly given for obtaining an equation of only one unknown quantity from two equations of two unknown quantities?
10. Find by each method the values of x and y which satisfy both of the subjoined equations; simplifying the solution at the outset by taking the sum and difference of the equations:

$$11x + 17y = 128.$$

$$13x - 15y = 46.$$

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. Explain the difference between a vowel and a consonant. Classify the consonants according to the organs of speech.
2. (a) What is a primitive and what is a derivative word? (b) Define prefix, suffix; and then divide the subjoined words into their component parts: Collusion, misdemeanor, transitive, stationery, tradition.
3. Form the plural of the following words, and state the rule: Brook, house; church, kiss, box, wish; money, chimney, day; duty, fly, melody; sheaf, leaf, thief; grief, gulf, chief; handful, man-servant; axis, basis, phenomenon.
4. (a) What is meant by comparison? (b) Compare the following adjectives: Hot, good, little, far, late, ill, second, immortal, infinite, famous.
5. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: Hurt, hang, burst, clothe, deal, bend, smite, stride, shoe, tread.
6. Give a synopsis of the verb "lay" in the potential mood, active voice; also in the indicative, passive voice.
7. Define phrase, clause, sentence; and illustrate by two examples of each.

8. Parse the italicized words in the following sentence, and state what kind of clauses they introduce: *When* my friend *who* left two weeks ago returns, I shall see *that* your claims are considered.

9. Parse the words in italics of the following sentence: They invited *him to take part in their* deliberations.

10. Punctuate correctly the following stanza, and parse the two verbs of its principal sentences:

I hear a voice you cannot hear
Which says I must not stay
I see a hand you cannot see
Which beckons me away

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

1. What is education? Instruction?
2. What relation does physical education bear to mental?
3. What are the essential characteristics of authority?
4. What do you understand by perceptive and conceptive faculties? How would you cultivate each?
5. What do you understand by over-work and over-excitement in the schoolroom? What are the evil effects which arise therefrom?
6. What means would you employ in promoting truthfulness, justice, and diligence in your pupils?
7. How many methods do you employ to impart instruction in reading? Explain one of those methods.
8. What is the design of object lessons? How would you conduct an object lesson upon quicksilver?
9. How would you conduct a class examination in history? In geography?
10. What are the qualities characteristic of a good question? Of a good answer?

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. How are direct taxes apportioned?
2. Who is President of the Senate? When only is he entitled to vote?
3. How are Cabinet officers appointed? Foreign Ministers?
4. Can a foreigner become President of the United States?
5. What are some of the powers delegated by the States to Congress?
6. Who is Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States?
7. What are the methods of amending the Constitution of the United States?
8. If the election of President be thrown into the House of Representatives, explain the mode of election.
9. What are the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States?
10. State as nearly as you can the number of Representatives in Congress to which each of the States is entitled.

SPELLING AND DEFINING.

Twenty-Five Words—Two Credits Each.

[The examiner will dictate the following words, distinctly pronouncing each word twice. Examinees will spell the words, resolving them into their component parts, mark the accented syllables, and define.]

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Concentrical. | 10. Alliteration. | 18. Inadmissibility. |
| 2. Unaccessible. | 11. Mechanize. | 19. Inseparableness. |
| 3. Misacceptation. | 12. Melliferous. | 20. Ignominiously. |
| 4. Incendiary. | 13. Mediterranean. | 21. Insipience. |
| 5. Ambiguous. | 14. Commiserative. | 22. Interrogatively. |
| 6. Inexpediency. | 15. Unmitigable. | 23. Corrosion. |
| 7. Collegueship. | 16. Commissioned. | 24. Corroboration. |
| 8. Uncolored. | 17. Transmissible. | 25. Incurrigible. |
| 9. Illiterateness. | | |
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ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What is meant by Discourse? How many kinds?
 2. What is Punctuation? Give the forms and names of the characters used in punctuation.
 3. What do you understand by unity of thought in the construction of sentences? Give a sentence faulty in this respect, and its proper construction.
 4. What is meant by strength in composition?
 5. In the sentence, "Though virtue borrows no assistance from, yet it may often be accompanied by, the advantages of fortune," state what is wrong; what principle in composition is violated; and what the violation is called.
 6. Define Figure. What are the two sources of figures?
 7. Give an example of a mixed figure.
 8. State the difference between Metonymy and Synecdoche.
 9. Mention some special properties of style, and some circumstances connected with sublimity.
 10. What is Versification? Rhythm? Poetry? Give the kind and variety of verse in the following line:

"Hail to the chief who in triumph advances," etc.
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ARITHMETIC.

Ten Questions—Ten Credits Each.

[For Third Grade Certificates, ten questions, beginning with the first question and ending with the tenth. For Second or First Grade, ten questions, beginning with the sixth question and ending with the fifteenth.]

1. (a.) What do you understand by the greatest common measure?
- (b.) Find the greatest common measure of 126, 210, 378, 462, 546.

2. (a.) What do you understand by the least common multiple? (b.) Find the least common multiple of 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 96.

3. Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8}$; subtract from their sum $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$; multiply the remainder by $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{2}{3}}$ and divide the product by $\frac{3}{2\frac{1}{2}}$.

4. Find the answer of the following example:

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{7\frac{1}{8}}{14\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{7\frac{2}{3}} \div 1\frac{3}{7} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \right) \div \frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{3} \times 8.$$

5. Find the sum of 3.0019 + .001004 and subtract $\frac{3}{4}$; multiply the remainder by .02 and divide the product by .005.

6. (a.) Find the difference in time between April 17th, 1827, and February 12th, 1834. (b.) State how many times this difference is contained in 13 years 7 months and 20 days.

7. What is the interest of \$350 at 6 per cent for 2 years 7 months 15 days?

8. What is the compound interest on \$100 for 3 years 3 months at 6 per cent per annum?

9. If 3 men, in 16 days of 12 hours each, build a wall 30 feet long, 8 feet high, and 3 feet thick, in how many days of 9 hours each can 9 men build a wall 45 feet long, 9 feet high, and 6 feet thick?

10. Sold wheat at \$1 50 per bushel, and thereby gained 25 per cent on the cost; what was the purchase price?

11. A. and B. trade in company; A. puts in \$300 for 8 months, and B. \$400 for 7 months. They gain \$156. What part of the gain belongs to each? How many dollars?

12. What is the square root of 390625?

13. What is the cube root of 2803221?

14. A miller mixes 75 bushels of corn worth \$1 05 per bushel with 25 bushels barley at \$1 20, 5 bushels rye at \$1 50, and 20 bushels wheat at \$2; what is the value of a bushel of the mixture?

15. A certain room is 25 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 12 feet high; how far from one lower corner to the opposite upper corner?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. What would a body weighing one hundred pounds at the earth's surface weigh one thousand miles above the surface?
 2. At what angle must a projectile be thrown to have the greatest range?
 3. What do you mean by *specific gravity*?
 4. A piece of wax weighs eight ounces; when it is fastened to a pound of lead the whole weighs in water 13.712 ounces; what is the specific gravity of wax?
 5. What do you understand by the *hydrostatic paradox*?
 6. Describe the kaleidoscope.
 7. When is light said to be polarized? In what ways is it polarized?
 8. What do you understand by the "corpuscular theory" of light? At what rate does light travel?
 9. How many and what kinds of electricity? How is each developed?
 10. What is electro-magnetism?
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ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Ten Questions—Five Credits Each.

1. Give a general description of the human skeleton, noticing the variety of shape in the bones and the purpose for which they answer.
 2. Describe the arrangement of the digestive organs and their respective functions.
 3. What is the diaphragm and its arrangement? How does it act?
 4. What are the different parts of the apparatus of circulation? Describe the agency of each part in circulating the blood.
 5. Describe the apparatus of hearing. Define the function of each part.
 6. What three things are necessary to sensation? Illustrate the necessity of each.
 7. What is the cause of hunger and thirst? Where is the seat of each?
 8. Describe the complicated action of the muscles in swallowing, and in speaking and singing.
 9. What hygienic rules would you prescribe for the guidance of nurses in the sick room?
 10. What means have you for distinguishing death from asphyxia?
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HISTORY.

Five Questions—Twenty Credits Each.

1. Into how many periods would you divide American history? Name the subject matter that would naturally constitute each period.
2. Give an account of the American aborigines, and the condition of the New World at the time of its discovery.

3. Give an account of the early settlements made by Europeans upon the American continent, and of the trials and successes of the first settlers.

4. Who first discovered San Francisco Bay? Give a brief history of California up to the present time.

5. Give a brief outline of the history of the rise and progress of the United States of America until the breaking out of the civil war.

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ERRATA.

* On page 5, third paragraph, sixth line, for "censuses" read "census children."

On page 54, ninth line from end of first paragraph, for "Superintendent" read "Superintendents."

On page 62, seventh line from top, for "are" read "is."

On page 81, last line of first paragraph, for "Lewzen" read "Lenzen."

On page 94, the insertion of the supplementary correspondence with reference to the "Experiment at the Lincoln School" occurred through accidental misplacing of the copy. This "supplementary" correspondence should have followed that commencing on page 156.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR THE

YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
SACRAMENTO, July 15, 1871. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office for the term commencing November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Sacramento. } ss.

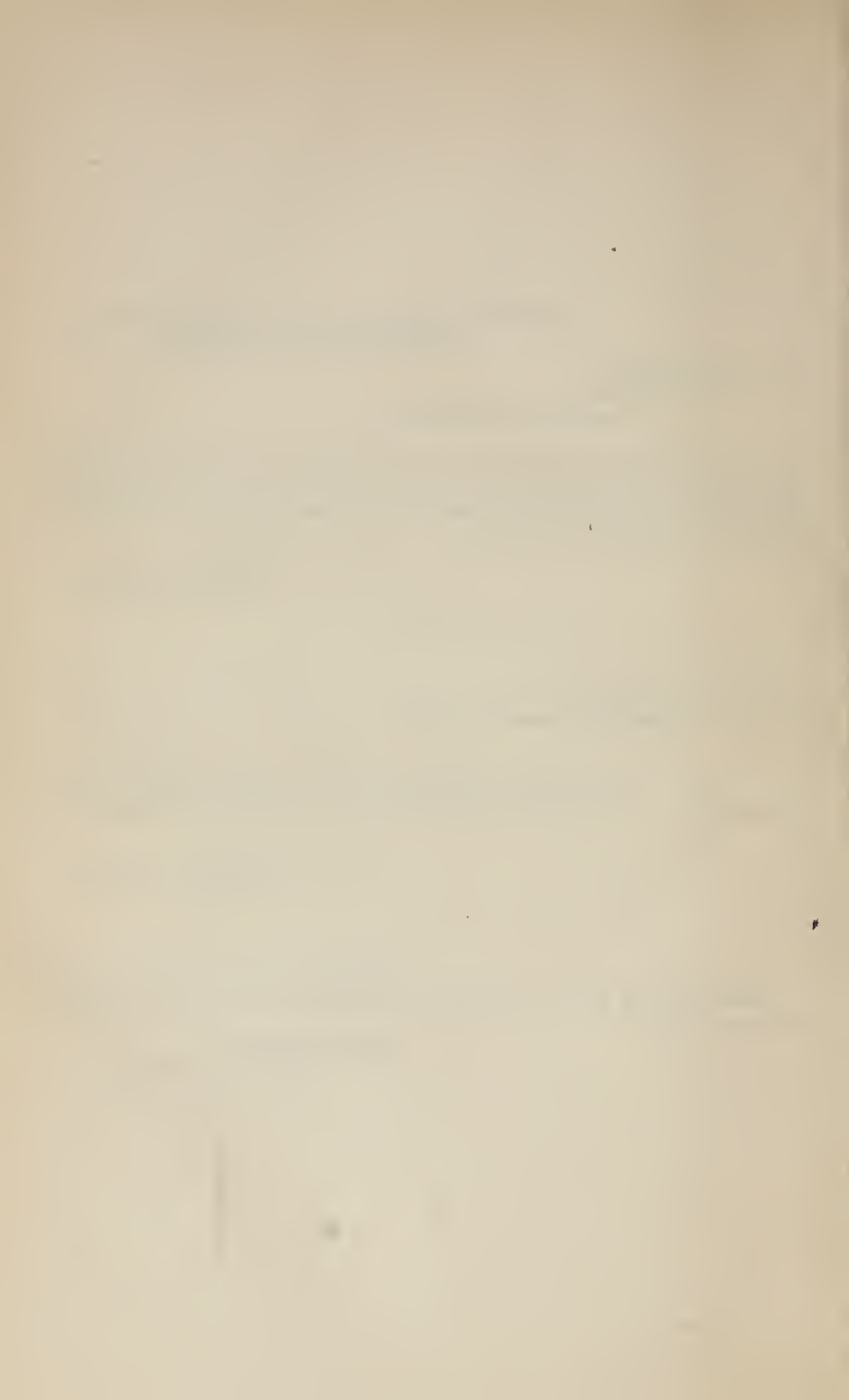


H. L. NICHOLS, Secretary of State, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says, that the annexed report is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, August fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

GEO. SECKEL,
Clerk Supreme Court.



REPORT.

From the date of my last report, November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, being for the term of twenty-one months, there have been received in this office, and paid into the State treasury, from fees belonging to the State Library Fund, the following sums, viz:

Cash on hand November 1st, 1869.....	\$211 70	
Fees received for the months of November and December, 1869.....	1,086 90	
Total for quarter ending December 31st, 1869.....		\$1,298 60
For quarter ending March 31st, 1870.....		2,541 80
For quarter ending June 30th, 1870.....		3,347 15
For quarter ending September 30th, 1870.....		1,330 30
For quarter ending December 31st, 1870.....		1,136 10
For quarter ending March 31st, 1871		1,501 15
For quarter ending June 30th, 1871.....		1,356 10
Total for twenty-one months.....		\$12,511 20

Divided as follows :

For commissions issued.....	\$2,620 00
For filing and recording certificates of incorporation, trade marks and bonds	2,792 00
For recording land patents.....	1,889 00
For certificates and copies.....	5,210 20
Total	\$12,511 20

Amount of stamps on hand at last report.....	\$557,220 00
Value of stamps procured since November 1st, 1869.....	192,100 00
Total.....	\$749,320 00
Delivered to State Controller since November 1st, 1869	283,940 00
Amount on hand, July 1st, 1871	\$465,380 00

Appropriation for postage, expressage and transportation of books, twenty-second fiscal year	\$1,400 00
Amount expended to July 1st, 1871.....	1,295 68
Balance July 1st, 1871.....	\$104 32

The value of stationery, etc., delivered to the different departments since November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is as follows :

Senate of 1869-70.....	\$8,437 06
Assembly of 1869-70.....	7,225 38
Governor's office.....	427 00
Controller's office.....	814 01
Treasurer's office.....	633 12
Attorney-General's office.....	331 90
Adjutant-General's office.....	830 03
Surveyor-General's office.....	594 20
State Library.....	1,143 59
Supreme Court.....	1,183 53
Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	406 25
Supreme Court Reporter.....	221 15
State Printer.....	145 90
State Translator.....	227 80
State Board of Health.....	30 25
Board of Port Wardens.....	37 75
Board of Equalization.....	153 25
Capitol Commissioners.....	139 85
Commission to revise the laws.....	918 50
German Translator.....	19 15
Commissioner of Immigration.....	48 75
Total	\$23,968 42

The amount of coal, gas and water bills, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is as follows :

Coal.....	\$5,805 27
Gas.....	8,570 50
Water.....	288 00
Total.....	\$14,663 77

Of the appropriation for new furniture, the following amounts have been furnished the different departments to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one :

Governor's office.....	\$369 62
Secretary of State's office.....	419 00
Treasurer's office.....	2,479 07
Controller's office.....	1,566 57
Attorney-General's office.....	310 00
Adjutant-General's office.....	284 67
Surveyor-General's office and Land office.....	941 00
State Library.....	406 25
Supreme Court.....	6,996 44
Clerk of Supreme Court's office.....	91 50
Senate and Assembly and committee rooms and halls.....	902 80
Total.....	\$14,766 92

Of fund for contingent expenses :

Balance on hand November 1st, 1869.....	\$63 00
Appropriation for twenty-second fiscal year.....	150 00
Amount expended.....	\$213 00

The enrolled laws of the eighteenth session, for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy, have been bound and placed on file in this office. Printed copies of the same, both in English and Spanish, have been distributed as required by law; also the Journals of the Senate and Assembly, with three volumes of the appendices of the eighteenth session, and volumes thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine of the Supreme Court Reports.

The translation of Spanish archives has been completed by R. C. Hopkins, making eight volumes each of the originals and translations, and two volumes of maps on file in this office."

The last Legislature, by joint resolution, directed me to take possession of the State Reform School property near Marysville, to dispose of the personal property, and rent the building and grounds, which duty I have attended to. The amount received from the Directors and sale of property, less expenses attending same, amounts to fourteen hundred and four dollars and fourteen cents (\$1,404 14). The building and grounds were rented to W. C. Schafer, of Marysville, for the term of two years from the eleventh of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, at a rental of two hundred dollars per annum. Amount of rent received to date, two hundred dollars; expended for repairs to date, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents. The city authorities of Marysville claim that the premises now belong to that city, from the fact that the State has ceased to occupy them for any State purpose. They will probably bring the matter before the next Legislature.

The labors of this office have been very considerably increased within a few years, as the enlarged amount of fees paid into the treasury will in part show. Since occupying the new Capitol, the ex officio duties as Superintendent of Public Buildings, and making purchases, have been quite enough to occupy the entire attention of one person; these, with the duties as Capitol Commissioner, Prison Director, member of Board of Examiners, etc., added to the labors of the office proper, render them very arduous, and I would recommend the propriety of relieving the Secretary of State of some of the ex officio duties now imposed upon him, or if not so relieved, that he be allowed a compensation for such extra labors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

REPORT
OF THE
ATTORNEY-GENERAL
FOR THE
YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, November 1st, 1871. }

To His Excellency,

H. H. HAIGHT,

Governor of California :

SIR : In compliance with the several Acts of the Legislature, creating and regulating the conduct and duties of this office, I have the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency my report, together with such suggestions as seem proper, for your consideration.

I present, as part of this report, an abstract from my official docket, which contains a more concise and intelligible statement of the business of the State, which has been before the various Courts for the past two years, than can be presented in any other form. It will be seen that the business of this office has considerably increased ; the increase arising from an increase in the population and business of the State, as well as from the adjustment and sale of the State's interest in the tide lands, swamp and overflowed lands, and lands belonging to the State for University and educational purposes. The settlement of the various controversies concerning these interests has raised new and interesting questions not heretofore passed upon by the Courts of this State, all of which are now determined in favor of the State, and I hope will be of no further trouble or litigation.

I have in all cases, whenever called upon, attended the trial of cases in which the State's interests were involved, in the *nisi prius* Courts. In the Supreme Court, the abstract of my official docket shows the cases argued orally and by written and printed briefs. I have also, when able and not otherwise engaged in official business, attended the contests before the various departments concerning swamp and overflowed lands and other matters in which the State's interests were involved. I have paid out of the appropriations to this office to clerks and short-hand reporters, for services performed in these contests, as there was no special fund set apart for this service. This business is now mostly completed and I think the interests of the State have been protected.

The law makes it my duty, whenever called upon, to give written opinions to State and other officials. Those written opinions have been fur-

nished when called for, copies of which are on file in this office, subject to the call of your Excellency or of the Legislature. When applied to for information or advice upon other than official matters, I have, as far as possible, responded. This correspondence has been varied and extensive, and has largely increased my labors.

TIDE LANDS.

The large and important interest which the State has heretofore held and claimed in the tide lands bordering on the Bay of San Francisco, has been the source of vexatious and protracted litigation. I take great pleasure in the fact that the State has maintained her important interest to this whole property, and after much trouble and delay, the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency, under the provisions of the Act approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (Statutes 1867-8, pp. 716 to 722), have proceeded to the sale and have already sold the greater portion thereof. The stringency in the money market and consequent depression in the price of real estate in and around the City of San Francisco, has doubtless affected the sales of this property very materially. The sums which will be realized from these lands will, however, not fall short of those mentioned in my former report.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED AND OTHER LANDS.

The State's interest in her swamp and overflowed lands, and in the lands belonging to her for University and educational purposes, have been kept and guarded successfully. The appointment of an agent to proceed to and reside at Washington, under the provisions of an Act approved April first, eighteen hundred and seventy (Statutes 1869-70, pp. 572-3), has been found to be of great advantage to the State, and the people interested in having listed to the State the lands heretofore appropriated. The diligence, industry and efficiency of the agent appointed has proven the propriety of his selection. I recommend that the agency established by this Act be continued.

STATE PRISON.

The title to the lands covered by the State Prison, at Point San Quentin, was for years a source of continued litigation. I am happy to inform your Excellency that the settlement of this matter, as explained in my last report, has proven as conclusive and satisfactory as I then hoped. Some litigation has arisen between the Directors of the State Prison and one of the contractors for prison labor, and has been decided in favor of the Directors. An appeal is now pending in the Supreme Court from the decision of the District Court. I think the Supreme Court will affirm the judgment of the Court below. There is also a suit pending in the Court below concerning a part of the wharf at Point San Quentin, which has not yet been decided. An examination has satisfied me that the State has no reason to fear the result.

YOSEMITE.

In my former report I advised your Excellency of the pendency of certain suits concerning the Yosemite Valley, granted to the State by the Act of Congress approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and

sixty-four. (United States Statutes at Large, 1863-4, p. 325.) The suits then pending have since been decided in favor of the State. Subsequently and recently a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States has been served by the defendants. This is still pending and undetermined. The interests of the State should be protected in the Federal Courts, by an appearance and defence of the action.

REVENUE AND EQUALIZATION.

The Act approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy (Statutes 1869-70, pp. 714-16), providing for a State Board of Equalization, will be found crude and immature. The State Board, under this Act, has too little power to enable it to perform what the Act requires. I recommend that such changes in the Revenue Law and in the Act creating the State Board of Equalization be made as will make the one harmonize with the other. Several important changes will be recommended by the State Board of Equalization, whose labors have made them familiar with the imperfections of present legislation in this behalf. The Commissioners for revision of the laws have also had the same subject under consideration, and will make valuable suggestions, which I doubt not will aid the Legislature in their labors. No part of our statute law, in my opinion, needs amendment and improvement more than that for enforcing the equal and uniform division of the burden of taxation. I believe that the continuation of the State Board of Equalization will be of great benefit to the State, and recommend its continuance until properly tested.

COMPILATION OF LAWS.

The report of the Commission, appointed under the provisions of the Act approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy (Statutes 1869-70, pp. 774-6), together with copies of the revision prepared by them, will be laid before your Excellency. It commends itself, and shows zeal, fidelity and efficiency in the Commission. The time given them has been too short to enable them to present a complete or perfect work. Omissions and imperfections will doubtless be found in the work, which can be corrected, as time and experience point them out. I recommend the continuance of this Commission, until a complete and satisfactory revision be perfected.

REGISTRY LAW.

Complaint is made that our Registry Law, even as amended, is still too complex. From the migratory habits and character of our population, particularly outside of the cities, a registry law, simple and easy of execution, would be desirable. Amendments to the original Act have, from time to time, been adopted. I doubt not that the wisdom and experience of the coming Legislature will be able to adopt still further improvements.

FOREIGN MINERS' LICENSE TAX.

By an Act approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (Statutes 1867-8, p. 173), all moneys collected from foreign miners' license tax, in this State, was given to the School and General Fund of the county in which the same was collected.

Congress, on the thirty-first of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, passed an Act entitled an Act to enforce the right of the citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes. The sixteenth and seventeenth sections of which Act have been construed by the Federal Courts to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Federal Judge, for officers of this State to enforce the law of this State requiring them to collect of foreign miners the license tax imposed for working the mines within the State. Officers, for discharging the duty required of them under the laws of the State, have been indicted, tried and convicted in the Federal Courts. Other indictments are still pending, and in consequence of this action on the part of the Federal Courts, the collection of foreign miners' license tax has been discontinued, officers of our State concluding it better to disobey the laws of our State than to be punished for obeying them. I felt it my duty to attend and defend the officers arrested, and did so. One case is now ready to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, as a test case. The appeal should be prosecuted. I recommend that the State make some provision for the appeal, and for prosecuting the same in the Supreme Court of the United States. As the officers arrested are about retiring from office, and are not willing nor able to carry up the appeal, or to incur the expense necessary to the same, the State should do something to test the question. No case has arisen involving more important legal, political or pecuniary interests to the people of this State than this. Should the Supreme Court of the United States sustain the decision of the Court below, then I suggest that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to move in this matter before Congress, at an early day, and have so much of said Act, as imposes this penalty on our officers for obeying our laws, repealed. These Acts of our Legislature, imposing this tax, have been sustained in our Courts for a long term of years. They have met the sanction of our people, and have proven to be sound public policy. It is a fact notorious that, in the mining counties of this State, most of them impoverished and heavily burdened with taxation, that the foreign mining population, as a class, pay no other taxes than those enforced under these Acts, while they crowd the jails with their petty thieves, and encumber the Courts with their criminals of a higher grade, and add greatly to the burdens of the people, in incurring taxation which they fail and refuse to pay, unless as enforced under the law imposing taxes upon foreigners for mining.

SUFFRAGE.

In my former report I had the honor of submitting to your Excellency some suggestions upon the importance to the people of this State, of devising some means whereby the purity of elections and the proper exercise of the elective franchise should be secured. The suggestions I then made I now renew, and respectfully ask your Excellency to call them to the attention of the Legislature. To a free people, no right which they enjoy should be so sacred, because upon the enjoyment and proper exercise of this right depends all others worth preserving. It is a fact too well known to be denied, and much to be regretted, that the sacredness of this privilege and its purity are less observed than ever before in our history. Its open violation in our State cannot be denied. Men on public works and in public employ are driven like cattle to the polling booths, and when there, tickets are handed them to be by them

handed to the officers of election, while those in power above them and empowered to employ or discharge, stand with a list and pencil in hand to check each man as he votes right or wrong and to erase those from the list who should refuse to vote according to requirement. Such conduct, in a free country, is an outrage upon our institutions and a disgrace to any country. To call an election, conducted under such practices and with such appliances, a free election, or the free exercise of the right of election, or the free expression of the public voice, is a libel on free elections and freedom itself. Such slavery is the very worst of slavery. Such practices should be corrected and punished by the most stringent legislation, and discouraged by the voice of public opinion. It is a truth much to be regretted, that public opinion, so potent to correct evils and usually acting in the right direction, does not condemn these practices as harshly as they deserve, and that good men are not more outspoken in their denunciation.

I respectfully suggest that your Excellency, in calling this subject to the attention of the Legislature, do recommend that it be made a penal offence, severely punishable, for any person to offer or receive any consideration of any character for voting or failing to vote, and that the Legislature be requested to frame such Act and proper legislation as shall secure the end desired. And that any person who, in public or private employment, shall induce or try to induce another to vote or not to vote, in any manner, either by promise of such employment or threat of deprivation of employment, or in any other manner, or shall deny or try to deny or deprive him of any right, station, place, position or privilege, be punished with the utmost severity.

And further, in order to secure the secrecy, purity and uniformity of the ballot, that all ballots be required to be printed, or written, on plain white paper, without any other mark or devise thereon, with sufficient space between names to admit of the printing or writing other names, and with sufficient margin for like purpose; and that every ballot not conforming to such description, and every ballot having upon it any mark or device, printed, stamped or colored thereon, to note or designate it in any manner, shall be treated as illegal, and be rejected and not counted.

I believe some such legislation to be needed; the wisdom of the Legislature, I hope, will furnish such an Act as will secure the end desired. In many of the States the election laws have been so changed and amended as to conform to some of these requirements. The evil, to my mind, calls for such legislation as will cure it if possible.

DISBURSEMENTS.

I have expended, of the sums appropriated for costs and expenses of suits in which the State was a party in interest, as follows: For the twenty-second fiscal year, the sum of thirty eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy cents, and for the twenty-third fiscal year, the sum of twenty-three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

This expenditure covers all of the costs and expenses of suits to this date. As the litigation in which the State has heretofore been engaged has nearly all been determined, the expenses for this purposes will hereafter, I hope, be greatly lessened. I recommend, however, that the appropriation remain the same as for the past two years, as the sums appropriated for the two former years were not sufficient to defray the expenses incurred.

I have no further suggestions to make. The reports of the other officers of the State Government will furnish such other suggestions as will enable your Excellency to communicate all required information to the Legislature.

I am, most respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

JO HAMILTON,
Attorney-General.

TRANSCRIPT OF DOCKET.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

For the Years

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Isaac Hyde.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Tehama.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover taxes. Amount \$3,-312 80.
In the matter of James Phipps.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	Habeas corpus.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Peter Chrystal, v. John Cook <i>et als.</i>	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition and writ of mandamus, to compel Santa Clara County to issue bonds.
The People, etc., v. The Sierra Butte Quartz Mining Com- pany <i>et als.</i>	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, Sierra County.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$9,720 00.
In the matter of Annie Keating.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action.	Habeas corpus.
In the matter of Nellie Smith.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action.	Habeas corpus.

GENERAL'S DOCKET.

1870 and 1871.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Jan. 26, 1869—Complaint filed. March 31, 1869—Answer filed. July 19, 1869—Judgment for plaintiffs.	Oct. 3, 1869—Transcript filed. Jan. 11, 1870—Judgment reversed from the Bench.	Jan. 26, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
	Nov. 15, 1869—Petition for writ filed. Nov. 15, 1869—Writ issued. Dec. 4, 1869—Affidavits filed. Dec. 4, 1869—Order for arrest of defendant filed.		
	Nov. 17, 1869—Application for writ filed. Jan. 17, 1870—Argued and submitted on briefs. July 19, 1870—Mandate denied. Oct. 17, 1870—Rehearing granted. Still pending.		
May 15, 1869—Complaint filed. June 21, 1869—Answer filed. Sept. 3, 1869—Judgment for plaintiffs.	Dec. 7, 1869—Transcript filed. Dec. 17, 1869—Appellant's brief filed. Feb. 2, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Feb. 8, 1870—Appellant's reply filed. July 28, 1870—Judgment reversed.	Aug. 13, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
	Dec. 2, 1869—Petition for writ filed. Dec. 2, 1869—Writ issued. Dec. 6, 1869—Writ denied.		
	Dec. 2, 1869—Petition for writ filed. Dec. 2, 1869—Writ issued. Dec. 2, 1869—Writ denied.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> D. W. Strong v. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, Respondent.	In District Court.	Civil action.	Petition for writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold their franchise.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Charles Hosmer v. The Western Pacific Railroad Company, Respondent.	In District Court.	Civil action.	Petition for writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold their franchise.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Charles De Ro v. The California and Oregon Railroad Company, Respondent.	In District Court.	Civil action.	Petition for writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold their franchise.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Central Pacific Railroad Company v. The California Pacific Railroad Company, Respondent.	In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, County of Sacramento.	Civil action.	Petition for writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to build a bridge across the Sacramento River, at Sacramento City.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> C. Vegor v. Jacob Metzger, Respondent.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	Petition for writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold the office of Councilman for the City of Los Angeles.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> W. L. Knox v. Inhabitants of the Town of Colusa, Respondents.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Colusa.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondents to exercise the privileges of an incorporated town.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
March 1, 1869—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Dec. 19, 1869—Petition denied.			
May 3, 1869—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. —, 1869—Answer to petition filed. Oct. 23, 1869—Petition denied.			
Sept. 10, 1869—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Oct. 7, 1869—Answer filed. Dec. 3, 1869—Petition denied.			
Oct. 29, 1869—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Nov. 1, 1869—Answer filed. Nov. 3, 1869—Petition denied.			
Jan. 11, 1870—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Jan. 11, 1870—Leave granted.			
Jan. 4, 1870—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Jan. 17, 1870—Answer filed. Jan. 22, 1870—Leave granted.			

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> John H. Tennant v. Isaac Strain, Respondent.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Yuba.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold the office of Justice of the Peace for Marysville Township, Yuba County.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> John S. Reardon v. Stephen Eaton, Respondent.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Yuba.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold the office of Justice of the Peace for Marysville Township, Yuba County.
Edward Christy, Petitioner, v. The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County.	In the Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By application for writ of mandate. An action to compel the Board of Supervisors to correct the votes cast at the general election of 1869, for Supervisors in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Supervisor Districts, Sacramento County.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Joseph H. Josselyn, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Using an instrument with intent to procure miscarriage.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Charles G. Ames, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Los Angeles.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Jan. 7, 1870—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Jan. 12, 1870—Additional affidavit filed. January 12, 1870 — Leave granted.			
Jan. 7, 1870—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. Jan. 12, 1870—Additional affidavit filed. January 12, 1870 — Leave granted.			
	Oct. 25, 1869—Petition filed. Dec. 1, 1869—Answer filed. Jan. 15, 1870 — Respondents' points filed. Feb. 17, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. Feb. 22, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. March 14, 1870 — Application denied. July 15, 1870—Rehearing denied.		
July 3, 1868 — Indictment found. July 16, 1869 — Verdict of guilty as charged. March 6, 1870 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.	Jan. 6, 1870—Transcript filed. March 7, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. March 21, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. March 30, 1870 — Appellant's brief in reply filed. May 11th, 1870—Judgment reversed.	July 14, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
—Indictment found. — Convicted of the crime of robbery. Dec. 2, 1869— Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of fifteen years.	Dec. 8, 1869—Transcript filed. Feb. 14, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Dec. 17, 1870 — Appellant's brief filed. March 25, 1870 — Appellant's brief in reply filed. April 8, 1870 — Judgment reversed.	April 25, 1870—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James Phipps, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of El Dorado.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Arson in the first degree.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Dennis, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Isaac Hyde <i>et al.</i> , Appellants.	In the District Court, Second Judicial District, County of Tehama.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$3,312 80.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Flint, Irwin & Co., Appellants.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$2,466 28.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Sierra Buttes Quartz Mining Company, Appellant.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Sierra.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$8,400.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Chas. Shimmions <i>et al.</i> , Appellants.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of Contra Costa.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$1,318 57.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Oct. 7, 1869 — Indictment found. Oct. 31, 1869 — Convicted of arson in the first degree. Nov. 10, 1869 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of seven years.	Dec. 29, 1869 — Transcript filed. March 17, 1870 — Appellant's brief filed. April 1, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. July 6, 1870 — Judgment reversed.	July 28, 1870 — Remittitur issued.	
July 7, 1869 — Indictment found. Nov. 11, 1869 — Convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree. Nov. 13, 1869 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of ten years.	Jan. 15, 1870 — Transcript filed. Feb. 3, 1870 — Appellant's brief filed. March 23, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. Aug. 5, 1870 — Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 10, 1870 — Remittitur issued.	
Jan. 26, 1869 — Complaint filed. April 2, 1869 — Answer filed. July 19, 1869 — Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for.	Nov. 3, 1869 — Transcript filed. Jan. 11, 1870 — Judgment reversed.	Jan. 26, 1870 — Remittitur issued.	
Feb. 23, 1869 — Complaint filed. June 22, 1869 — Answer filed. Nov. 6, 1869 — Judgment as prayed for by plaintiff.	March 14, 1870 — Transcript filed. March 14, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. March 25, 1870 — Appellants' brief filed. July 22, 1870 — Judgment reversed.	Aug. 10, 1870 — Remittitur issued.	
May 15, 1869 — Complaint filed. June 21, 1869 — Answer filed. Sept. 3, 1869 — Judgment for plaintiffs as prayed for.	Dec. 7, 1869 — Transcript filed. Dec. 17, 1869 — Appellant's brief filed. Feb. 2, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. Feb. 8, 1870 — Appellant's brief in reply filed. Feb. 28, 1870 — Cause remanded.	Aug. 13, 1870 — Remittitur issued.	
— Complaint filed. — Answer filed. — Judgment for plaintiffs as prayed for.	Jan. 3, 1870 — Transcript filed. March 14, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. May 4, 1870 — Appellant's brief filed. July 28, 1870 — Judgment affirmed. Nov. 3, 1870 — Rehearing granted. Jan. 10, 1871 — Submitted on briefs. Still pending.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Edward Whyler <i>et al.</i> , Appellants.	In the District Court, Tenth Judicial District, County of Sutter.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$1,318 57.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James Campbell, Appellant.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Solano.	Criminal case.	By indictment.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Sisuey Parker, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James Renfrow, Appellant.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Pool, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Pool, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Robbery.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
<p>———Complaint filed. ——— Answer filed. ———Judgment for plaintiffs as prayed for.</p>	<p>Jan. 13, 1870—Transcript filed. April 6, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. April 29, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. April 12, 1871—Judgment affirmed.</p>	<p>April 29, 1871—Remittitur issued.</p>	
<p>April 29, 1869—Indictment found. Jan. 26, 1870—Verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Jan. 29, 1870—Sentenced to be hanged on the 25th day of March, 1870.</p>	<p>Feb. 24, 1870—Transcript filed. April 29, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. May 7, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Oct. 26, 1870—Judgment reversed.</p>	<p>Nov. 9, 1870—Remittitur issued.</p>	
<p>Jan. 4, 1870—Indictment found. Jan. 20, 1870—Verdict of guilty as charged. Jan. 24, 1870—Sentenced to four years in State Prison.</p>	<p>March 24, 1870—Transcript filed. Aug. 5, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 10, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Nov. 5, 1870—Judgment affirmed.</p>	<p>Nov. 21, 1870—Remittitur issued.</p>	
<p>Jan. 7, 1870—Indictment found. Feb. 25, 1870—Verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. March 3, 1870—Sentenced to be hanged on the 25th day of April, 1870.</p>	<p>March 24, 1870—Transcript filed. Aug. 2, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 8, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Jan. 26, 1871—Judgment affirmed.</p>	<p>Feb. 15, 1871—Remittitur issued.</p>	
<p>Jan. 4, 1870—Indictment found. Jan. 20, 1870—Verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. Jan. 22, 1870—Sentenced to four years in the State Prison.</p>	<p>March 24, 1870—Transcript filed. Aug. 5, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 10, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Nov. 5, 1870—Judgment affirmed.</p>	<p>Oct. 21, 1870—Remittitur issued.</p>	
<p>Jan. 4, 1870—Indictment found. Jan. 21, 1870—Verdict of guilty as charged. Jan. 22, 1870—Sentenced to six years imprisonment in the State Prison.</p>	<p>March 24, 1870—Transcript filed. Aug. 2, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 10, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Nov. 5, 1870—Judgment affirmed.</p>	<p>Oct. 21, 1870—Remittitur issued.</p>	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Sisuoy Parker, Appellant.	In the County Court, County of Sonoma.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Robbery.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John R. Best, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Robert Alderson, Appellant.	In the District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District, County of Placer.	Criminal case.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> F. A. Freund, Petitioner. v. Charles Bruden, Respondent.	In the District Court, Fifth Judicial District, County of Tuolumne.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to hold the position of Coroner of Tuolumne County.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> A. T. Gray, v. Thomas M. Bruse, Respondent.	In the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, County of El Dorado.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of quo warranto. An action to try the right of respondent to collect certain taxes in El Dorado County.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Kimberly, v. Pablo de la Guerra, Respondent.	In the County Court, County of Santa Barbara.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to test the right of Pablo de la Guerra to the office of District Judge of the County of Santa Barbara.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Jan. 4, 1870 — Indictment found. Jan. 19, 1870—Verdict of guilty as charged. Jan. 21, 1870—Sentenced to six years imprisonment in the State Prison.	March 28, 1870—Transcript filed. August 5, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 10, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. Nov. 5, 1870—Judgment affirmed.	Nov. 21, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 16, 1869—Indictment found. Feb. 18, 1870—Verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Feb. 19, 1870—Sentenced to be hanged.	April 1, 1870—Transcript filed. May 5, 1870 — Appellant's brief filed. May 20, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. July 22, 1870—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 18, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 11, 1868—Indictment found. May 13, 1869—Verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. May 17, 1870—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of thirty years.	April 2, 1870—Transcript filed. April 20, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. April 27, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Jan. 5, 1871—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 10, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
March 22, 1870—Petition filed in the Attorney-General's office for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State. March 22, 1870—Leave granted.			
April 12, 1870—Petition filed in the Attorney-General's office to institute proceedings in the name of the State. April 13, 1870—Leave granted.			
Nov. 15, 1869 — Complaint filed. Nov. 27, 1869—Answer filed. Dec. 6, 1869—Judgment for defendant.	March 29, 1870—Transcript filed. April 5, 1870—Appellants' brief filed. Aug. 2, 1870 — Respondent's brief filed. Dec. 6, 1870—Judgment affirmed.	Dec. 28, 1870—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
J. A. Hutton v. Board of Supervisors of Yolo County.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By application for writ of certiorari. An action to compel the Board of Supervisors to vacate order declaring right of way.
A. Harpending, Petitioner, v. H. H. Haight, Governor, Respondent. (No. 2416.)	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	Action for writ of mandate. An action to compel respondent to authenticate Senate Bill No. 293.
The People, etc., v. J. H. Turner. (No. 2431.)	In the County Court, County of Los Angeles.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Misfeasance in office.
Iron Mountain Company, Petitioners, v. H. H. Haight, Governor, Respondent.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	Action for writ of mandate.
The People, etc., v. James Gilabert. (No. 2381.)	In the District Court, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. William H. Hall. (No. 2412.)	In the District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District. Fresno County.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$1,245 96.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
	Jan. 12, 1870—Petition filed. Jan. 12, 1870—Writ allowed. April 2, 1871—Writ and return filed. Still pending.		
	April 6, 1870—Petition filed. April 18, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. May 9, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. June 24, 1870—Writ ordered as prayed for..		
Jan. 10, 1870 — Indictment found. Jan.—, 1870—Convicted as charged. Feb. 1, 1870—Statement on motion for new trial filed. Feb. 4, 1870—Order granting new trial filed. Feb.—, 1870—Notice of appeal filed.	April 13, 1870 — Transcript filed. April 22, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. April 22, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. May 14, 1870—Order granting new trial affirmed.	May 17, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
	May 19, 1870—Petition filed. June 3, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. July 1, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. July 19, 1870—Demurrer to petition sustained.		
Sept. 10, 1869 — Indictment found. Feb. 17, 1870—Convicted of murder in the first degree. Feb. 22, 1870—Sentenced to be hanged.	March 5, 1870 — Transcript filed. Jan. 11, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. July 11, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. July 13, 1870—Judgment reversed.	Aug. 1, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
June 30, 1869—Complaint filed. July 23, 1869—Answer filed. Aug.—, 1869—Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for.	April 5, 1870—Transcript filed. July 11, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Sept. 14, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Jan. 9, 1871 — Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 25, 1871—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. James Brady. (No. 2433.)	In the County Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.
The People, etc., v. John Baker. (No. 2437.)	In County Court, Los Angeles County.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Arson.
The People, etc., v. William Tetherow. (No. 2444.)	In County Court, Sonoma County.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Charles Mehane. (No. 2446.)	In County Court, Sonoma County.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Burglary.
The People, etc., v. Lewis Murray. (No. 2447.)	In County Court, Sutter County.	Criminal case. Felony.	An assault with intent to commit murder.
The People, etc., v. Thomas O'Brien. (No. 2449.)	In the District Court, County of Merced.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Feb. 25, 1870 — Indictment found. March 24, 1870—Convicted of robbery. April 2, 1870—Sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for the term of five years.	April 15, 1870 — Transcript filed. April 25, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. July 11, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Jan. 4, 1871—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 10, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
March 17, 1870—Indictment found. April —, 1870—Convicted as charged. April 15, 1870—Statement on motion for new trial filed. April 18, 1870—Order granting new trial filed. April 21, 1870—Notice of appeal filed.	April 27, 1870 — Transcript filed. July 11, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. July 12, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. July 14, 1870—Order affirmed.	Aug. 1, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
July 6, 1870 — Indictment found. Jan. 24, 1870—Verdict of guilty of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of four years.	May 16, 1870—Transcript filed. Sept. 20, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 10, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Nov. 5, 1870 — Judgment affirmed.	Dec. 6, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
April 26, 1870 — Indictment found. April 14, 1870—Convicted of burglary. April 16, 1870—Sentenced to six years in State Prison.	May 18, 1870—Transcript filed. July 10, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. July 15, 1870—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 13, 1870—Remittitur issued.	
April 6, 1870 — Indictment found. April 27, 1870 — Convicted of an attempt to inflict great bodily injury.	May 19, 1870 — Transcript filed. July 11, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Jan. 2, 1871 — Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 17, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	Feb. 13, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 8, 1869 — Indictment found. Oct. 12, 1869—Convicted of manslaughter. Oct. —, 1869—Sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the State Prison.	April 30, 1870 — Transcript filed. July 11, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. July 13, 1870—Appeal dismissed and judgment affirmed.	Aug. 1, 1870—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. D. Warren. (No. 2457.)	County Court, Los Angeles County.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Frank Anderson, Appellant. (No. 2469.)	In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, Sacramento County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Ah Own <i>et al.</i> , Appellants. (No. 2488.)	In the County Court, County of El Dorado.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Kidnapping.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Stanton and McQuaid. (No. 2490.)	In County Court, Sacramento County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Fraud.
The People, etc., v. Felix McDonald. (No. 2493.)	In County Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Rape.
The People, etc., v. Henry Weil.	In County Court, Calaveras County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Nov. 23, 1869 — Indictment found. Nov. 30, 1869 — Convicted. Dec. 2, 1869 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of fifteen years.	Jan. 2, 1870—Transcript filed. Jan. 6, 1870 — Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 6, 1870— Respondents' brief filed. July 14, 1870 — Judgment reversed.	Aug. 13, 1870— Remittitur issued.	
Jan. 21, 1870 — Indictment found. March —, 1870— Convicted of murder in the second degree.	June 10, 1870 — Transcript filed. June 10, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. June 25, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. July 19, 1870— Judgment reversed.	July 21, 1870— Remittitur issued.	
May 5, 1870 — Indictment found. May 9, 1870—Order sustaining demurrer to indictment filed. May 9, 1870—Notice of appeal filed.	June 22, 1870 — Transcript filed. July 11, 1870—Appellants' brief filed. July 18, 1870 — Judgment reversed.	Aug. 13, 1870— Remittitur issued.	
April 15, 1870 — Indictment found. April 20, 1870 — Order sustaining demurrer to indictment filed. April 20, 1870—Notice of appeal filed.	June 25, 1870 — Transcript filed. June 29, 1870—Appellants' brief filed. July 15, 1870 — Judgment reversed.	Aug. 13, 1870— Remittitur issued.	
March 5, 1870 — Indictment found. April 4, 1870—Convicted of rape. April 9, 1870 — Sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison.	June 28, 1870 — Transcript filed. June 28, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. July 11, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. July 13, 1870— Judgment reversed.	July 15, 1870— Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 7, 1869 — Indictment found. June 15, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny. June 18, 1870 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	July 5, 1870 — Transcript filed. July 11, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Oct. 6, 1870 — Appellant's brief filed. July 17, 1870—Judgment reversed.	Dec. 7, 1870 — Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Johnson v. W. N. Maffley.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	Petition for mandamus.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Vegan, v. Jacob Meteker.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right of the defendant to the office of Common Councillor of the City of Los Angeles.
The People, etc., upon relation of Jo Hamilton, Attorney-General, v. United States Mutual Benefit Company, of New York.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to show by what authority the respondents do an insurance business in this State.
The People, etc., upon relation of Jo Hamilton, Attorney-General, v. H. C. Howard <i>et al.</i>	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	To recover penalty for doing an insurance business without license therefor.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> McDavid, v. Burt <i>et al.</i> , County Judge of San Diego County.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By certiorari, to revoke certain orders and proceedings touching the office of Supervisor of San Diego County.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
	June 18, 1870 — Transcript filed. June 25, 1870—Petition filed. June 29, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. July 18, 1870 -- Mandate denied.		
Jan. 5, 1870—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to use the name of State. Jan. 5, 1870—Leave granted. Jan. 19, 1870—Complaint filed. Feb. 12, 1870 — Answer filed. March 25, 1870—Judgment for plaintiffs.	June 3, 1870--Transcript filed. June 22, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. July 27, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. May 4, 1870—Judgment reversed. June 2, 1871—Re-argument ordered.		
Aug. —, 1870—Petition filed for leave to institute proceedings in name of State, in the office of the Attorney-General. Aug. —, 1870—Leave granted. Sept. 15, 1870—Complaint filed. Dec. 13, 1870 — Demurrer filed and overruled. Jan. 7, 1871—Judgment for plaintiffs.			
Aug. —, 1870—Petition filed for leave to institute proceedings in the name of the State, in the office of the Attorney-General. Aug. —, 1870—Leave granted. Sept. 15, 1870--Complaint filed. Dec. 13, 1870 — Demurrer filed and overruled. Jan. 7, 1871—Judgment for plaintiffs.			
	Petition and writ filed. Writ issued. Petition denied.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
William Barclay v. Edward McGory, executor of the estate of J. B. Hunter, deceased.	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Solano.	Civil action.	An action quo warranto, to prevent the right of the State to the escheated estates from being prejudiced.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. John Frescher.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	An action quo warranto, to try the right of the office of Trustee of the City of Anaheim.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. John Teague.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	An action quo warranto, to try the right of the office of Councilman of the City of Anaheim.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. H. Knoeger.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	An action quo warranto, to try the right of the office of Councilman of the City of Anaheim.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. E. W. Chamfirm.	In the District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	An action quo warranto, to try the right of the office of Councilman of the City of Anaheim.
The People, etc., v. F. W. Voll.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	Habeas corpus.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> McDonald, v. — Bush, County Judge of San Diego County.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By writ of certiorari, to compel Clerk to transmit papers to Supreme Court.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of the State. Leave granted.			
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of the State. Leave granted.			
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of the State. Leave granted.			
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of the State. Leave granted.			
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General, for leave to use the name of the State. Leave granted.			
	Sept. 20, 1870—Petition filed. Sept. 20, 1870—Writ issued. Oct. 11, 1870—Writ and return filed and writ denied.		
	Sept. 26, 1870—Petition for writ filed. Oct. 31, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Nov. 1, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. Dec. 5, 1870—Writ dismissed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Chamfirm, v. Doomis Ward.	In the District Court, Tehama County.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto, to try the right of title to the office of Supervisor of Tehama County.
The People, etc., v. John Nyland.	In Municipal Criminal Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.
The People, etc., v. William Hughes.	In Municipal Criminal Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Vandehurst, v. Board Supervisors of Monterey County.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By writ of mandamus, to contest election in Monterey County.
George W. Corbell, v. John W. Bost, Surveyor-General.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus.
The People, etc., v. George Snow.	In Municipal Criminal Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Burglary.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Feb. 16, 1870—Leave granted to institute proceedings in name of State. Feb. 16, 1870—Complaint filed. March 2, 1870—Answer filed. May 4, 1870—Cause dismissed.	Sept. 10, 1870—Transcript filed. Sept. 13, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Sept. 27, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 20, 1870—Judgment affirmed.		
April 25, 1870—Indictment found. July 20, 1870—Convicted of robbery. Aug. 26, 1870—Sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment in the State Prison.	Oct. 1, 1870—Transcript filed. Oct. 17, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Nov. 11, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 9, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	Feb. 14, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
April 19, 1870—Indictment found. July 18, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny. Aug. 15, 1870—Sentenced to six years and one month imprisonment in the State Prison.	Oct. 1, 1870—Transcript filed. Oct. 28, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Nov. 11, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. May 12, 1871—Judgment affirmed. May 29, 1871—Petition for rehearing filed.	July 15, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
	Oct. 4, 1870—Petition for writ filed. Oct. 4, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. Oct. 10, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 17, 1870—Writ denied.		
Sept. 14, 1870—Petition for writ filed. Sept. 15, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. Oct. 13, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 20, 1870—Writ dismissed.			
July 12, 1870—Indictment found. Sept. 30, 1870—Convicted. Oct. 3, 1870—Sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.	Oct. 11, 1870—Transcript filed. Oct. 19, 1870—Judgment reversed.	Oct. 19, 1870—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. F. A. Goodrich.	In District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District, County of Los Angeles.	Civil action.	An action of quo warranto to try the right to the office of Councilman of the City of Anaheim.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. William Hay.	In District Court, — Judicial District, Monterey County.	Civil action.	An action quo warranto to try the validity of State patent to lands.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Attorney-General, v. F. C. Clayton.	In District Court, — Judicial District, Monterey County.	Civil action.	An action quo warranto to try the validity of State patent to lands.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> City and County of San Francisco, v. County Judge of San Francisco County.	In District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, City and County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ of certiorari to review proceedings of Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.
The People, etc., v. Jack Stratman.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Libel.	Habeas corpus.
The People, etc., v. William Atkinson.	County Court, Placer County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. George M. Cox.	County Court, County of Los Angeles.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Embezzlement.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to use the name of State. Leave granted.			
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to use the name of State. Leave granted.			
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to use the name of State. Leave granted.			
July 1, 1870—Affidavit and petition filed. July 2, 1870—Writ issued. July 16, 1870—Writ dismissed.	July 19, 1870—Transcript filed. Aug. 4, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Aug. 9, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Jan. 31, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	Feb. 27, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
	Aug. 22, 1870—Petition for writ, etc., filed. Aug. 22, 1870—Writ issued. Sept. 7, 1870—Writ discharged.		
March 9, 1870—Indictment found. March 25, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny. April 1, 1870—Sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for the term of one year.	Aug. 24, 1870—Transcript filed. Oct. 10, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Oct. 24, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Nov. 25, 1870—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 3, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
July 12, 1870—Indictment found. Aug. 2, 1870—Convicted of embezzlement.	Sept. 16, 1870—Transcript filed. Sept. 16, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Oct. 17, 1870—Judgment reversed.	Nov. 15, 1870—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Zora Carter.	Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	Habeas corpus.

The People, etc., v. Edward McGungill.	County Court, Mendocino County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
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In the matter of Voll, <i>ex parte</i> .	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action.	By writ of habeas corpus.
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In the matter of A. B. Cartright.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	By petition. Habeas corpus.
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The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> McPherson, v. Board Supervisors of San Francisco City and County.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition for writ of mandamus.
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The People, etc., v. Chas. Shimmons <i>et al.</i>	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, County of Contra Costa.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$1,318 57.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
	Sept. 5, 1870 — Petition for writ filed. Sept. 5, 1870—Writ issued.		
March 4, 1869 — Indictment found. Sept. 9, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny. Sept. 12, 1870 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of four years.	Sept. 19, 1870 — Transcript filed. Sept. 28, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Oct. 28, 1870 — Respondents' brief filed. April 13, 1870—Judgment reversed.	May 9, 1870 — Remittitur issued.	
	Oct. 3, 1870—Petition for writ filed. Oct. 3, 1870—Writ issued. Jan. 9, 1871—Application denied.		
	Oct. 7, 1870—Petition for writ filed. Oct. 7, 1870—Writ issued. Oct. 13, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 13, 1870—Writ dismissed.		
Dec. 7, 1870—Leave granted to file petition in the name of the Attorney-General.	Dec. 9, 1870—Petition for writ filed. Dec. 26, 1870—Relator's brief filed. Jan. 2, 1871 — Respondent's brief filed. Still pending.		
—Complaint filed. —Answer filed. —Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for.	Jan. 3, 1870—Transcript filed. Mar. 4, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. April 14, 1870 —Appellant's brief filed. May 4, 1870—Appellant's reply filed. July 28, 1870 —Judgment reversed. Nov. 3, 1870—Rehearing granted.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. J. Travers.	Police Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By complaint. Misdemeanor.
The People, etc., v. William Stakem.	In the County Court, Placer County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. J. B. Coyado.	In the District Court, Calaveras County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
C. A. Lowe <i>et al.</i> , v. A. Austin.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, City and County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By complaint. Tax suit. Amount \$360 00.
William Snellie v. John Hanna.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By writ of mandamus to compel respondent to transmit papers on appeal, in case of felony, from the Municipal Court of San Francisco to the County Court of San Francisco County.
The People, etc., v. F. W. Voll.	In District Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Aug. 25, 1868—Complaint filed. Aug. 31, 1868—Convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$21 00.	Sept. 23, 1870—Transcript filed. April 11, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	May 9, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 10, 1870—Indictment found. Sept. 29, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny. Oct. 7, 1870—Sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.	Nov. 4, 1870—Transcript filed. Dec. 10, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Dec. 10, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Jan. 26, 1871—Judgment reversed.	Feb. 8, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 5, 1870—Indictment found. Oct. 26, 1870—Verdict of murder in the first degree. Oct. 29, 1870—Sentenced to be hanged.	Dec. 22, 1870—Transcript filed. Jan. 10, 1871—Submitted on briefs. Jan. 31, 1871—Judgment reversed.	Feb. 27, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
—Complaint filed. —Answer filed. Feb. 16, 1870—Judgment for plaintiffs.	March 29, 1870—Transcript filed. April 4, 1870—Submitted. May 19, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. June 8, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Oct. 12, 1870—Judgment reversed. Oct. 20, 1870—Writ of error to U. S. Supreme Court filed. Still pending.		
	Nov. 4, 1870—Affidavit for writ filed. Nov. 7, 1870—Writ issued. Nov. 11, 1870—Writ and return filed. Jan. 16, 1871—Writ dismissed.		
April 13, 1869—Indictment found. July 14, 1870—Convicted of manslaughter. Sept. 2, 1870—Sentenced to eight years in the State Prison.	Sept. 24, 1870—Transcript filed. April 17, 1870—Respondent's brief filed. Still pending.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., upon the relation of C. C. Webb, v. Henry Dalton, Jr., and John A. More.	In District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, San Francisco County.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action for obstructing public street.
D. L. Hann, Petitioner and relator, v. A. F. Lott, Judge Second Judicial District.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition. Certiorari.
The People, etc., upon the relation of C. C. Speckles <i>et als.</i> , v. David Hues <i>et als.</i>	In District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto.
The People, etc., upon relation of Jo Hamilton, Attorney-General, v. Edwin Hunt, County Assessor of Alameda County.	In District Court, — Judicial District, County of Alameda.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto to try respondent's right to the office of County Assessor.
The People, etc., upon relation of Jo Hamilton, Attorney General, v. The Mutual Provident Association, of San Francisco.	In District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, San Francisco County.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto to try the right of defendant to do an insurance business in this State.
The People, etc., v. Ah Sam.	In County Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action.	By indictment. Forgery.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Jan. 24, 1871 — Complaint filed. Order granted.			
	Petition for writ filed in Supreme Court. Writ granted.		
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to use the name of the State. Nov. 22, 1870 — Leave granted.			
Feb. 8, 1871—Complaint filed. Feb. 18, 1871 — Demurrer filed. Feb. 18, 1871—Judgment for defendant.	March 9, 1871 — Transcript filed. March 9, 1871—Appellants' brief filed. March 22, 1871 — Respondent's brief filed. April 28, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	April 29, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Complaint filed in said Court by the Attorney-General Judgment for plaintiff.			
Aug. 16, 1870 — Indictment found. Oct. 6, 1870—Convicted. Oct. 15, 1870—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of seven years.	Jan. 10, 1871—Transcript filed. April 12, 1871—Submitted on briefs. July 12, 1871—Judgment and order affirmed.	Aug. 16, 1871—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Joseph Dunn.	Municipal Criminal Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.
The People, etc., v. William Donovan.	District Court, Contra Costa County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. George Hoge.	Municipal Criminal Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. An assault with intent to commit murder.
The People, etc., v. James Rosser.	In County Court, Humboldt County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Ah Hing.	District Court, Santa Clara County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. J. G. McCrory.	In the District Court, Tulare County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Aug. 16, 1870 — Indictment found. Sept. 23, 1870—Convicted of robbery. Oct. 12, 1870 — Sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.	Jan. 10, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 11, 1871—Judgment reversed.	May 9, 1871 — Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 14, 1870 — Indictment found. Dec. 3, 1870—Convicted of murder in the first degree. Dec. 8, 1870—Sentenced to be hanged.	Feb. 2, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 11, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. April 11, 1871—Judgment reversed.	May 9, 1871 — Remittitur issued.	
Dec. 31, 1869 — Indictment found. Nov. 19, 1870—Convicted of an assault with intent to commit murder. Nov. 22, 1870 — Sentenced to one year and six months imprisonment in the State Prison.	Feb. 15, 1871 — Transcript filed. April 21, 1871 — Judgment reversed.	May 17, 1871 — Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 9, 1870 — Indictment found. Nov. 15, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny. Nov. 21, 1870 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.	March 8, 1871 — Transcript filed. April 11, 1871 — Judgment reversed.	April 12, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 26, 1870 — Indictment found. Jan. 19, 1871—Convicted of murder in the first degree. Jan. 28, 1871 — Sentenced to be hanged.	March 10, 1871—Transcript filed. April 11, 1871 — Judgment reversed.	April 12, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 9, 1870 — Indictment found. Feb. 23, 1871 — Pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Feb. 25, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of fifteen years.	March 14, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. May 3, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. June 15, 1871 — Judgment reversed.	July 15, 1871—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. D. Linehan.	In County Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.
The People, etc., v. J. C. Edwards.	In the District Court, Tulare County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. R. S. Vincent.	In the County Court, Tulare County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Fraudulent and malicious mischief.
The People, etc., v. M. A. Moore.	In the County Court, County of San Mateo	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Goldtree & Bro.	In the District Court, San Luis Obispo County.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action to recover taxes. Amount \$111 20.
The People, etc., v. Domingo Pujal.	In the District Court, San Luis Obispo County.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action to recover taxes. Amount \$1,037.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Feb. 16, 1870 — Indictment found. March 24, 1870 — Convicted of robbery. April 9, 1870—Sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison.	March 22, 1871 — Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 12, 1871 — Judgment reversed.	April 12, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
July 7, 1870 — Indictment found. Feb. 20, 1871—Convicted of murder in the second degree. Feb. 23, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of fifteen years.	March 24, 1871 — Transcript filed. April 8, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. May 10, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. July 10, 1871—Judgment reversed.	Aug. 5, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
March 8, 1871 — Indictment found. March 11, 1871—Convicted of fraudulent and malicious mischief. March —, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year, and to pay a fine of \$100 U. S. gold coin.	March 27, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondent's brief filed. July 10, 1871 — Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 5, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Feb. 6, 1871 — Indictment found. Feb. 15, 1871—Convicted of grand larceny. March 1, 1871—Defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 and new trial granted, from which order the People appeal.	March 29, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondent's brief filed. April 21, 1871 — Judgment reversed.	May 17, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
April —, 1870 — Complaint filed. April 29, 1870—Answer filed. Sept. 20, 1870—Judgment for defendant.	March 9, 1871 — Transcript filed. March 9, 1871—Appellants' brief filed. April 1, 1871—Respondent's brief filed. Judgment modified.		
Aug. —, 1870—Complaint filed. Aug. 6, 1870—Answer filed. Sept. 22, 1870—Judgment for defendant.	March 9, 1871 — Transcript filed. March 9, 1871—Appellants' brief filed. April 11, 1871—Respondent's brief filed. April 12, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	May 11, 1871—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Cox & Clark.	In the District Court, San Luis Obispo County.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action to recover taxes. Amount \$312 61.
The People, etc., v. J. F. Eaton <i>et als</i> .	In the District Court, Sonoma County.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action to recover the sum of \$1,000 on forfeiture of recognizance.
The People, etc., v. M. E. Brayton.	In the District Court, Alameda County.	Civil action.	By complaint. Action to recover taxes. Amount \$833 79.
The People, etc., v. William Eddy.	In the District Court, Nevada County.	Civil action.	By complaint. To enforce the collection of taxes. Amount \$506.
George K. Porter v. H. H. Haight <i>et als</i> .	In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, County of Marin.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action for damages.
The People, etc., v. Edwin Hunt.	In the District Court, County of Alameda.	Civil action.	By filing complaint. An action to try the right of Edwin Hunt to hold the office of County Assessor of Alameda County.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
July 24, 1869 — Complaint filed. May 17, 1870—Answer filed. Sept. 7, 1870—Judgment for defendants.	March 9, 1871 — Transcript filed. March 9, 1871—Appellants' brief filed. April 1, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 12, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	May 11, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Feb. 23, 1870 — Complaint filed. March 2, 1870—Answer filed. June 22, 1870—Judgment for plaintiff.	Dec. 1, 1870—Transcript filed. Dec. 1, 1870—Appellants' brief filed. Jan. 10, 1871—Stricken from calendar. Jan. 11, 1871 — Order vacated. Feb. 1, 1871—Appellants' brief filed. April 20, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. July 11, 1871—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 9, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Sept. —, 1869 — Complaint filed. Sept. —, 1869—Answer filed. Feb. —, 1871—Judgment for plaintiff.	March 11, 1871—Transcript filed. March 11, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. Still pending.		
Feb. 3, 1871—Complaint filed. Feb. 4, 1871 — Demurrer filed. Feb. 4, 1871—Judgment for plaintiff.	March 9, 1871 — Transcript filed. March 17, 1871—Respondent's brief filed. April 4, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. Still pending.		
Jan. 18, 1869—Complaint filed. Dec. 31, 1869—Answer filed. July 8, 1870—Judgment for defendants.	Feb. 3, 1871—Transcript filed. March 4, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. March 17, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. Still pending.		
Feb. 18, 1871 — Complaint filed. Feb. 18, 1871—Judgment for defendant.	March 9, 1871 — Transcript filed. March 9, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. March 22, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 28, 1871 — Judgment affirmed.	April 29, 1871—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY—

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Ah Hum.	In the District Court, Santa Clara County.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Jenkins, v. George Duncan.	In the District Court, Mariposa County.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. An action to try the right of defendant to collect toll on a certain turnpike toll road in the County of Mariposa.
The People, etc., upon relation of Jo Hamilton, Attorney-General, v. Board of Equalization, San Mateo County.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By application for writ of certiorari. An action to compel County Clerk to transmit proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County to the Supreme Court for revision.
The People, etc., v. Daniel McLaughlin.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal case.	By writ of habeas corpus.
The People, etc., v. J. Raugnealer.	County Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. J. Raugnealer.	Municipal Criminal Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Burglary.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Nov. 26, 1870—Indictment found. Jan. 19, 1871—Convicted of murder in the first degree. Jan. 28, 1871—Sentenced to be hanged.	March 10, 1871—Transcript filed. April 11, 1871—Judgment reversed.	April 12, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General for leave to use the name of the State. Leave granted.			
	Dec. 30, 1870 — Application filed. April 30, 1870—Writ issued. Jan. 27, 1871—Writ filed. April 5, 1871 — Petitioners' brief filed. April 27, 1871--Respondents' brief filed. April 28, 1871—Writ dismissed.		
	Feb. 24, 1871 — Petition for writ filed. Feb. 24, 1871—Writ issued. April 12, 1871 — Defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000.		
Sept. 3, 1870—Indictment found. Oct. 12, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny. Oct. 14, 1870 — New trial granted. Oct. 18, 1870—Notice of appeal filed.	Nov. 4, 1870 — Transcript filed. Nov. 4, 1870—Appellants' brief filed. Jan. 17, 1871—Order reversed.	Feb. 13, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 3, 1870 — Indictment found. Oct. 12, 1870—Convicted of burglary. Oct. 15, 1870 — New trial granted. Feb. 27, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.	April 1, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 12, 1871—Judgment reversed.	May 1, 1871—Remittitur issued.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Andrew Johnson.	County Court, Contra Costa County.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Fred. Sheuster.	In the District Court, Plumas County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder in the second degree.
The People, etc., v. William Robinson.	In Municipal Criminal Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. An assault with intent to commit murder.
The People, etc., v. William Williams.	In the District Court, Ninth Judicial District.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. Gordon Conkleton.	In the District Court, Humboldt County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. An assault with intent to commit murder.
The People, etc., v. Paul Tibeaux <i>et als</i> .	In the District Court, Calaveras County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
March 11, 1871—Indictment found. March 13, 1871—Convicted of grand larceny. March 27, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	April 1, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. April 8, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 26, 1871—Judgment reversed.	May 23, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 22, 1870 -- Indictment found. Dec. 26, 1870—Order admitting defendant to bail filed. Dec. 26, 1870—Notice of appeal filed.	Dec. 28, 1870 -- Transcript filed. Dec. 28, 1870—Appellant's brief filed. Jan. 17, 1871—Appeal dismissed.	Jan. 19, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 5, 1870 — Indictment found. Dec. 9, 1870—Convicted. Dec. 14, 1870—Sentenced to seven years imprisonment in State Prison.	April 6, 1871—Transcript filed. April 8, 1871—Respondent's brief filed. April 12, 1871—Judgment reversed.	April 19, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
May 13, 1870 — Indictment found. Feb. 6, 1871—Convicted of murder in the first degree. Feb. 27, 1871—Sentenced to the punishment of death.	April 10, 1871—Clerk's certificate filed. April 10, 1871—Issued supersedeas. April 15, 1870—Transcript filed. Still pending.		
Nov. 9, 1870 — Indictment found. Nov. 16, 1870—Convicted. Jan. 3, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of eighteen months.	March 30, 1871—Transcript filed. April 7, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. April 12, 1871 — Judgment reversed.	April 19, 1871—Remittitur issued.	
Sept. 5, 1870 — Indictment found. Sept. —, 1870—Convicted.	Nov. 29, 1870 — Transcript filed. Judgment reversed.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Frank Anderson.	In the District Court, Sacramento County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. C. Sanford.	In the District Court, County of Los Angeles.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. M. H. Walsh.	In the District Court, Merced County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. William Snellie.	In County Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Robert Holmes.	In County Court, San Luis Obispo County.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Ah Ying.	In the District Court, Shasta County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Jan. 21, 1870 — Indictment found. Oct. 14, 1870—Convicted of manslaughter. Oct. 21, 1870—Sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.	Nov. 17, 1870 — Transcript filed. Jan. 9, 1871—Continued. April 11, 1871—Continued. Still pending.		
Sept. 8, 1870 — Indictment found. Dec. 3, 1870—Convicted.	May 4, 1871—Transcript filed. May 4, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. July 10, 1871—Respondent's brief filed. Still pending.		
—, 1870—Indictment found. —, 1871—Convicted of murder in the second degree. —, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of fifteen years.	April 29, 1871 — Transcript filed. July 10, 1871—Case placed on calendar, with leave to appellant to withdraw transcript for correction. Still pending. Argued and submitted.		
July 28, 1870 — Indictment found. Sept. 30, 1870—Convicted as charged. Oct. 3, 1870—Sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for the term of ten years.	June 12, 1871 — Transcript filed. June 12, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. July 10, 1871 — Respondents' brief filed. Sept. 16, 1871—Judgment reversed. Oct. 10, 1871—Petition for rehearing filed. Still pending.		
Sept. 6, 1870 — Indictment found. Dec. —, 1870—Convicted of grand larceny.	June 28, 1871 — Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
May 2, 1870 — Indictment found. April 25, 1871—Convicted of murder in the first degree. April 29, 1871—Judgment of death.	June 25, 1871 — Transcript filed. June 28, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. June 28, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. July 24, 1871—Appellant's brief in reply filed. Still pending.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. J. W. Armstrong.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	By writ of habeas corpus.

The People, etc., v. Mary M. O'Neil.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By writ of habeas corpus.
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The People, etc., v. Henry Williamson.	In the District Court, Alameda County.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover taxes. Amount \$495.
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The People, etc., v. S. S. Culderwell and certain real estate and improvements.	In the District Court, San Diego County.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover taxes. Amount \$550 50.
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The People, etc., v. William Miner <i>et al.</i>	In the County Court, County of Calaveras.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Robbery.
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The People, etc., v. Horace Hawes.	In the District Court, San Mateo County.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover taxes. Amount \$768 87.
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The People, etc., v. Y. Padilla.	In the District Court, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
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GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
	June 23, 1871—Petition filed. June 23, 1871—Writ issued. Still pending.		
	June 23, 1871—Petition filed. June 23, 1871—Writ issued.		
Feb. 3, 1869—Complaint filed. Dec. 7, 1869—Answer filed. July 15, 1870—Judgment for plaintiff.	March 25, 1871—Transcript filed. March 25, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. Still pending.		
July 5, 1870—Complaint filed. July 12, 1870—Demurrer filed. April 20, 1871—Judgment for plaintiff.	May 20, 1871—Transcript filed. May 26, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. July 11, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. Still pending.		
	July 10, 1871—Transcript filed. July 12, 1871—Respondents' brief filed. July 17, 1871—Appellants' brief filed. Still pending.		
Feb. 9, 1869—Complaint filed. Feb. —, 1869—Answer filed. Sept. 30, 1869—Judgment for plaintiff.	Oct. 22, 1869—Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
Nov. 26, 1871—Indictment found. May 11, 1871—Convicted of murder in the first degree. June 3, 1871—Sentenced to be hanged.	July 12, 1871—Certificate of Clerk filed. July 12, 1871—Issued supersedeas. Sept. 13, 1871—Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Jesus Tijarra.	In the District Court, County of San Joaquin.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. H. H. Bush.	In the District Court, Tehama County.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount \$11 70.
The People, etc., v. Thomas Pico.	In the County Court, County of Los Angeles.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. David McAulin <i>et al.</i>	In the County Court, County of Sutter.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. An assault with intent to commit murder.
The People, etc., v. Jack Bowen <i>et als.</i>	In the County Court, County of Sutter.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Jack Bowen <i>et als.</i>	In the County Court, County of Sutter.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Burglary.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Nov. 26, 1870 — Indictment found. May 31, 1871—Convicted of murder in the first degree. May 27, 1871—Sentenced to be hanged.	July 12, 1871—Clerk's certificate filed. July 12, 1871—Issued supersedeas. Sept. 13, 1871—Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
Jan. 24, 1871 — Complaint filed. Feb. 2, 1871—Answer filed. May 11, 1871—Judgment for defendant.	July 14, 1871 — Transcript filed. Sept. 27, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
Jan. 3, 1871 — Indictment found. May 9, 1871—Convicted of grand larceny. May 15, 1871 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	July 17, 1871 — Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
April 11, 1871 — Indictment found. May 3, 1871—Convicted as charged. May 25, 1871—Statement on motion for new trial filed. May 25, 1871—Order granting new trial filed. June 14, 1871—Notice of appeal filed.	July 27, 1871 — Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
April 11, 1871 -- Indictment found. May 4, 1871—Convicted. May 10, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of eight years.	July 27, 1871 — Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
April 11, 1871 — Indictment found. April 29, 1871 — Convicted. May 10, 1871—Sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison.	July 27, 1871 — Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. Son How.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal case. Felony.	Habeas corpus.
The People, etc., v. Margaret McDaniel, Administratrix, etc., <i>et al.</i>	In the District Court, County of Butte.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover the sum of \$14,066 61, on the official bond of Thomas McDaniel, Treasurer of Butte County.
The People, etc., v. S. C. Hastings <i>et al.</i>	In the District Court, Mendocino County.	Civil action.	By complaint. An action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount \$1,707 66.
The People, etc., v. James Ryan and John Dunn.	In the County Court, County of Sacramento.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., v. Laura D. Fair.	In the District Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., v. F. W. Clark.	In County Court, Alameda County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By application and affidavits to County Court to re-submit case to grand jury. Murder.
The People, etc., v. Hosea Avila.	In County Court, Placer County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
	Aug. 2, 1871—Petition for writ filed. Aug. 2, 1871—Writ issued.		
July 1, 1869—Complaint filed. July 15, 1869—Answer filed. Feb. 16, 1871—Judgment for plaintiffs, in the sum of \$14,066 61.	Aug. 11, 1871 — Transcript filed. Aug. 11, 1871—Appellants' brief filed. Still pending.		
March —, 1871—Complaint filed. April —, 1871—Answer filed. July 20, 1871—Judgment for defendant.	Sept. 12, 1871 — Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
July 23, 1870 — Indictment found. March 15, 1871—Convicted. April 1, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of one year.	July 10, 1871 — Transcript filed. July 12, 1871—Continued for the term. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
Feb. 24, 1871 — Indictment found. April 29, 1871—Convicted of murder in the first degree. June 1, 1871—Sentenced to be hanged.	July 10, 1871 — Transcript filed. July 10, 1871—Issued supersedeas. Still pending.		
April 15, 1871 — Application filed. April 17, 1871—Affidavits filed. July 5, 1871—Ordered that case be re-submitted to grand jury.	Oct. 2, 1871—Transcript filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		
June 7, 1871 — Indictment found. July 1, 1871—Convicted. July 7, 1871 — Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of three years.	Sept. 19, 1871 — Transcript filed. Sept. 19, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. Argued and submitted. Still pending.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. John Harrington.	In the County Court, County of San Diego.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
In the matter of John Long.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	Habeas corpus.
The People, etc., v. Edward Phelan.	In County Court, El Dorado County.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Arson.
In the matter of Ah King.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	Habeas corpus.
The People, etc., v. John Robinson.	In Supreme Court.	Criminal action. Felony.	Habeas corpus.
The People, etc., <i>ex rel.</i> Jo Hamilton, Attorney-General, v. B. F. Washington.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By writ and petition. Mandamus.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Sept. 7, 1870 — Indictment found. July 1, 1871—Convicted. July 7, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of eight years.	Sept. 9, 1871 — Transcript filed. Sept. 18, 1871—Appellant's brief filed. Argued and submitted.		
	July 7, 1870—Petition for writ filed. July 7, 1870—Writ issued. July 15, 1870—Writ returned and filed. July 23, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. July 28, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Oct. 15, 1870—Writ dismissed.		
Sept. 23, 1870 — Indictment found. Oct. 3, 1870—Convicted. Oct. 5, 1870—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of six years.	Sept. 25, 1871 — Transcript filed. Still pending.		
	June 31, 1871—Filed petition for writ and warrant. June 31, 1871—Issued warrant.		
	Nov. 2, 1870 — Petition for writ filed. Nov. 2, 1870—Writ issued.		
	Oct. 10, 1870—Petition and writ filed. Oct. 10, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. Oct. 12, 1870—Respondents' brief filed. Oct. 13, 1870—Petitioner's reply filed. Oct. 20, 1870—Writ of mandate ordered.		

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
George W. Corbell, Petitioner, v. John W. Bost, Surveyor-General.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By writ and petition. Mandamus.
The People, etc., upon relation of John Dore, v. City Gas Company, et al., San Francisco.	In District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, City and County of San Francisco.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto. To try the right of respondent to obstruct Channel street, of the City and County of San Francisco.
The People, etc., ex rel. John L. Green, v. Pablo de la Guerra, District Judge.	In Supreme Court.	Civil action.	By petition and writ. Mandamus.
The People, etc., v. James Hughes.	In the County Court, County of Contra Costa.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. Arson.
Michael McHenry v. John W. Bost.	In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, County of Sacramento.	Civil action.	By petition and writ. Mandamus to compel Surveyor-General to issue certificate of patent.
The People, etc., v. John Jackson.	In United States Circuit Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal case.	By indictment. For demanding, exacting and receiving of and from one Ah Koo, the sum of \$4, as a tax license.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
	Sept. 4, 1870—Petition for writ filed. Sept. 15, 1870—Petitioner's brief filed. Oct. 13, 1870—Respondent's answer filed. Oct. 20, 1870—Writ denied.		
Sept. 29, 1871—Petition filed in the office of the Attorney-General. Sept. 29, 1871—Leave granted relator to proceed in the Court below.			
	Oct. 6, 1871—Petition filed. Still pending.		
March 11, 1871—Indictment found. Aug. 1, 1871—Convicted. March 5, 1871—Sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of ten years.	Sept. 30, 1871—Transcript filed. Still pending.		
Aug. 20, 1871—Petition filed. Oct. 31, 1871—Answer filed.			
Dec. 10, 1870—Indictment found. Dec. —, 1870—Demurrer filed, argued and sustained, and indictment dismissed.			

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. John Jackson.	In United States Circuit Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal case.	By indictment. For demanding, exacting and receiving of and from one Ah Koo \$4, as a tax license.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> J. Stewart, Jr., v. William McKune.	In the District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District, County of Placer.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto.
The People, etc., upon relation of Jo Hamilton, v. O. H. Bogard <i>et al.</i>	In the District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District, County of Placer.	Civil action.	By writ quo warranto.
The United States v. Thomas W. Breeze.	In United States Circuit Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. For demanding and receiving of and from one Ah Loy \$4, as a tax license.
The United States v. Thomas W. Breeze.	In United States Circuit Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. For demanding and receiving of and from one Day Chong \$4, as a tax license.
The United States v. Thomas W. Breeze. Thomas Stapleton and Nathan Gilmore.	In United States Circuit Court, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal action. Felony.	By indictment. For demanding and receiving of and from one Ah Lee \$4, as a tax license.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

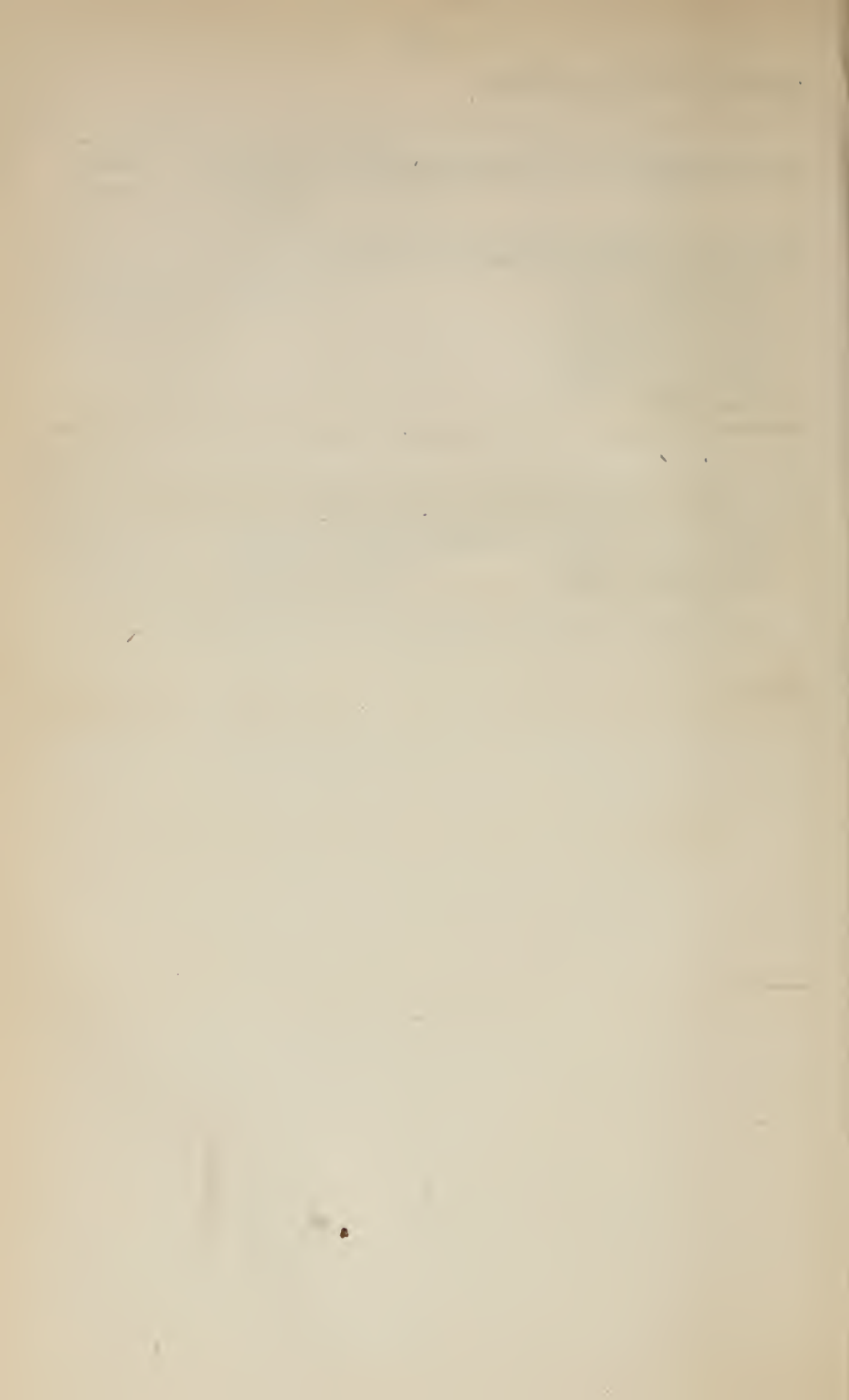
Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
Jan. 20, 1871 — Indictment found. March 1, 1871—Demurrer filed. March 2, 1871—Argued and submitted. March 2, 1871—Defendant arraigned. March 3, 1871—Demurrer overruled and a verdict of guilty found as charged. March 25, 1871—Motion in arrest of judgment and for new trial filed, argued and overruled. March 25, 1871—Judgment against defendant for the sum of \$20.			The defendant in this case was indicted the second time for the same offence.
Aug. 7, 1870—Complaint filed. Aug. 10, 1871—Summons issued. Aug. 11, 1871—Summons served. Aug. 23, 1871—Demurrer filed.			
May 24, 1871—Complaint filed. May 24, 1871—Summons issued. June 19, 1871—Answer filed.			
May 8, 1871 — Indictment found.			
June 3, 1871 — Indictment found.			The defendant was indicted the second time for the same offence.
June 3, 1871 — Indictment found.			The defendant in this case was indicted the third time for the same offence.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted, tried and adjudged.	Character of Cause —Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution and Nature of Demand or Crime.
The People, etc., v. G. H. Brown and Adam Munk.	In County Court, Alameda County.	Criminal action.	By indictment. Maintaining a lottery.
The People, etc., v. J. J. Murphy.	In the District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District, City and County of San Francisco.	Criminal case. Felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.	Mem. of Process Issued.	Remarks.
<p>July 10, 1871 — Indictment found. July 31, 1871 — Convicted as charged. Aug. 21, 1871 — Sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and that defendants be imprisoned in county jail of Alameda County at the rate of two dollars per day until said fine be satisfied.</p>	<p>Oct. 24, 1871 — Transcript filed. Still pending.</p>		
<p>July —, 1871 — Indictment found. Aug. 19, 1871 — Convicted. Aug. —, 1871 — Sentenced to be hanged by the neck till he be dead.</p>	<p>Oct. 24, 1871 — Transcript filed. Still pending.</p>		



BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS,

AND THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

1871.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD MOORE.....	STOCKTON.
JOHN B. HEWSON	SAN JOSE.
EDWARD TWITCHELL.....	SACRAMENTO.
E. E. THRIFT.	STOCKTON.
HENRY S. AUSTIN.....	STOCKTON.

TREASURER.

P. V. BATTE.....	STOCKTON.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

G. A. SHURTLEFF, M. D.....	SUPERINTENDENT.
I. S. TITUS, M. D.....	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WALTER R. LANGDON, M. D.....	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.



REPORT.

INSANE ASYLUM OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Stockton, November 1st, 1871. }

To His Excellency,

H. H. HAIGHT,

Governor of California :

SIR: In compliance with law we herewith respectfully submit our biennial report as Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California, together with the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, which exhibit the financial condition of the institution, and we respectfully refer your Excellency to the very careful and complete report of the Superintendent, Dr. G. A. Shurtliff, for information in regard to the progress and general state of the Asylum.

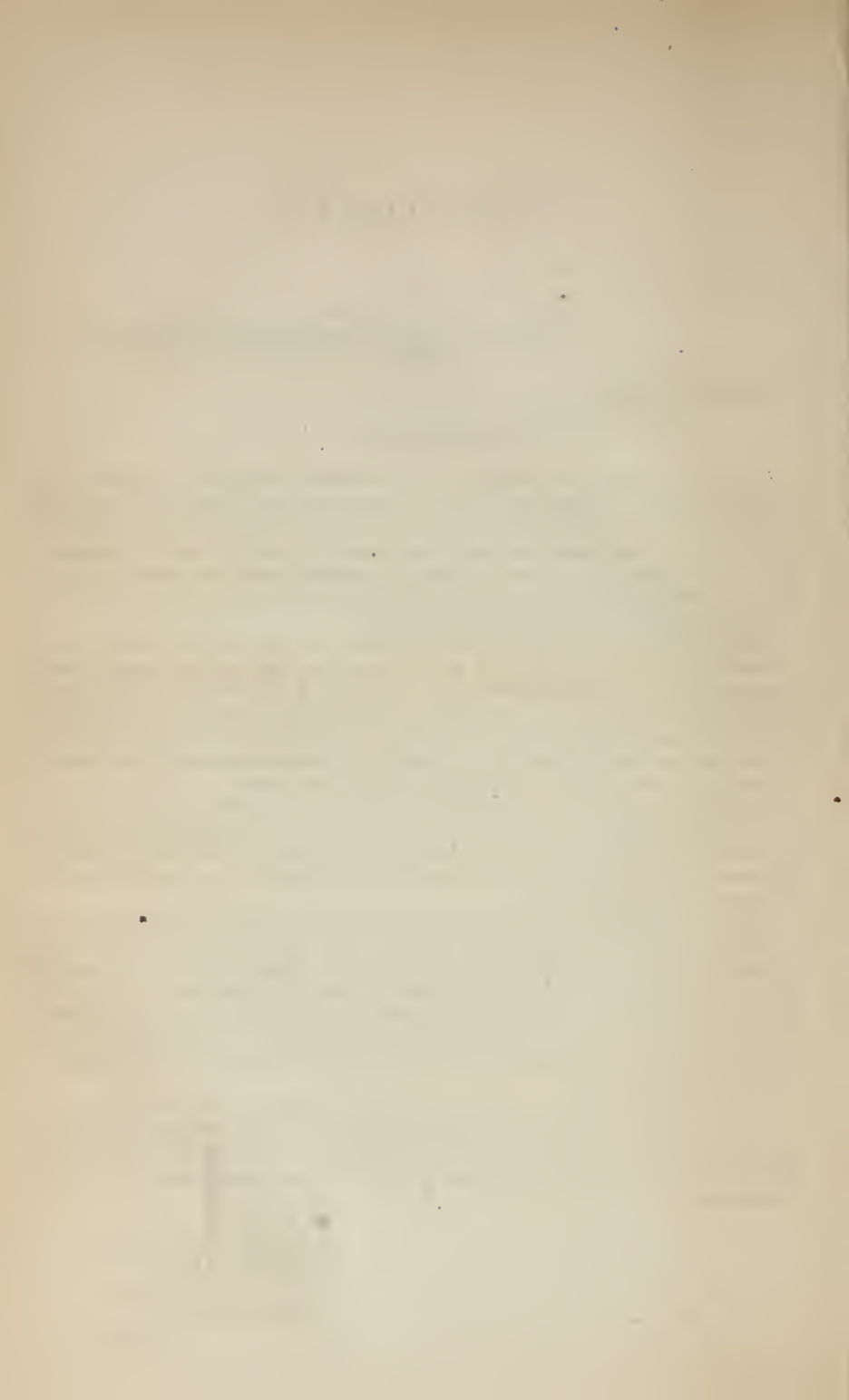
The very full and comprehensive reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer leave but little for us to report upon, and we would most respectfully call your Excellency's attention to the various suggestions and recommendations of the Superintendent, all of which we most cordially indorse, especially those in relation to the present crowded condition of the Asylum and the absolute necessity of immediate action being taken to provide more ample accommodations for the insane.

The steady increase of patients necessarily increases the expenses of the Asylum, and we find that the present amount of appropriation made by the Legislature is wholly inadequate for the actual and necessary expenses of the same, and we respectfully suggest the necessity of an increased appropriation.

Your Excellency will perceive by our report that there will be a deficiency of seventy thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. This deficiency is caused by the increased number of patients in the Asylum, the necessity of building a laundry (a full report of which will be found in the Superintendent's report), and the large amount of interest we have been compelled to pay, and we earnestly ask the early passage of a deficiency bill to cover this amount.

The crowded condition of the Asylum compelled us to refuse any longer to take charge of the patients from the State of Nevada, as per agreement or contract heretofore made with that State, and on the fifteenth day of July last, those in the Asylum were removed by our directions.

E. MOORE,
HENRY S. AUSTIN,
E. E. THRIFT,
JNO B. HEWSON,
E. TWITCHELL,
Directors.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

REPORT.

OFFICE OF TREASURER INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA, }
Stockton, October 1st, 1871. }

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of California:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the by-laws of the institution, I have the honor to present the following report of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys from all sources for the term of two years, commencing October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one:

GENERAL FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Oct. 1, 1869.	Balance in treasury, as per report	\$2,817 28
	Balance of appropriation for twenty-first fiscal year.....	8,000 00
	Amount from Controller's warrant issued for the payment of a loan received from Bank of California.....	31,000 00
	Amount from warrant drawn to pay deficiency of twenty-first fiscal year.....	33,597 00
	Amount from warrants issued for general support.....	254,883 33
	Amount borrowed on Warrant No. 1,122 (hypothecated), drawn for \$26,833 33.....	24,000 00
	Amount borrowed on Warrant No. 1,762 (hypothecated), drawn for \$13,418 17.....	12,000 00
	Amount borrowed on Warrant No. 1,763 (hypothecated), drawn for \$13,418 17.....	12,000 00
	Amount received from pay patients, for board and clothing.....	15,122 28
	Amount received from Steward's sales.....	586 60
	Amount received from State of Nevada for patients committed from that State.....	17,618 68
	Total receipts.....	\$411,625 17

GENERAL FUND—Continued.

Total receipts.....		\$411,625 17
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Returned loan to Bank of California.....	\$30,000 00	
Bills paid as per vouchers on file.....	355,895 63	
Interest and exchange.....	9,860 53	
Bills paid on account of building laundry.....	2,436 53	
		398,192 69
Balance in treasury		\$13,432 48

The amount of unpaid bills remaining in my hands this first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is as follows :

Medical officers and pay roll of employés for the month of September, 1871.....	\$4,709 67
Labor in building laundry for September, 1871.....	985 25
Material used in laundry during September, 1871.....	883 28
Bills for supplies for September under contract.	5,609 09
Bills for supplies for September not under contract.....	3,782 66
Total indebtedness.....	\$15,969 95

The estimated amount required for the support of the institution from this date to the end of the twenty-third fiscal year (June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two) is one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents. Balance of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, not yet drawn from State Treasurer, seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents. Leaving a deficiency during two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, of seventy thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

P. V. BATTE,
Treasurer.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
1871.

REPORT.

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California :

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with an Act concerning the Insane Asylum of the State of California, approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as Superintendent of said institution I hereby submit my annual report for the year ending October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

As your report, in accordance with said Act, embraces two years preceding the above named date, my annual report for the year ending October first, eighteen hundred and seventy, is appended hereto for reference and marked Appendix A.

The following summary exhibits the number of patients in the Asylum October first, eighteen hundred and seventy, the number of admissions, discharges, deaths, and elopements during the year, and the number remaining in the Asylum October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one:

From September 30, 1870, to October 1, 1871.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients October 1, 1870.....	768	279	1047
Number of patients admitted.....	370	153	523
Number of patients under care and treatment.....	1138	432	1570
Number discharged recovered.....	176	69	245
Number discharged improved.....	15	9	24
Number discharged unimproved.....	9	3	12
Number died.....	129	47	176
Number eloped.....	23	.....	23
Discharged, died and eloped.....	352	128	480
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1871.....	786	304	1090

The foregoing table shows that the year commenced with ten hundred and forty-seven patients; that five hundred and twenty-three were admitted during the year, which, immense as the number appears, is thirty-nine less than were received into the Asylum last year; that two hundred and eighty-one were discharged; that twenty-three have eloped; that there are now in the Asylum ten hundred and ninety. Augmented and vast as this aggregate is, it will be observed that the more than half a thousand admissions exceed only forty-three the number of discharges by recovery, death, and otherwise, this number being the net increase during the year. The unusually small increase is in part attributable to the removal of twenty-five patients belonging to the State of Nevada.

The ratio of recoveries to admissions is about forty-seven per cent. The institution, in this respect, still maintains its favorable comparison with others of a similar character. It stands, indeed, high on the list, as the general statistics of insanity in the United States and Europe will show about forty per cent. of recoveries to the whole number of admissions.

The ratio of deaths is large, being about ten per cent. of the whole number treated. This is owing, in a very great degree, to the fact that many patients are received from the county hospitals in the advanced stages of incurable physical disease. It is to be borne in mind, also, that the chronic cases remain in this institution for life, unless removed by friends, and such removal does not often occur.

We have a great accumulation of these old cases which, in the order of nature, are now dropping off by the decay of time, and are thus adding greatly to the annual harvest of death. These causes we may contemplate with no feelings of reproach. But when we consider that consumption—the inexorable and familiar destroyer of human life, which defies alike the tried officinals of the physician and the newly patented specifics of the charlatan—whose ravages are stayed only by timely prophylactics, has an auxiliary in crowded apartments, I feel that there exists a cause of mortality in this institution clearly under the control of human effort, and for the unnecessary continuance of which human agencies must be held responsible.

The following table exhibits the leading causes of deaths which have occurred during the year ending October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one:

Cause of death.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Consumption.....	29	16	45
Marasmus	17	3	20
Paralysis.....	9	2	11
General paralysis.....	13	1	14
Exhaustion from mania.....	18	6	24
Epilepsy	6	4	10
Tuberculosis.....	3	2	5
All other causes.....	34	13	47
Totals.....	129	47	176

The causes of death are given in full, for each month, in Table I, of the Appendix A.

The escapes from the Asylum continue to be a source of great anxiety to myself, some annoyance to the community, and a heavy expense to the State in the cost of returning them. The greatest vigilance cannot prevent this evil without additional means of security. You may as well undertake to carry a half bushel of grain in a peck measure without waste as to hold securely eleven hundred crazy people in accommodations adequate to the safe care of not more than half or two-thirds that number.

A more comprehensive system of inclosures, which I have for many years annually recommended as a necessary improvement, and a sufficient number of strong and secure single rooms for the proper confinement of the violent patients, and of those skilled in devices for escape, would produce the desired reformation in this respect. But it would incur an expense too large to be made without special legislative appropriation therefor.

These statements are not made in a spirit of censure or complaint, for no one more fully than myself appreciates the embarrassments which the State government, the tax-burdened people and the managers of institutions of this kind meet with in their efforts to provide for the proper care of these subjects of public charity. It is a difficulty which the oldest and richest governments have failed satisfactorily to surmount, and which we cannot expect wholly to avoid.

TABLE A.

Showing the counties from which five hundred and twenty-three patients were admitted, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alameda.....	8	3	11
Amador.....	3	1	4
Butte.....	3	1	4
Calaveras.....	4	.....	4
Colusa.....	1	.....	1
Contra Costa.....	5	1	6
Del Norte.....	2	.....	2
El Dorado.....	6	5	11
Humboldt.....	4	1	5
Inyo.....	4	1	5
Los Angeles.....	4	1	5
Lake.....	2	.....	2
Marin.....	3	1	4
Mariposa.....	4	.....	4
Mendocino.....	2	1	3
Merced.....	3	1	4
Monterey.....	4	1	5
Napa.....	2	.....	2
Nevada.....	3	2	5
Placer.....	7	2	9
Plumas.....	1	.....	1
Sacramento.....	17	10	27
San Bernardino.....	1	.....	1
San Diego.....	2	.....	2
San Francisco.....	142	80	222
San Joaquin.....	32	13	45
San Luis Obispo.....	4	.....	4
San Mateo.....	5	.....	5
Santa Barbara.....	1	.....	1
Santa Clara.....	28	8	36
Santa Cruz.....	2	1	3
Shasta.....	3	1	4
Sierra.....	1	1	2
Siskiyou.....	1	2	3
Solano.....	9	1	10
Sonoma.....	12	8	20
Stanislaus.....	2	.....	2
Sutter.....	1	.....	1
Tehama.....	2	.....	2
Trinity.....	1	.....	1
Tulare.....	1	.....	1
Tuolumne.....	3	.....	3
Yolo.....	3	.....	3
Yuba.....	10	5	15
State of Nevada.....	12	1	13
Totals.....	370	153	523

The foregoing table, showing from what parts of the State the patients have been committed, may be gratifying to the curious, but it contributes nothing sufficiently reliable to satisfy the scrutinizing eye of science. In a State embracing ten degrees of latitude, having so great a variety of climate, and presenting in bold contrast every diversity of physical feature, and the consequent variety of occupations and mode of life of its inhabitants, it would seem that such statistics would be instructive ; but our population is so recent and mobile, that the above table shows its movement, rather than the effect of locality thereon, in disposing to mental disorders. The admissions from San Francisco have increased greatly within the last few years. In eighteen hundred and sixty-four ninety patients were admitted from that city. Last year the number of admissions from there was two hundred and twenty-five, and this year three less, to wit, two hundred and twenty-two. Many of these were non-residents, of course—sojourners, wanderers and persons sent there from sea and places where there were no facilities for their care.

The next table—of marvellous length for such an one—shows the nativity of the patients admitted during the year :

1

TABLE B.

*Showing the nativity of five hundred and twenty-three patients admitted, from
October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.*

UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States.....	1	.....	1
New York.....	23	7	30
Massachusetts.....	11	.....	11
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	7	3	10
Maine.....	8	5	13
Missouri.....	9	3	12
Connecticut.....	5	1	6
District of Columbia.....	.....	1	1
Indiana.....	1	1	2
Maryland.....	4	2	6
Kentucky.....	3	2	5
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	1	1	2
Louisiana.....	2	1	3
Ohio.....	9	1	10
Mississippi.....	2	1	3
Nevada.....	1	.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	3	2	5
Virginia.....	9	2	11
California.....	6	3	9
Iowa.....	2	1	3
Illinois.....	5	.....	5
New Hampshire.....	2	1	3
Rhode Island.....	1	1	2
Tennessee.....	6	3	9
Alabama.....	1	.....	1
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1	2	3
New Mexico.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	129	45	174

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
England.....	20	8	28
Ireland.....	79	43	122
Scotland.....	8	2	10
Wales.....	7	1	8
Germany.....	36	16	52
Russia.....	4	1	5
Austria.....	3	2	5
France.....	12	4	16
Italy.....	13	1	14
Spain.....	1	.....	1
Portugal.....	2	1	3
Holland.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	5	2	7
Sweden.....	7	1	8
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	4	.....	4
Poland.....	3	.....	3
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	3	.....	3
Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	1
Mexico.....	6	5	11
Panama.....	.....	1	1
Chili.....	3	2	5
Peru.....	1	.....	1
Western Islands (Azores).....	2	.....	2
East Indies.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	2	.....	2
Sumatra.....	.....	1	1
Algiers.....	1	.....	1
Australia.....	1	1	2
China.....	8	5	13
Totals.....	235	98	333

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States.....	129	45	174
Foreign countries.....	235	98	333
Unknown.....	6	10	16
Totals.....	370	153	523

As has been the case for several years past, it will be noticed that a large proportion of the patients received into this institution are of foreign birth. There were admitted during the last year three hundred and thirty-three of foreign birth, and only one hundred and seventy-four born in the United States. Of the former class one hundred and twenty-two—more than one-third—are from Ireland; fifty-two from Germany; twenty-eight from England; sixteen from France; fourteen from Italy; thirteen from China, and so forth. Thirty-one States and Territories of the United States and thirty-one foreign countries, scattered over a belt of the earth's surface, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic circles, and all the continents of the globe, are represented in the admissions of the past year alone.

For several years past this institution, under contract with that State, has had the care of the insane of the State of Nevada. On account of the crowded condition of the Asylum you were compelled to decline a continuation of this arrangement. Accordingly, on the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the Nevada patients were removed from this institution and taken to Woodbridge, in this county, where they are kept by Dr. Samuel Langdon, by contract with the State of Nevada. The number being only twenty-five, the relief to our institution was scarcely perceptible. The accounts with said State, for the care of its insane, have been satisfactorily settled; and the officers thereof, in their transactions with this institution, have made our additional labor light and agreeable by their uniform courtesy and fair dealing.

The following table exhibits the whole number of admissions, recoveries, the number resident at the close of each year, annual increase, ratio of recoveries and deaths, from the opening of the institution to October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, it being a complete general statistical history of insanity in California. The Asylum was not opened exclusively for the insane until July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. But prior to that time the insane were all kept here, in what was then termed the Insane Department of the General Hospital, and that period is included to make the history complete:

Number of Admissions, Recoveries, Deaths, etc.

YEARS.	Admissions.....	Recoveries.....	Discharged uncured	Deaths.....	Escaped.....	No. resident at the close of each year	Increase.....	Decrease.....	Whole number treated.....	Per cent. of recoveries to admissions.	Per cent. of deaths on the number treated.....
1851.....	13	6	.....	1	.....	6	6	.....	13	46.15	7.69
1852.....	124	50	.....	10	.....	62	56	.....	130	40.32	7.69
1853.....	160	108	.....	12	.....	103	41	.....	222	67.50	5.40
1854.....	202	150	.....	21	.....	134	31	.....	305	74.00	6.89
1855.....	214	168	.....	18	.....	162	28	.....	348	78.50	5.20
1856.....	210	126	.....	23	.....	172	10	.....	382	60.00	6.02
1857.....	206	81	.....	28	.....	188	16	.....	378	39.32	7.33
1858.....	244	112	.....	32	.....	273	85	.....	432	45.90	7.41
1859.....	276	112	.....	49	.....	370	97	.....	549	40.58	8.91
1860.....	248	123	.....	54	.....	417	47	.....	615	49.59	8.73
1861.....	198	154	34	33	14	416	.....	.....	717	77.77	5.36
1862.....	301	127	14	65	12	499	83	.....	751	42.19	9.06
1863.....	252	105	17	47	12	583	84	.....	802	41.67	6.26
1864.....	219	101	25	82	12	581	.....	2	849	46.12	10.22
1865.....	268	93	15	82	27	632	51	.....	911	34.70	9.66
1866.....	279	131	13	62	12	693	61	.....	1,006	46.95	6.81
1867.....	313	125	14	89	9	769	76	.....	1,156	40.00	8.80
1868.....	387	146	13	134	10	853	84	.....	1,335	37.73	11.59
1869.....	482	225	16	159	15	920	67	.....	1,482	46.68	11.91
1870.....	562	221	36	156	22	1,047	127	.....	1,570	39.32	1.055
1871.....	523	245	36	176	23	1,090	43	.....	.....	46.84	1.121
Totals.....	5,681	2,709	233	1,333	.....	.....	1,093	3	.....	.....	.....

Thus we see that five thousand six hundred and eighty-one patients have been admitted into the institution, of whom two thousand seven hundred and nine have been discharged recovered, and only two hundred and thirty-three have been removed unrecovered, while one thousand three hundred and thirty-three have died. The average of recoveries is nearly forty-eight per cent. on the whole number admitted. Comparing these results with those of other institutions of the kind, we here find, in the ratio of recoveries, a creditable and even flattering record. It is to be borne in mind that our law does not permit any selection of cases. None are received unless duly committed, and when so committed it would be a violation of law and a contempt of the committing Court to deny admission. Hence, many cases are crowded into our wards which are manifestly incurable when admitted; and some are sent here who are so helpless and so utterly incapable of harm that I would not consider it my duty to receive them, had I any right to question or disregard the authority ordering them to be placed in the Asylum. The law, however, in this regard, does not appear to be in fault; it is the administration of it. And even this need not be censured; for when these poor, exhausted, demented human beings are destitute of home and private care, the higher law of humanity entitles them to the benefits of public charity from some source; and such cases are doubtless often committed to the State Insane Asylum, in the absence of any more legitimate provision for their care.

Since my last published report numerous contributions to the libraries have been made. Among the chief donors are the Mercantile Library Association, A. L. Bancroft & Co., A. Roman & Co., Michael Flood, Esq., R. B. Woodward, Esq., What Cheer House, San Francisco, Hon. Stephen McCormick, Portland, Or., Rev. A. Varsi, Santa Clara College, Miss Mattie A. Wilkins, Marysville, Mr. Louis Mersfelder and Mr. N. H. Van Vlear, Stockton, and many others, the mention of whose names would make the list unreasonably long, have presented one or more volumes of books or magazines, all of whom have our hearty thanks; also, contributions in money, for the purchase of books, are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Sarah A. Bradt, of San Francisco, and E. Twitchell, Esq., of Sacramento. In this connection it is with pleasure that I have to repeat our thanks to John S. Pierson, Esq., of New York, for another generous contribution of books, engravings, stereoscopic views and pictures. His name is gratefully familiar in our wards.

We are under obligations to the editors and proprietors of newspapers and magazines who have gratuitously contributed their indispensable literature.

On the twelfth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy, the frame building used as a laundry and engine house was destroyed by fire. The building was of no real value to the State any further than it delayed the expense of erecting a proper one. The loss of it, too, has put us to great inconvenience which we have got along with for more than a year, but which we could not safely undertake to do without through another, and, as is hoped, wetter winter. To provide for the necessities, therefore, of the approaching winter, a new laundry, such as will fully meet the wants of the institution for all time to come, was recently commenced and is now in process of erection. I present a general description of the building as fully as is practicable without the drawings. The size of the building is fifty by one hundred feet. The basement story is nine feet in height, to be used for storage. The first story is fourteen feet in the clear, and is divided into six rooms, to wit: ironing room, twenty-eight

by forty-seven feet; assorting room and closets, twenty by forty-seven feet, including the stairway to the second story; wash room, thirty by forty-seven feet, with asphaltum floor; engine and pump room, sixteen by forty-seven feet; and boiler room, in the rear, sixteen by thirty-eight feet, one story high, making the whole length of the building one hundred and sixteen feet. The second story is divided by a passageway five feet wide, through the centre of the building, lengthwise; it is then further subdivided into fourteen rooms, with closets; also, a bath-room and a water-closet. The drying-room is on this floor, twenty-one by nineteen feet in the clear. The height of the second story is thirteen feet. The height of the roof is seventeen feet at the ridge, with a gable at each end with windows in them, and skylights in the roof. The outside walls are seventeen inches thick up to the second floor, thence thirteen inches to the top. There are three cross partition walls, thirteen inches thick, carried up to the full height of the outside walls. The foundation walls, up to the first floor, are of the best quality of hard-burned brick, laid in cement. The walls above the first floor are of the best quality of hard brick, laid in lime mortar. The roof is to be covered with the best quality of one-cross tin, painted on both sides. There are to be two boilers, for heating, cooking and running the engine. The machinery will be of the latest and most improved kind for laundry purposes. The superintendency of its construction is entrusted to Henry Williams, a practical mechanic of this city. The greatest possible care is observed to select the best material and to have the work done in the most faithful manner. It will cost, when completed, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. The design was furnished by Henry Winslow, Esq., of Oakland, the experienced superintendent of the construction of the new building recently erected for the accommodation of the female patients.

By reference to table fourth of the appendix you will see the average number of patients during the past year has been ten hundred and seventy-six, and that the average daily cost per capita for their care and maintenance has been less than forty-four cents. This is less than the average cost of preceding years. Formerly the physicians' salaries were paid directly out of the State treasury, like the salaries of other State officers. For the last three years they have been paid from the Asylum funds, like the other employés. Hence the forty-three and eighty-three one hundredths cents per day per head pays every current expense, including salaries, repairs, provisions, clothing, fuel—every outlay, save only the pay of the Directors and Treasurer and the expense of erecting new buildings.

This, in connection with the extensive statistical tables in Appendix A, completes the retrospect of the last year. I turn from it with devout thanks to the Allwise Ruler for the general success of the institution; for its preservation from fire; for the protection of its inmates from serious accident; from wasting pestilence; and for the restoration of so many of them to reason and usefulness.

Inadequate room for present wants and an increasing population imperatively demand early and the most careful and intelligent legislation on the subject of further provision for the care of the insane. In my report of two years ago the following paragraph will be found:

“To provide for the present and future increase of the females the

proposed north wing of the new building, intended for and to be occupied by them exclusively, should be erected as soon as possible. I am sure that enlightened and humane legislators, who acquaint themselves with the wants of these helpless and afflicted people, will no longer hesitate to authorize a work so obviously necessary to their future welfare. Whom the State deprives of liberty and makes the involuntary residents of an appointed domicile it is morally bound to make physically comfortable. It will not purposely compel a citizen to remain in a place where it has not provided sufficient room for his safe and healthful existence. In this I am not complaining of the past, but speaking for the future; for, if the completion of this building be delayed two years more, I fear inconvenience and suffering to its inmates will be the result."

This recommendation was passed over without any action thereon; but subsequent experience has shown that it was not premature. There are now, in the portion of the new building already constructed, patients enough, in excess of the number it was designed to accommodate, to fill the proposed north wing. The beds have been duplicated in eight out of the eleven wards; that is, two beds have been put in rooms designed for only one. The erection of the north wing will complete this comely and well-designed structure; and in no other way can so much room and comfort be obtained, for the number of patients it will accommodate, for the same expenditure of money. I recommend, therefore, the completion of this building as soon as it is possible to have it done. Urgent necessity demands it and manifest economy approves it.

But a more difficult proposition presents itself: What provision shall be made to relieve the excessive accumulation of males in the old building (the male department) and meet the steady increase which will surely continue? We have now seven hundred and eighty-six male patients. The rooms are not only full, but crowded. In addition to this, two hundred and twenty-seven patients are sleeping on beds nightly prepared for them on the halls. The number in excess of the accommodations has grown to proportions too vast to admit of being properly provided for by the erection of cheap, detached wards. The institution, in point of numbers, is already double the size of the average of similar institutions in the other States. With the completion of the new building, therefore, as above recommended, all further expansion should be discontinued. This done, aside from the cost of support, every other effort and expenditure in behalf of the Asylum at Stockton should be directed to repairs, the construction of inclosures and the improvement of the grounds, with the exception only of such outbuildings as may hereafter be required as the necessary domestic conveniences for an institution of this kind.

If this view be concurred in, the only alternative left is for the State to make further provision elsewhere. The character, extent and location of such provision are questions upon which every possible light should be shed.

In character, nothing less than a first class hospital, with all the modern improvements and appliances for the curative treatment of such as may be benefited thereby, and for the proper care of all classes of the insane, will meet the general approval of the most experienced. The objections to a separation of the chronic and supposed incurable from the recent and supposed curable cases were considered at some length in my last published report, and the conclusions there expressed, while

they may not be entertained by all, "correspond with those of the most distinguished alienists."* Some of the schemes which have heretofore been brought forward, objectionable as they are, need not here be opposed or mentioned. There is no danger of their adoption when this subject is considered with the care and knowledge which its present importance will secure.

The extent of provision required to meet the immediate and not distant future wants of the insane of our State I fear are not fully comprehended. In making garments for the young some allowance should be made for growth. In the construction, for a youthful State, of public buildings to meet demands which are certain to increase with its population, it will be well to imitate this maternal forethought and prudence.

A young and thinly settled State, having a charming climate and generous soil, situated in a zone most favorable for the habitation of man, reaching through one-ninth the latitude of a hemisphere, nearly corresponding in extent along the Pacific shore to that from Maine to Georgia on the Atlantic, needs to have its legislation enacted with a wise and comprehensive forecast. For the past five years the annual admissions into our Asylum have averaged about four hundred and fifty, increasing during that period from three hundred and thirteen to five hundred and sixty-two. In the same time the net increase has been about eighty annually. A great increase of population would be attended with a corresponding increase of the insane in the ratio of about one to every five hundred of the augmented population. But I have already shown that this institution requires relief to the extent of more than three hundred of its male patients. To provide at once new accommodations for this great number, and for future wants, would seem to require a sudden increase of taxation, for which the people are not prepared. To obviate as far as possible such a shock, a building may be commenced on a plan for an ultimate capacity to accommodate six hundred patients. A section thereof could be first, and soon erected and occupied. The admissions to the Stockton Asylum might then be so diminished that it would gradually relieve itself through the excess of discharges, by recovery and death, over the admissions. At any rate, relief to the male department of this Asylum is imperative; and very great embarrassments in its management will be experienced before it is possible to obtain it, either by enlargement here or provision elsewhere.

If additional provision for the care of the insane be made at some other place than Stockton, the question of locality is one of no less importance than those of character and extent. Topographical and climatic fitness are matters of such primary importance that they will not be likely to be overlooked. Convenience to the greatest number, who will be likely to need its benefits is a very important consideration, in many respects, in the location of a hospital for the insane. Officers' fees and travelling expenses, which depend on the distance and are a public charge generally; the difficulty and even danger in conveying the insane; and the visits of friends, are all matters which should be considered and have their influence in arriving at conclusions.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that of the five hundred and twenty-three patients admitted during the last year, about three hundred came from the counties bordering on the Bay of San Francisco, and that two hundred and twenty-two, more than two-fifths of the whole

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number admitted, came from the City of San Francisco alone. This proportion is no exception to those of several years past.

Thus it is seen that one-half the patients received into the Asylum are committed from the Bay counties. And, for its density and permanency of population, its prospect of future increase and facility of access, this central district is conspicuous; while its contributions to the public treasure are fully proportionate to its great demand for this kind of State charity.

I do not mean to be understood as regarding the facts here presented as determinative; but I view them as obvious and strong points—as prominent landmarks rising conspicuously above the common surface, and not to be lost sight of in the more detailed survey, nor to be abandoned as guides, unless new discoveries reveal reasons therefor which do not now appear.

I have thus briefly stated the present condition and what I conceive to be the present and future wants of the insane of our State. I hope this part of my report will not be regarded as merely an annual repetition of a duty imposed only by our statutes. The great law of humanity has prompted it, and the common law of civilization directs legislative action thereon. The Prussian code enacts that the “insane or imbecile must be taken under the guardianship of the State” unless under the care of a father or husband. It was in pursuance of this great law of humanity and civilization that, without any statutory provision, the English Lord Chancellor declared that “it falls to the King to take care of those who cannot take care of themselves.” Still more forcibly is the obligation presented by a philanthropist of our own country in the terse expression that “the insane are the wards of the commonwealth.” We recognize these principles in our own law, but have arrived at a period when we will fail to carry them out unless additional provision, on a comprehensive scale, be made for our insane.

In their behalf, to those who enjoy the blessings of health and fill the seats of power, I repeat the appeal of the great French alienist, Esquirol: “No one can promise himself that he shall not be struck by a malady which seizes its victims at all ages, in all ranks, and in all conditions of life. Those for whom we speak are the most interesting members of society, too often the victims of the prejudices, the injustice and the ingratitude of their fellow creatures. They are fathers of families; faithful wives; upright merchants; skilful artists; warriors dear to their country; distinguished men of letters; they are persons of ardent and sensitive minds, who ought to be the objects of peculiar interest.”

In conclusion I would gratefully mention the interest taken in the welfare and usefulness of this institution by the Chief Executive of the State during his official term now closing. His example, I hope, will be followed, and the influence of his philanthropic course be continued, and prove instrumental in raising the management of this great charity above the malevolence and vicissitudes of partisan strife.

Finally, grateful for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the support you have given me, and thankful to all the officers, employés and friends of the institution who have rendered assistance and encouragement in its management, with this, I close the anxious labors of the past year.

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
Superintendent.

INSANE ASYLUM OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Stockton, October 1st, 1871. }

APPENDIX A.

1871.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1901

TABLE C.

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in five hundred and twenty-three patients admitted in the Asylum, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than 10 years.....	3	.....	3
Between 10 and 15 years.....	4	2	6
Between 15 and 20 years.....	15	11	26
Between 20 and 25 years.....	46	17	63
Between 25 and 30 years.....	45	21	66
Between 30 and 35 years.....	48	30	78
Between 35 and 40 years.....	49	16	65
Between 40 and 45 years.....	37	12	49
Between 45 and 50 years.....	20	10	30
Between 50 and 60 years.....	16	8	24
Between 60 and 70 years.....	9	4	13
Between 70 and 80 years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	77	22	99
Totals.....	370	153	523

TABLE D.

Showing the ages of five hundred and twenty-three patients at the time of their admission in the Asylum, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Between 10 and 15 years.....	3	.....	3
Between 15 and 20 years.....	7	8	15
Between 20 and 25 years.....	42	20	62
Between 25 and 30 years.....	45	25	70
Between 30 and 35 years.....	60	27	87
Between 35 and 40 years.....	68	24	92
Between 40 and 45 years.....	49	19	68
Between 45 and 50 years.....	36	10	46
Between 50 and 60 years.....	26	10	36
Between 60 and 70 years.....	10	4	14
Between 70 and 80 years.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	22	6	28
Totals.....	370	153	523

TABLE E.

Showing the supposed cause of insanity in five hundred and twenty-three patients, as stated in commitments, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Masturbation	40	1	41
Pecuniary losses.....	18	10	28
Intemperance.....	29	8	37
Hereditary.....	13	6	19
Religion.....	10	5	15
Disease of brain.....	9	3	12
Love.....	5	4	9
Disappointment.....	10	2	12
Dissipation.....	5	.....	5
Spiritualism.....	7	2	9
Grief.....	3	3	6
Sickness.....	6	5	11
Childbirth.....	.....	3	3
Loss of child.....	.....	1	1
Pregnancy.....	.....	2	2
Suspended menstruation.....	.....	5	5
Epilepsy.....	5	3	8
Apoplexy.....	1	1	2
Paralysis	3	1	4
Syphilis.....	5	.....	5
Misfortune	4	1	5
Dyspepsia .....	.....	2	2
Jealousy.....	3	4	7
Exposure to heat.....	6	.....	6
Cessation of menses.....	.....	2	2
Fear	2	2	4
Injury of the head.....	12	2	14
Domestic trouble.....	17	5	22
Nervous prostration.....	3	.....	3
Loss of relatives.....	.....	4	4
Poverty.....	3	1	4
Uterine disease.....	.....	4	4
Typhoid fever.....	3	1	4
Puerperal .....	.....	2	2
Sexual excesses.....	2	.....	2
Sunstroke.....	2	.....	2
Mental delusion.....	1	2	3
Seduction .....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	143	55	198
Totals.....	370	153	523

TABLE F.

Showing the mental condition of five hundred and twenty-three patients at the time of their admission, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Form of disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania.....	229	111	340
Monomania.....	38	14	52
Melancholia.....	30	9	39
Dementia.....	53	13	66
Idiocy.....	3	1	4
No class assigned.....	17	5	22
Totals.....	370	153	523

TABLE G.

Showing the civil condition of five hundred and twenty-three patients at the time of their admission, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	106	93	199
Single.....	217	39	256
Widows .....	.....	12	12
Widowers.....	10	.....	10
Unknown	37	9	46
Totals.....	370	153	523

TABLE H.

Occupation of five hundred and twenty-three patients admitted from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Miners	43	.....	43
Laborers.....	77	.....	77
Farmers.....	51	.....	51
Housewives .....	.....	77	77
Servants	5	27	32
Washerwomen .....	.....	3	3
Nurses.....	.....	2	2
Cooks	3	5	8
Dressmakers.....	.....	3	3
Prostitutes.....	.....	2	2
Sailors	13	.....	13
Clergymen	2	.....	2
Teachers.....	3	.....	3
Machinists	7	.....	7
Carpenters.....	7	.....	7
Moulders	2	.....	2
Gardeners.....	8	.....	8
Soldiers.....	9	.....	9
Jewellers.	3	.....	3
Shoemakers.....	5	.....	5
Teamsters.....	5	.....	5
Tinsmiths	4	.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	7	.....	7
Coppersmiths.....	2	.....	2
Merchants.....	9	.....	9
Coopers.....	3	.....	3
Plasterers and bricklayers.....	3	.....	3
Glaziers.....	2	.....	2
Sheepherders.....	5	.....	5
Painters	2	.....	2
Bakers.....	2	.....	2
Tailors.....	4	.....	4
Butchers.....	2	.....	2
Saddlers	2	.....	2
Expressman.....	1	.....	1
Engineers.....	3	.....	3
Grocers.....	4	.....	4
Pedlers.....	4	.....	4
Physicians.....	2	.....	2
Clerks.....	10	.....	10
Barbers.....	2	.....	2
Stockraisers.....	5	.....	5
Waiter	1	.....	1
Carried forward.....	322	119	441

TABLE H—Continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Brought forward.....	322	119	441
Lumbermen	2	.....	2
Druggists	2	.....	2
Musicians	2	.....	2
Architect	1	.....	1
Beggars	2	.....	2
No occupation.....	13	23	36
Unknown	26	11	37
Totals.....	370	153	523

TABLE I.

Showing the cause of death of one hundred and seventy-six patients during the year, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1870.					
October	Marasmus.....	Vermont.....	59	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland.....	35	1	.....
	Tuberculosis	Prussia	37	1	.....
	Paralysis	Ireland	35	1	.....
	Marasmus	France	56	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Holland	47	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	England	48	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland	43	1	.....
	Marasmus	Wisconsin	30	.....	1
	Anasarca	Denmark.....	60	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland	46	1	.....
	Paralysis	Prussia	46	1	.....
	Consumption	Germany.....	34	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Switzerland....	23	1	.....
November.	General paralysis	Scotland	33	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Prussia	22	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion	Illinois	20	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Ireland	50	.....	1
	Paralysis	China.....	20	1	.....
	Paralysis	Germany.....	42	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Sweden.....	45	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Ireland	56	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Australia	58	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Mexico.....	40	1	.....
	Cerebral paralysis	Ireland	48	.....	1
	Consumption	Sitka .....	.....	1	.....
	Organic disease of brain...	Panama	34	.....	1
	Consumption	England.....	50	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Denmark.....	22	1	.....
	Marasmus	Georgia	39	1	.....
	Hydrops cardi.....	Kentucky	48	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	70	1	.....
December.	General paralysis.....	Pennsylvania ..	47	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Switzerland....	38	1	.....
	Chronic disease of brain...	Unknown.....	59	.....	1
	Abscess of lungs.....	New Jersey.. ..	45	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Louisiana.....	36	.....	1
	Tabes mesenterica.....	Ireland.....	50	1	.....
	Syphilis	New York.....	34	1	.....
	Apoplexy	Unknown.....	56	1	.....
	Consumption	France.....	46	1	.....
	Consumption	Wales	30	1	.....
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	36	6

TABLE I—Continued.

Month.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1870.	Brought forward.....			36	6
December..	Consumption	Ireland	28	1	.....
	Marasmus	Tennessee	36	1	.....
	Chronic disease of brain...	Missouri	35	1	.....
	Consumption	China.....	32	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland	40	.....	1
	Disease of liver.....	Ireland	43	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	El Dorado.....	33	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Germany.....	24	1	.....
	Old age.....	Tennessee	74	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	37	.....	1
	Pneumonia.....	Canada	53	1	.....
	Old age.....	France	69	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland	37	.....	1
1871.					
January....	General paralysis.....	France	67	1	.....
	Consumption	China	37	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Indiana.....	22	.....	1
	Chronic disease of brain...	Sweden.....	40	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	47	.....	1
	Marasmus.....	Maine.....	36	1	.....
	Hydro-thorax.....	Ireland	53	.....	1
	Consumption	Germany.....	32	1	.....
	Tuberculosis	Ireland	41	1	.....
	Typhoid fever.....	France.....	22	1	.....
	Dropsy.....	New York.....	58	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	New York.....	42	1	.....
	Tabes mesenterica.....	Norway.....	36	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Wales.....	38	1	.....
	Consumption	Germany.....	39	.....	1
February..	Consumption	Massachusetts..	56	1	.....
	Paralysis	England	48	1	.....
	Paralysis	Unknown .....	.....	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Scotland	36	1	.....
	Epilepsy	New York.....	18	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland	45	.....	1
	General paralysis	Ohio.....	.....	1	.....
	Consumption	Alabama.....	24	1	.....
	Paralysis	Ireland	50	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Chili	30	1	.....
	Tabes mesenterica	Switzerland....	21	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	China .....	.....	1	.....
	Dropsy	Wales	30	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	26	1	.....
	Consumption	California.....	37	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Italy. ....	.....	1	.....
	Carried forward.....			69	17

TABLE I—Continued.

Month.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1871.	Brought forward.....			69	17
February ..	Consumption	Illinois	24	1	.....
	Consumption	Austria	57	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	61	.....	1
	Paralysis	Mexico.....			1
March	Consumption	Australia	21	1	.....
	Epilepsy	California.....	14	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Spain	51	1	.....
	Consumption	France.....	54	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Maryland	38	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	37	.....	1
	Consumption	Mexico.....	53	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Wales.....	28	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	New England..	50	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	China	30	.....	1
	Consumption	Scotland.....	56	1	.....
	Tertiary syphilis.....	China			1
April	General paralysis.....	Ireland.....	39	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Maine.....	18	1	.....
	Apoplexy	Canada.....	35	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Ohio	35	1	.....
	Consumption	Unknown.....	41	1	.....
	Consumption	Nevada.....		1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	40	.....	1
	Senile gangrene	Lo'er California	70	1	.....
	Cirrhosis.....	Ireland.....	27	.....	1
	Chronic disease of brain..	Ohio	28	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Virginia.....	62	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	32	.....	1
	Dysentery	California.....	16	.....	1
	Suicide by hanging.....	Australia.....	19	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	58	.....	1
	Tuberculosis	Ireland..	31	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland.....	39	.....	1
May	Anasarca	Maine	44	.....	1
	Anasarca	Ireland.....	32	.....	1
	Consumption	Mexico.....			1
	Enteritis.....	Indiana.....	64	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Prussia.....	37	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Ireland....	57	.....	1
	Consumption	Germany.....	40	1	.....
	Tertiary syphilis.....	Switzerland ...		1	.....
	Consumption	North Carolina	46	.....	1
	Paralysis	Azores	19	1	.....
	Consumption	Unknown..		1	.....
	Apoplexy ..	Ireland.....	37	1	.....
	Carried forward.....			97	34

TABLE I—Continued.

Month.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1871.	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	97	34
June	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Germany	27	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Germany	35	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion	China	32	.....	1
	Marasmus.....	Chili.....	48	1	.....
	Disease of brain.....	New York.....	23	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Western Isl'ds	36	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland	40	.....	1
	Dysentery	Poland	28	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	United States..	44	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	Prussia... ..	45	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	N. Hampshire..	44	1	.....
	Paralysis	Tennessee.....	63	.....	1
July.....	Dysentery	Germany	51	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland	44	.....	1
	Consumption	Pennsylvania...	27	1	.....
	Anasarca	Maryland	42	1	.....
	Paralysis	Prussia	34	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Germany	71	.....	1
	Epilepsy	Ireland	30	1	.....
	Old age.....	New York	61	.....	1
	Hepatitis	Prussia.....	40	1	.....
	Tuberculosis	West Indies...	41	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Scotland.....	41	1	.....
	Tertiary syphilis.....	Germany	41	1	.....
	Psoas abscess.....	Germany	34	1	.....
August.....	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Unknown .....	.....	1	.....
	Consumption	Italy	47	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Ireland.....	28	.....	1
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland.....	27	.....	1
	Consumption	America	66	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	China.....	40	1	.....
	Abscess of the liver.....	Ireland.....	37	1	.....
	Ovarian abscess.....	Ireland.....	33	.....	1
	Consumption	Illinois	30	1	.....
	Consumption	California	42	1	.....
	Erysipelas	Germany.....	39	1	.....
	Suicide by hanging.....	New York.....	20	1	.....
	Paralysis	Germany	51	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland.....	24	.....	1
	Tuberculosis	France.....	28	.....	1
September	Marasmus.....	Illinois	42	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Missouri	11	1	.....
	Consumption	Kentucky	27	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	France	34	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Ireland	40	1	.....
	Totals.....	.....	.....	129	47

TABLE J.

Recapitulation of the cause of death of one hundred and seventy-six patients during the year, from October 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1871.

Cause of death.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Consumption.....	29	16	45
General paralysis.....	13	1	14
Epilepsy.....	6	4	10
Marasmus.....	17	3	20
Paralysis.....	7	2	9
Tuberculosis.....	3	2	5
Tabes mesenterica.....	4	.....	4
Apoplexy.....	3	.....	3
Cerebral effusion.....	.....	2	2
Syphilis.....	3	1	4
Maniacal exhaustion.....	18	6	24
Anasarca.....	2	2	4
Disease of brain.....	4	2	6
Miscellaneous causes.....	20	6	26
Totals.....	129	47	176

TABLE FIRST.

Steward's account of articles consumed in the Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1871.

Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$15,499 14
Meat	15,031 33
Sugar	4,702 87
Tea	2,365 78
Syrup	1,718 34
Potatoes	4,698 83
Butter	6,315 03
Coffee	1,681 87
Pork and lard	776 58
Fish	1,071 40
Eggs	190 15
Beans	378 24
Rice and cracked wheat	572 52
Corn meal and middlings	768 26
Fruit and vegetables	689 08
Salt	184 99
Vinegar	120 82
Small groceries	1,325 27
Soap	1,397 77
Drugs	1,627 70
Liquors	639 25
Tobacco	2,142 24
Dry goods	2,095 53
Clothing and hats	7,909 12
Shoes	1,959 14
Blankets	2,840 02
Furniture and crockery	1,029 77
Hardware and tinware	1,635 87
Hay, grain and feed	1,769 97
Garden tools and seed	245 19
Lumber and building material	2,022 71
Brooms and brushes	367 27
Books and stationery	399 87
Gas and oil	2
Paints, oil and glass	
Fuel	11,635 58
Discharged patients	545 00
Returned escapes	1,346 35
Pay roll and wages	58,981 96
Bedding	2,379 77
Castings, iron and pipe	589 40
Miscellaneous	7,619 25
Total	\$171,922 36

TABLE SECOND.

Showing the cost of the different departments for the year ending September 30th, 1871.

Departments.	Cost.
Male kitchen and dining room.....	\$33,811 21
Male department.....	35,769 00
Female kitchen and dining room.....	16,264 75
Female department.....	23,042 42
Bakery	15,527 34
Laundry and engine.....	5,712 85
Farm garden and dairy.....	7,069 45
Repairs.....	7,533 59
Resident Physician.....	5,613 38
First Assistant Physician.....	4,300 00
Second Assistant Physician.....	4,048 40
Miscellaneous.....	13,229 97
Total.....	\$171,922 36

TABLE THIRD.

Showing the cost of improvements for the year ending September 30th, 1871.

Improvements (new laundry).....	\$4,289 73
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RECAPITULATION.

Current expenses for the year.....	\$171,922 36
Improvements (new laundry).....	4,289 73
	\$176,212 09

TABLE FOURTH.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Average number of patients on hand daily.....	Average daily expenses.....	Average cost per capita per day.....	Average cost per capita per month	Average cost per patient per month for boots and shoes.	Average cost per patient per month for clothing.....
October, 1870.....	1,056	\$534 70	\$ 51	\$15 70	\$ 16	\$ 65
November, 1870.....	1,069	555 41	52	15 60	20	1 62
December, 1870	1,065	451 22	42	13 13	12	77
January, 1871.....	1,061	479 86	45	14 02	17	81
February, 1871	1,065	466 17	44	12 26	11	59
March, 1871.....	1,060	435 89	42	12 75	13	67
April, 1871.....	1,075	465 08	43	12 98	09	53
May, 1871	1,091	472 04	43	13 41	21	1 23
June, 1871.....	1,100	443 17	40	12 09	14	64
July, 1871.....	1,094	472 39	43	13 39	17	1 00
August, 1871.....	1,079	427 66	40	12 29	14	62
September, 1871	1,093	449 09	41	12 33	19	1 05
Yearly averages....	1,076	\$471 05	\$ 44	\$13 33	\$ 15	\$ 85

TABLE FIFTH.

Products of the Farm, Garden and Dairy, 1871.

Beets, pounds.....	70,775
Tomatoes, pounds	20,528
Turnips and carrots, pounds.....	30,973
Pumpkins and squashes, pounds.....	37,355
Beans and peas, pounds.....	10,473
Gumbo, pounds.....	908
Other vegetables, pounds	17,422
Other vegetables, bunches.....	24,253
Cucumbers, dozens.....	1,296
Melons, number.....	4,278
Greens, pounds.....	5,746
Grapes, pounds	21,807
Peaches, pounds	5,574
Apples and pears.....	6,553
Walnuts	644
Other fruits.....	829
Fodder, tons	40
Hay, tons	40
Milk, gallons.....	7,339
Pork, pounds	9,251
Eggs, dozens.....	309
Chickens, dozens.....	8

APPENDIX B.

1870.

REPORT.

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending October first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

By the following summary it will be seen that the year commenced with nine hundred and twenty patients; that the whole number admitted during the year was five hundred and sixty-two, making the whole number under care and treatment, during the above named period, one thousand four hundred and eighty-two; that two hundred and twenty-one were discharged cured, thirty were discharged improved, and six discharged unimproved; the number of deaths being one hundred and fifty-six and the number of escapes twenty-two, leaves one thousand and forty-seven patients in the Asylum at the present time.

From September 30, 1869, to October 1, 1870.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients October 1, 1869.....	676	244	920
Number of patients admitted.....	482	130	562
Number of patients under treatment	1108	374	1482
Number discharged recovered.....	171	50	221
Number discharged improved.....	22	8	30
Number discharged unimproved.....	6	.....	6
Number died.....	120	36	156
Number eloped.....	21	1	22
Discharged, died and eloped.....	340	95	435
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1870.....	768	279	1047

As you are not required to report to the Governor till next year, and as I have reported to you monthly, it is unnecessary now to add more than the usual annual statistical report, which is hereto annexed:

TABLE A.

Showing the counties and places from which five hundred and sixty-two patients were admitted, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alameda.....	20	7	27
Amador.....	6	.....	6
Butte.....	3	.....	3
Calaveras.....	4	1	5
Colusa.....	3	.....	3
Contra Costa.....	8	3	11
El Dorado.....	6	1	7
Humboldt.....	3	1	4
Los Angeles.....	14	2	16
Marin.....	2	.....	2
Mariposa.....	1	.....	1
Mendocino.....	2	.....	2
Merced.....	2	.....	2
Monterey.....	8	2	10
Napa.....	1	.....	1
Nevada.....	10	3	13
Placer.....	8	.....	8
Plumas.....	1	.....	1
Sacramento.....	40	15	55
San Francisco.....	164	61	225
San Joaquin.....	32	11	43
San Luis Obispo.....	1	1	2
San Mateo.....	2	.....	2
Santa Clara.....	18	7	25
Santa Cruz.....	3	.....	3
Shasta.....	3	1	4
Sierra.....	3	.....	3
Siskiyou.....	4	1	5
Solano.....	6	4	10
Sonoma.....	7	1	8
Stanislaus.....	2	.....	2
Sutter.....	1	.....	1
Tehama.....	1	.....	1
Trinity.....	3	.....	3
Tulare.....	3	.....	3
Tuolumne.....	2	1	3
Yolo.....	10	.....	10
Yuba.....	9	2	11
State of Nevada.....	12	5	17
State Prison.....	4	.....	4
Totals.....	432	130	562

TABLE B.

*Showing the nativity of five hundred and sixty-two, from October 1st, 1869,
to October 1st, 1870.*

UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New York.....	22	8	30
Massachusetts.....	14	5	19
Pennsylvania.....	9	1	10
Maine.....	10	3	13
Missouri.....	10	1	11
Connecticut.....	6	1	7
Indiana.....	1	.....	1
Maryland.....	2	.....	2
Kentucky.....	10	.....	10
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
South Carolina.....	2	.....	2
Louisiana.....	1	1	2
Mississippi.....	1	1	2
Ohio.....	4	3	7
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1
Arkansas.....	3	.....	3
Vermont.....	4	.....	4
Virginia.....	2	1	3
California.....	3	4	7
Oregon.....	.....	1	1
Wisconsin.....	.....	1	1
Iowa.....	1	.....	1
Illinois.....	6	2	8
New Hampshire.....	2	1	3
Tennessee.....	7	.....	7
Delaware.....	.....	1	1
Alabama.....	1	1	2
Georgia.....	1	.....	1
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Rhode Island.....	1	1	2
New Mexico.....	2	.....	2
Florida.....	1	.....	1
Alaska.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	130	37	167

TABLE B—Continued

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
England.....	19	3	22
Ireland.....	94	47	141
Scotland.....	12	2	14
Wales.....	2	1	3
Germany.....	41	16	57
Prussia.....	7	.....	7
Austria.....	4	.....	4
France.....	21	5	26
Italy.....	9	.....	9
Spain.....	2	.....	2
Portugal.....	4	2	6
Greece.....	1	.....	1
Holland.....	2	.....	2
Belgium	2	.....	2
Switzerland.....	8	1	9
Sweden.....	6	.....	6
Norway.....	6	1	7
Denmark.....	7	.....	7
Poland.....	3	.....	3
Canada.....	7	2	9
Mexico.....	9	1	10
Panama.....	.....	2	2
Chili.....	4	2	6
Peru	1	1	2
Western Islands (Azores).....	2	.....	2
West Indies.....	2	.....	2
Trinidad.....	1	.....	1
Manilla.....	2	.....	2
Singapore.....	1	.....	1
Australia.....	2	.....	2
China.....	12	1	13
Totals.....	293	87	380

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States.....	130	37	167
Foreign countries.....	293	87	380
Unknown.....	9	6	15
Totals.....	432	130	562

TABLE C.

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in five hundred and sixty-two patients admitted in the Asylum, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than 10 years.....	3	1	4
Between 10 and 15 years.....	5	2	7
Between 15 and 20 years.....	20	12	32
Between 20 and 25 years.....	50	21	71
Between 25 and 30 years.....	47	20	67
Between 30 and 35 years.....	51	18	69
Between 35 and 40 years.....	56	14	70
Between 40 and 45 years.....	40	6	46
Between 45 and 50 years.....	27	5	32
Between 50 and 60 years.....	17	3	20
Between 60 and 70 years.....	5	2	7
Between 70 and 80 years.....	2	.....	2
Over 80 years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	108	26	134
Totals.....	432	130	562

TABLE D.

Showing the ages of five hundred and sixty-two patients at the time of their admission in the Asylum, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Between 10 and 15 years.....	3	1	4
Between 15 and 20 years.....	12	10	22
Between 20 and 25 years.....	46	18	64
Between 25 and 30 years.....	54	17	71
Between 30 and 35 years.....	70	24	94
Between 35 and 40 years.....	71	21	92
Between 40 and 45 years.....	58	14	72
Between 45 and 50 years.....	40	9	49
Between 50 and 60 years.....	24	6	30
Between 60 and 70 years.....	6	2	8
Between 70 and 80 years.....	3	.....	3
Over 80 years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	44	8	52
Totals.....	432	130	562

TABLE E.

Showing the supposed cause of insanity in five hundred and sixty-two patients as stated in commitments, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Masturbation.....	32	6	38
Pecuniary losses.....	8	2	10
Intemperance.....	35	5	40
Hereditary.....	12	8	20
Religion.....	8	3	11
Politics.....	2	.....	2
Disease of brain.....	3	.....	3
Love.....	.....	1	1
Change of life.....	.....	1	1
Poverty.....	5	.....	5
Dissipation.....	6	1	7
Spiritualism.....	8	3	11
Grief.....	2	4	6
Home sickness.....	2	.....	2
Inveterate hysteria.....	.....	2	2
Melancholic temperament.....	1	.....	1
Nervous excitement.....	.....	1	1
Absorbed mercury.....	2	.....	2
Opium and its preparations.....	.....	1	1
Fear.....	1	.....	1
Homicide.....	2	.....	2
Worms.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	.....	1	1
Irregular habits.....	7	.....	7
Plethora.....	.....	2	2
Syphilis.....	16	.....	16
Excessive indulgence.....	1	.....	1
Miscarriage.....	.....	1	1
Excessive use of tobacco.....	5	.....	5
Sickness.....	3	1	4
Childbirth.....	.....	1	1
Sunstroke.....	2	.....	2
Disappointment in business.....	14	2	16
Pregnancy.....	.....	3	3
Uterine disorder.....	.....	4	4
Exposure to heat.....	4	.....	4
Domestic trouble.....	16	9	25
Suspended menstruation.....	.....	7	7
Epilepsy.....	9	3	12
Injury of the head.....	16	2	18
Apoplexy.....	4	1	5
Puerperal.....	.....	7	7
Paralysis.....	6	.....	6
Carried forward.....	233	82	315

TABLE E—Continued.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Brought forward	233	82	315
Neuralgia	3	1	4
Loss of husband.....	.....	1	1
Loss of child.....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	3	1	4
Misfortune	14	4	18
Jealousy.....	1	2	3
Hard study	2	.....	2
Prostitution .....	.....	5	5
Fright.....	1	2	3
Softening of the brain.....	5	2	7
Overwork.....	6	.....	6
Unknown.....	163	29	192
Totals.....	432	130	562

TABLE F.

Showing the class of insanity of five hundred and sixty-two patients at the time of their admission, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Form of disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania.....	284	93	377
Monomania.....	41	9	50
Melancholia.....	17	5	22
Dementia.....	51	13	64
Idiocy.....	2	1	3
No class assigned.....	57	9	46
Totals.....	432	130	562

TABLE G.

Showing the civil condition of five hundred and sixty-two patients at the time of their admission, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	96	80	176
Single	272	34	306
Widows .....	.....	11	11
Widowers.....	8	.....	8
Unknown	56	5	61
Totals.....	432	130	562

TABLE H.

Occupation of five hundred and sixty-two patients admitted from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Miners	44	.....	44
Laborers.....	112	.....	112
Farmers.....	34	.....	34
Housewives.....	.....	51	51
Servants	3	15	18
Washerwomen.....	.....	4	4
Dressmakers.....	.....	4	4
Prostitutes.....	.....	6	6
Hostler.....	1	.....	1
Machinists.....	3	.....	3
Carpenters.....	14	.....	14
Gardeners.....	5	.....	5
Minister	1	.....	1
Teacher.....	1	.....	1
Baker.....	1	.....	1
Cooks.....	2	1	3
Clerks.....	5	.....	5
Soldiers.....	10	.....	10
Jewellers.....	2	.....	2
Sailors	20	.....	20
Shoemakers.....	4	.....	4
Teamsters.....	3	.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	5	.....	5
Saddlers	3	.....	3
Merchants.....	10	.....	1
Tanner.....	1	.....	.....
Cooper	1	.....	.....
Plasterers and bricklayers.....	3	.....	3
Glaziers.....	2	.....	2
Sheepherders.....	3	.....	3
Painters	5	.....	5
Printers.....	2	.....	2
Millers.....	2	.....	2
Tailors.....	3	.....	3
Butchers.....	2	.....	2
Musician.....	1	.....	1
Upholster.....	1	.....	1
Roofer.....	1	.....	1
Waiters.....	5	.....	5
Currier.....	1	.....	1
Lumberman.....	1	.....	1
Tinners.....	2	.....	2
Drovers.....	3	.....	3
Carried forward.....	322	81	403

TABLE H—Continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Brought forward.....	322	81	403
Pedlers.....	2	.....	2
Stonecutter.....	1	.....	1
Druggist.....	2	.....	2
Students.....	1	1	2
Saloon keepers.....	3	.....	3
Livery stable keeper.....	1	.....	1
Fishermen.....	2	.....	2
Photographer.....	1	.....	1
Millwrights.....	2	.....	2
Chemist.....	1	.....	1
Newsdealer.....	1	.....	1
Furniture dealer.....	1	.....	1
Bootblack.....	1	.....	1
Watchmaker.....	1	.....	1
Engineers.....	3	.....	3
Stockraisers.....	2	.....	2
Distillers.....	2	.....	2
Firemen.....	3	.....	3
Ropemaker.....	1	.....	1
Horsetrainer.....	1	.....	1
Foundrymen.....	4	.....	4
Woodcutters.....	3	.....	3
Paperhanger.....	1	.....	1
Hotelkeeper.....	1	.....	1
Dairyman.....	1	.....	1
Brickmaker.....	1	.....	1
Contractor.....	1	.....	1
Errand boy.....	1	.....	1
No occupation.....	21	32	53
Unknown.....	44	16	60
Totals.....	482	130	562

TABLE I.

Showing the cause of death of one hundred and fifty-six patients during the year, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Months.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1869.					
October	Paralysis	Ireland	40	1	.....
	Typhoid fever.....	Prussia	26	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	China	50	1	.....
	Marasmus	Canada	19	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	45	1	.....
	Apoplexy	England	34	1	.....
	Apoplexy	Unknown .....	.....	1	.....
	Cerebral paralysis	Maryland.....	38	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Maine.....	48	1	.....
	Consumption	Indiana	32	.....	1
November.	Epilepsy	Arkansas.....	21	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	New York.....	45	1	.....
	Paralysis	Pennsylvania ..	39	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	England	33	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland	27	.....	1
	Consumption	Nova Scotia.....	51	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	China	26	1	.....
	Paralysis	Indiana .....	.....	1	.....
	Hydrops pericardii	New York.....	36	1	.....
	Chronic dysentery	Germany.....	41	1	.....
	Consumption	England	42	.....	1
	Consumption	Denmark.....	38	.....	1
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	France	49	1	.....
	Paralysis	Sweden.....	47	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion	Unknown	32	1	.....
	Consumption	Chili.....	.....	.....	1
December.	Marasmus.....	Unknown .....	.....	1	.....
	Paralysis	Portugal.....	41	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Nova Scotia....	40	1	.....
	General paralysis	Ohio.....	49	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Italy.....	45	1	.....
	Epilepsy	England	41	1	.....
	Marasmus	Ireland	43	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	52	.....	1
	Marasmus.....	Germany.....	.....	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Ireland	51	1	.....
	Cerebral effusion	Ireland .....	.....	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Massachusetts..	40	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland	45	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Germany.....	48	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion	New York.....	18	.....	1
	Epilepsy	Maine	49	1	.....
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	35	7

TABLE I—Continued.

Month.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1869.	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	35	7
December..	Apoplexy.....	New Zealand..	36	1	.....
1870.					
January....	Epilepsy.....	Indiana.....	35	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Ireland.....	51	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Illinois.....	28	1	.....
	Paralysis.....	Germany.....	60	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	New York.....	40	1	.....
	Apoplexy.....	Pennsylvania..	45	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Illinois.....	28	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Germany.....	40	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	41	.....	1
	Tertiary syphilis.....	New York.....	24	1	.....
	Atrophia (general).....	Italy.....	28	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Mexico.....	25	.....	1
	Marasmus.....	America.....	46	1	.....
	Paralysis.....	Vermont.....	60	1	.....
	Consumption.....	England.....	41	.....	1
	Tabes mesenterica.....	Ireland.....	45	.....	1
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Connecticut....	42	1	.....
	Consumption.....	France.....	54	1	.....
February..	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Italy.....	35	.....	1
	Consumption.....	N. Hampshire..	57	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	England.....	36	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Illinois.....	31	1	.....
	Consumption.....	New York.....	33	1	.....
	Epilepsy.....	Iowa.....	20	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	Germany.....	40	1	.....
	Paralysis.....	Louisiana.....	39	1	.....
	Typhomania.....	Germany.....	39	.....	1
	Apoplexy.....	Unknown.....	.....	1	.....
March.....	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	28	.....	1
	Epilepsy.....	Illinois.....	23	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	41	.....	1
	Anasarca.....	Pennsylvania..	60	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Russia.....	44	1	.....
	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	37	.....	1
	Consumption.....	China.....	39	.....	1
	Consumption.....	Unknown.....	.....	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Germany.....	52	1	.....
April.....	Consumption.....	New York.....	28	.....	1
	Paralysis.....	Ireland.....	50	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Hamburg.....	57	1	.....
	Mania.....	Poland.....	38	1	.....
	Consumption.....	New York.....	45	1	.....
	Consumption.....	China.....	.....	1	.....
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	66	20

TABLE I—Continued.

Month.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1870.	Brought forward.....			66	20
April.....	Hydro-thorax.....	Mexico.....	36	1	.....
	Consumption	Tennessee	39	1	.....
	Hydro-thorax.....	Norway.....	48	1	.....
	Chronic inflam'n of brain...	Kentucky	27	1	.....
	Consumption	China	35	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	36	1	.....
May	Consumption	Missouri	21	.....	1
	Chronic diarrhœa.....	Maine.....	37	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Switzerland....	30	1	.....
	Consumption	Unknown.....	19	1	.....
	Consumption	Mexico.....	24	1	.....
	Chronic diarrhœa... ..	Massachusetts..	28	1	.....
	Consumption	California.....	32	.....	1
	General paralysis.....	Manilla.....	54	1	.....
	Apoplexy	America	60	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Germany.....	46	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Switzerland	32	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Maryland		1	.....
	Diarrhœa.....	Belgium.....	45	1	.....
	Paralysis	Kentucky		1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Ireland	56	1	.....
June	General paralysis.....	N. Hampshire..	39	1	.....
	Consumption	Mexico.....		1	.....
	Hernia	Chili	34	.....	1
	Consumption	Ireland	43	1	.....
	Consumption	Ireland	29	.....	1
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Italy.....	26	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland	30	.....	1
	Epilepsy	Virginia.....	32	1	.....
	Consumption	Mexico		1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	France.....	45	1	.....
July.....	Epilepsy	Massachusetts..	13	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	England	48	1	.....
	Old age.....	United States..	74	1	.....
	Marasmus	Unknown.....	30	1	.....
	Chronic diarrhœa.....	New York.....	43	.....	1
	Tuberculosis	Germany	42	1	.....
	Epilepsy	England	57	1	.....
August.....	Maniacal exhaustion	Massachusetts..	45	1	.....
	Cerebral effusion	Ireland	36	1	.....
	General paralysis.....	Maryland.....	53	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Ireland	62	1	.....
	Consumption	Unknown.....		.....	1
	Anasarca	Algeria.....	33	1	.....
	Fatty degenerat'n of heart	Germany	46	.....	1
	Carried forward.....			103	28

TABLE I—Continued.

Month.	Cause of death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male.	Female
1870.	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	103	28
August	Consumption	Ohio	52	1	.....
	Encephalitis.....	Ireland.....	26	.....	1
	Consumption	Unknown.....	.....	1	.....
	Serous apoplexy.....	Ireland.....	31	.....	1
	Dysentery	Unknown.....	.....	.....	1
September	General paralysis.....	Iowa	41	1	.....
	Chronic diarrhœa.....	Norway	41	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Ireland.. ..	51	.....	1
	Consumption	N. Hampshire..	44	.....	1
	Typhomania.....	South Carolina	40	1	.....
	Consumption	China	44	1	.....
	Myelitis	Massachusetts..	53	1	.....
	Cerebral effusion.....	Arkansas.....	65	1	.....
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	France	28	1	.....
	Consumption	Michigan.....	33	.....	1
	Maniacal exhaustion.....	Maine	41	1	.....
	Epilepsy	Canada.....	33	1	.....
	Consumption	China .. ..	.....	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Azores	41	1	.....
	Epilepsy	San Francisco..	18	.....	1
	Paralysis	Germany	54	1	.....
	Anasarca	Ireland.....	40	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Indiana.....	42	.....	1
	Apoplexy.. ..	Ohio	53	1	.....
	Marasmus.....	Prussia.....	48	1	.....
	Totals.....	.....	.....	120	36

TABLE J.

Recapitulation of the cause of death of one hundred and fifty-six patients during the year, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

Cause of death.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Consumption.....	20	21	41
General paralysis.....	16	.....	16
Epilepsy.....	14	1	15
Marasmus.....	14	3	17
Paralysis... ..	12	.....	12
Maniacal exhaustion.....	13	3	16
Tuberculosis.....	1	.....	1
Anasarca.....	4	.....	4
Apoplexy.....	7	.....	7
Diarrhœa.....	3	2	5
Cerebral effusion.....	3	.....	3
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Tabes mesenterica.....	.....	1	1
Hydro-thorax.....	2	.....	2
Old age.....	1	.....	1
Miscellaneous causes.....	9	5	14
Totals.....	120	36	156

TABLE FIRST.

Steward's account of articles consumed in the Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1870.

Articles.	Value.
Flour.....	\$9,982 57
Meat.....	17,597 00
Sugar.....	3,974 60
Tea.....	2,581 37
Syrup.....	1,493 76
Potatoes.....	3,156 20
Butter.....	6,313 79
Coffee.....	1,956 09
Lard.....	837 84
Pork.....	70 95
Fish.....	1,289 75
Eggs.....	235 23
Beans.....	374 41
Rice and cracked wheat.....	456 02
Corn meal and middlings.....	619 60
Fruit.....	747 87
Vegetables.....	265 70
Salt.....	195 66
Vinegar.....	198 79
Small groceries.....	982 33
Soap.....	1,306 21
Drugs.....	1,605 83
Liquors.....	590 50
Tobacco.....	1,517 36
Dry goods.....	4,941 83
Clothing.....	7,623 80
Shoes.....	2,124 58
Blankets.....	2,964 45
Furniture and crockery.....	1,746 44
Hardware and tinware.....	2,907 25
Hay.....	567 65
Grain and feed.....	1,024 55
Garden tools and seed.....	235 42
Lumber.....	1,346 31
Building materials.....	391 31
Brooms.....	474 87
Books and stationery.....	468 22
Gas and oil.....	2,507 37
Paints, oil and glass.....	597 32
Fuel.....	12,371 52
Discharged patients.....	472 00
Returned escapes.....	1,756 50
Pay roll and wages.....	56,507 41
Miscellaneous.....	7,578 58
Total.....	\$166,956 81

TABLE SECOND.

Showing the cost of the different departments for the year ending September 30th, 1870.

Departments.	Cost.
Male kitchen and dining room.....	\$33,526 33
Male department.....	35,813 05
Female kitchen and dining room.....	16,157 85
Female department.....	22,843 66
Bakery	11,005 65
Laundry	8,526 12
Farm garden and dairy.....	7,288 61
Repairs	7,623 44
Resident Physician.....	5,380 70
First Assistant Physician.....	4,300 00
Second Assistant Physician.....	1,639 57
Miscellaneous.....	12,851 85
Total.....	\$166,956 81

TABLE THIRD.

Showing the cost of improvements for the year ending September 30th, 1870.

Improvements.....	\$2,207 44
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RECAPITULATION.

Current expenses for the year.....	\$166,956 81
Improvements	2,207 46
Total.....	\$169,164 25

TABLE FOURTH.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Average number of patients on hand daily.....	Average daily expenses.....	Average cost per capita per day.....	Average cost per capita per month.....	Average cost per patient per month for boots and shoes.	Average cost per patient per month for clothing.....
October, 1869.....	921	\$428 89	\$ 47	\$14 44	\$ 30	\$1 06
November, 1869.....	923	489 01	50	15 00	10	1 62
December, 1869.....	932	520 00	56	17 30	20	93
January, 1870.....	943	390 30	41	12 83	26	94
February, 1870.....	964	441 60	46	12 80	14	68
March, 1870.....	985	470 39	48	14 82	18	99
April, 1870.....	1,017	450 33	44	13 30	15	63
May, 1870.....	1,035	414 01	40	12 40	15	98
June, 1870.....	1,038	506 97	49	14 65	18	69
July, 1870.....	1,051	423 61	41	12 50	12	62
August, 1870.....	1,052	394 30	38	11 62	12	64
September, 1870.....	1,054	559 87	53	15 94	22	86
Yearly averages....	993	\$457 44	\$ 46	\$13 97	\$ 18	\$ 89

TABLE FIFTH.

Products of the Farm, Garden and Dairy, 1870.

Beets, pounds.....	57,384
Tomatoes, pounds.....	21,078
Turnips and carrots, pounds.....	8,872
Pumpkins and squashes, pounds.....	29,925
Beans and peas, pounds.....	3,204
Gumbo, pounds.....	1,857
Other vegetables, pounds.....	4,738
Other vegetables, bunches.....	11,746
Cucumbers, dozens.....	2,288
Melons, number.....	3,897
Greens, pounds.....	7,412
Grapes, pounds.....	12,263
Peaches, pounds.....	1,632
Apples and pears, pounds.....	7,794
Walnuts, pounds.....	760
Other fruit, pounds.....	1,508
Fodder, tons.....	43
Milk, gallons.....	8,703
Pork, pounds.....	14,690
Eggs, dozens.....	338
Chickens, dozens.....	4½
Hay, tons.....	60

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
Superintendent.

INSANE ASYLUM OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Stockton, October 10th, 1870. }

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON,

JULY 1, 1871.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER

REPORT.

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

In pursuance of law we present the following report :

The financial affairs of the State Prison for the last twenty months will be found in the tabular statements of the Clerk, numbered from one to eight, which, together with the reports of the Resident Director, Captain of the Yard, Moral Instructor and Physician, contain all the information necessary to the proper legislation on State Prison affairs, which reports are herewith submitted and made a part of this report.

We recommend that an annual tax of six cents on the one hundred dollars be annually levied, for the construction of cells and other necessary improvements at the State Prison. Also, that provision be made for the treatment of the insane in the Prison Hospital, as suggested by the Physician. We further recommend the erection of a prison, within the prison walls, for the female prisoners, with its entrance through the prison walls and no entrance to it from within the walls.

We also recommend that an intermediate prison be built, in which shall be confined boys under twenty-one years of age, and such others as the Warden of the prison shall believe, from their previous history and conduct, may be reformed.

We also recommend that boys under twenty-one years of age be required to pass at least two hours per day with the Moral Instructor, and that the same privilege may be earned by good conduct and work by all prisoners confined in the intermediate department.

July 1st, 1871.

WM. HOLDEN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

H. L. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
RESIDENT DIRECTOR.

REPORT.

To the Board of State Prison Directors of the California State Prison :

GENTLEMEN : I hereby submit my report of the financial affairs, the general condition and the improvements that have been made under your directions, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, twenty months.

By reference to table number eight, of the Clerk's report, it will be seen that the actual cost of keeping the prison, including all expenses except improvements and new buildings, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is two hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents; average monthly cost of prison, ten thousand seven hundred and five dollars and seventy-nine cents; average per man, per month, thirteen dollars and eighteen cents; average per man, per day, forty-three cents. This includes the entire cost of keeping prisoners in this institution.

The average number of prisoners for the last twenty months has been eight hundred and twelve, being eighty-seven more than the average for the two preceding years. The cost of keeping the prisoners has been increased from the fact that, instead of putting convicts in charge of the hospital, inside kitchen, officers' kitchen and stable, we have employed free men to take charge of these departments, and also four overseers or guards to superintend the men while in the workshops. We have also employed an Engineer and Moral Instructor, who, in addition to the instruction imparted to the convicts, has charge of the library and correspondence of the prisoners. The additional expenses have resulted beneficially to the convicts, in the good order and discipline which now prevails. In fact, it would now seem impossible to dispense with additional attachés.

I have been often asked why this prison is not self-sustaining. I answer, that the prison cannot be self-sustaining until we are enabled to get a higher price for the labor—receiving now but forty cents per day for all men under contract, except the brickyard hands, for which we receive fifty cents. If we could find employment for all the able-bodied convicts in the prison at seventy-five cents per day, the prison would be self-sustaining. I herewith present a tabular statement, made up from

the reports of State Prisons in the United States, from which we have received reports, which gives some valuable information in relation to the price of labor of convicts, etc., the cost of keeping prisoners per year and per day in twenty-eight prisons in the United States, by which it will be seen, that in but *one* prison where the *contract system* prevails, the price of labor is less than ours, to wit, that of Maryland; and that of twenty-eight prisons, there are but *seven* where the cost per day of keeping the prisoners is less than ours, and that the cost of keeping the prisoners in the two prisons *on this coast*, Oregon and Nevada, is many times the cost in this prison.

NAME OF PRISON.

Date of report.

System of labor.

Population of
prison.

Male.

Female.

Average
daily pop-
ulation of
prison.Number of
prisoners
employed
by con-
tractors.Rate paid by
contractors,
per capita.Cost of prisoners,
per capita.

Annually.

Daily.

Connecticut.....	1868.....	For the State....	1,132	30	1,100	275	50 to 52 cents...	\$118 00	\$0 33
Illinois.....	December 1st, 1868....	For contractors..	339	None.	329	275	50 to 52 cents...	164 25	.45
Indiana, Northern.....	December 15th, 1870....							137 67	.38
Iowa.....	1868.....							276 00	.76
Kansas.....	1868.....							335 00	.92
Kentucky.....	January 1st, 1871.....	For lessee.....	618	35	666			320 00	.88
Louisiana.....	1868.....							187 00	.52
Maine.....	1868.....	For the State....						101 53	.28
Maryland.....	December 1st, 1870....	For contractors..	609	60	685	320	40 cents.....	193 56	.53
Massachusetts.....	September 1st, 1870....	For contractors..	563	None.	594	500	Average 93 cts..	141 44	.39
Michigan.....	November 30th, 1870....	For contractors..	653	10	645	538	Average 54 cts..	322 00	.90
Minnesota.....	November 30th, 1870....	For the State....	69	2	67				
Mississippi.....	December 31st, 1870....	For lessee.....	234	7	267				
Missouri.....	1868.....							232 00	.64
Nevada.....	December 27th, 1870....	For the State....	123	None.	85			487 35	1 34
New Hampshire.....	May 1st, 1869.....	For contractors..	129	None.	132	104	Average 87 cts..	172 09	.46
New Jersey.....	1868.....							230 00	.64
New York, Albany.....	December 13th, 1870....	For the State....	410	84	422			104 55	.29
New York, Auburn.....	1868.....	For contractors..						182 00	.50
New York, Clinton.....	1868.....	For the State....						231 00	.64
New York, Sing Sing.....	1868.....	For contractors..	214	11	233			182 00	.50
North Carolina.....	December 8th, 1870....	For the State....	1,021	20	1,053			185 67	.51
Ohio.....	October 31st, 1868....	For contractors..				850	Average 61 cts..	134 47	.37
Oregon.....	1868.....							248 00	.96
Pennsylvania, Eastern.....	December 31st, 1869....	For the State....	627	11	616			190 75	.53
Pennsylvania, Western.....	January 1st, 1870....	For the State....	356	9	376			193 75	.54
Rhode Island.....	December 31st, 1870....	For contractors..	72	3	68	65	Average 70 cts..	109 17	.30
Vermont.....	1868.....							177 00	.48
West Virginia.....	January 5th, 1870....		87	None.	82			318 36	.88
Wisconsin.....	1868.....	For the State....						280 00	.77

By reference to table number eight it will be seen that the entire indebtedness of the State Prison, both for keeping the prisoners and indebtedness for buildings, is eighty thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents; indebtedness of Building Fund to State Prison proper, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents; total indebtedness of State Prison proper, July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, twenty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

The tax of three cents on the one hundred dollars levied for the Building Fund, for this year, will probably amount to seventy thousand dollars, out of which the indebtedness of the Building Fund will have to be paid—fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents.

The assets for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are as follows :

Appropriation	\$75,000 00
Probable earnings (\$6,000 per month)	72,000 00
	\$147,000 00
Deduct indebtedness July 1st, 1871.....	22,172 50
Total assets for support of State Prison to July 1st, 1872..	\$124,727 50

This amount, at the average cost of keeping the prison for the last twenty months (ten thousand seven hundred and five dollars and ninety-one cents), will leave a deficiency, for the fiscal year, of four thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-two cents.

The various tabular statements of the Clerk, from number one to number eight, give in detail the earnings, receipts, disbursements and expenditures of the prison for the last twenty months.

The report of the Captain of the Yard gives a large amount of information of various kinds, pertaining to the convicts in the prison, of deep interest to the philanthropist, philosopher and statesman.

By reference to table number eleven of said report it will be seen that in the old, or stone prison, there are seven large rooms, into each of which are crowded from thirty to forty-two convicts. It is unnecessary for me to say that this system of huddling together, in one room, over forty persons convicted, perhaps, of as many different crimes, is entirely wrong, and reflects severely upon the law-making power of the State. Under no circumstances, in any well regulated prison, should more than two be confined in the same cell or room. It must be apparent to those even who have but little or no knowledge of the management of State Prisons that such a system must fail in attaining the objects sought by imprisonment—the reformation of the convict. We have received no report from any of the prisons in the United States presenting such a state of facts. With the present number of convicts at least four hundred new cells are absolutely necessary to make this what a prison should be.

Table number five shows that there are fifty convicts under twenty-one years of age now confined in this prison. Some provision should be

made by which these boys would be prevented from coming in contact daily with the graduates in crime from nearly every prison in the United States. An intermediate department should be established in this prison, where these boys might be kept entirely apart from the contaminating influences of the old offenders hardened in crime.

It will be seen, by reference to the report of the Moral Instructor, that the most gratifying results have been attained by his labors. Since April, eighteen hundred and seventy, one hundred and ninety of the inmates of this institution have learned to read and write. All the boys under twenty-one years of age, in addition to being kept apart from the older criminals, should be placed under the charge of the Moral Instructor for at least two hours every day. Unless our whole theory of civilization is wrong—that is, that cultivation makes men and women better—this department in the State Prison management should be largely encouraged. The educational statistics of the Captain of the Yard, as also of the Moral Instructor, demonstrate the proposition that crime is most prevalent among the ignorant; therefore, educating and improving the minds of the convicts, although requiring an immediate expenditure of money, in the long run is a matter of economy to the State.

More especially should care and attention be paid in this institution to the education of those under twenty-one years of age. These boys are not hardened in crime. Many of them are sent here by unfavorable surrounding circumstances, and by proper moral training may be saved, and restored to their friends and the world, reformed and good men. If the Government believes it has performed its whole duty toward the people when it has deprived offenders, for the term of their sentence, from committing depredations upon the community, it is sadly mistaken. The reformation of the convict should be cared for, and this can best be done by improving his moral and intellectual faculties.

The report of the Physician will show the mortuary and sanitary condition of the prison. I most heartily concur in his recommendation that some provision should be made in the hospital department so that the insane may be properly treated. The system of transferring them to the Insane Asylum, as shown by his report, does not accomplish the object sought.

I can safely say that the discipline of the prison has been greatly improved since my last report. Harsh measures to maintain good order are not so necessary as heretofore; better discipline is secured with less or lighter punishment. The men employed by contractors work as diligently and cheerfully as could be expected under the circumstances.

The prisoners have been furnished with good, wholesome food, and enough of it; also, with good and sufficient bedding and clothing.

Water, and in large quantities, is absolutely necessary for an institution of this kind; much is needed for the purpose of cleaning the sewers, dining rooms and cells. For these, and many other purposes, salt water is as good, or better, than fresh water, and as the latter has always been and is yet scarce, a brick salt water reservoir, holding one hundred and eighteen thousand gallons of water, has been erected on the hill south of the prison, the water being forced into it, by means of a windmill, from the bay. At this time it would be impossible to dispense with the supply thus obtained.

An additional well has been dug in Happy Valley, which supplies as much water as all the other wells from which we have heretofore obtained our supplies, and still we are apprehensive that our supply will

be short for the next three months. For the last two winters the rainfall has been much less than what we usually have. With the ordinary amount of rain through the winter the wells would supply a sufficient amount of fresh water.

There is one proposition to which I wish to refer, not for my own benefit but for the good of those who may succeed me in the management of this institution. The Lieutenant-Governor, Warden, or whoever may be placed in charge of this institution, should have more power than he now has. It is impossible to control men without power. He should be authorized to appoint his officers and guards, and discharge them at pleasure. The idea of holding the Warden responsible for the acts of those he does not appoint, and who may hold their positions in spite of him (as they may when the appointing power is in three), is simply ridiculous. Let the Warden appoint his subordinates; let them be responsible to him, and he to the Board of Directors for not only his own but the acts of his subordinates. All acts of the Warden, either in relation to finances or the government of the prison, should be subject to the direction and strictest scrutiny of the Board of Directors. In these things I give not only my own ideas but those also of two of my predecessors.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HOLDEN,
Resident Director.

July 1st, 1871.

CLERK'S REPORT.



T A B L E N o . 1 .
Cost of Prison Proper, from November 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1871.

MONTHS.	Subsistence.....	Forage	Shoes.....	Clothing.....	Bed and bedding..	Medicines.....	Stationery.....	Fuel.....	Wash house.....
November, 1869.....	\$4,397 21	\$138 61	\$243 00	\$393 37	\$154 64	\$81 50	\$35 50	\$505 06	\$55 85
December, 1869.....	4,128 09	200 53	241 10	625 52	385 62	76 90	29 25	631 00	39 80
January, 1870.....	4,168 78	278 16	296 30	676 53	402 32	70 25	59 00	553 75	37 30
February, 1870.....	4,066 81	254 94	283 45	662 65	315 82	117 69	35 00	656 26	40 76
March, 1870.....	4,598 16	175 58	269 99	554 13	119 28	116 01	18 00	697 34	51 65
April, 1870.....	4,291 91	226 75	233 72	586 40	100 44	112 89	20 00	686 70	51 60
May, 1870.....	4,582 81	128 35	339 10	613 99	68 16	147 28	36 50	368 10	36 49
June, 1870.....	4,374 05	199 05	244 94	485 44	62 45	64 98	71 00	505 50	38 86
July, 1870.....	4,290 82	210 40	182 10	446 82	102 80	67 55	19 50	483 22	40 85
August, 1870.....	4,489 48	232 10	236 20	545 25	24 82	143 35	16 25	338 82	36 52
September, 1870.....	4,099 02	194 37	169 00	626 62	94 64	49 63	30 65	416 25	41 45
October, 1870.....	4,333 76	208 38	228 50	845 39	169 75	202 38	46 60	501 75	45 36
November, 1870.....	4,052 03	207 19	190 65	578 58	54 72	230 24	65 50	501 75	50 28
December, 1870.....	4,124 45	232 51	188 05	556 87	221 32	75 68	67 17	823 95	42 45
January, 1871.....	4,257 13	274 62	228 15	486 28	278 16	170 17	59 08	813 75	39 00
February, 1871.....	3,880 92	233 15	196 35	526 96	270 49	130 10	39 56	689 25	44 80
March, 1871.....	4,667 11	267 22	307 60	848 07	457 94	169 15	34 19	755 25	42 05
April, 1871.....	4,748 80	220 63	235 85	674 88	133 10	76 28	104 76	732 00	39 04
May, 1871.....	4,769 29	249 89	261 50	649 33	139 28	91 55	42 21	506 00	49 27
June, 1871.....	4,616 74	208 50	225 85	554 66	81 55	102 78	30 13	476 25	41 63
Totals.....	\$87,237 37	\$1,360 93	\$4,801 40	\$11,897 74	\$3,637 30	\$2,296 36	\$859 85	\$11,462 20	\$865 01

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
Cost of Prison Proper, from November 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1871.

MONTHS.	General use.....	Ordnance.....	Salary.....	Freight	Discount on currency and expenses.....	Discharged prisoners.....	Interest.....	Profit and loss.....	Live stock.....	Total.....
November, 1869.....	\$226 58	\$29 00	\$3,414 99	\$67 35	\$132 57	\$18 00	.....	.....	.....	\$9,923 23
December, 1869.....	323 56	53 85	3,216 65	181 56	87 18	60 00	.....	.....	.....	10,285 61
January, 1870.....	241 31	.....	3,181 63	301 19	11 30	48 00	.....	.....	.....	10,025 82
February, 1870.....	323 09	6 50	3,053 33	237 00	15 90	48 00	.....	.....	.....	10,117 20
March, 1870.....	208 53	38 75	3,168 31	158 40	4 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	10,253 13
April, 1870.....	208 05	41 00	3,164 22	115 95	698 24	66 00	.....	.....	.....	10,583 87
May, 1870.....	450 14	.....	3,210 00	123 75	69 30	60 00	.....	.....	.....	10,263 97
June, 1870.....	164 30	.....	3,210 00	174 10	17 35	99 00	.....	.....	.....	9,741 02
July, 1870.....	177 15	.....	4,456 05	168 75	172 65	81 00	\$3 84	.....	.....	10,904 10
August, 1870.....	142 71	.....	3,769 99	286 00	562 88	54 00	.....	.....	.....	10,938 37
September, 1870.....	323 89	.....	3,619 33	101 30	61 20	105 00	80 02	.....	.....	9,928 12
October, 1870.....	243 84	34 00	3,282 99	110 75	103 00	87 00	.....	\$1,370 87	.....	11,728 82
November, 1870.....	210 77	.....	3,928 03	62 75	4 55	60 00	156 03	.....	.....	10,383 07
December, 1870.....	204 02	.....	3,299 67	106 50	76 45	87 00	345 58	.....	\$350 00	10,801 07
January, 1871.....	325 54	160 00	3,916 67	152 50	9 65	54 00	374 64	.....	.....	11,629 34
February, 1871.....	271 29	.....	3,232 40	131 74	193 65	63 00	.....	.....	.....	9,923 66
March, 1871.....	207 44	.....	4,283 33	157 55	18 82	48 00	17 59	.....	.....	12,281 31
April, 1871.....	202 93	4 62	4,223 33	107 85	94 77	36 00	179 72	.....	.....	11,774 56
May, 1871.....	289 38	.....	3,591 32	180 70	69 00	66 00	.....	.....	.....	10,957 72
June, 1871.....	216 43	.....	3,998 32	99 25	215 45	53 00	161 29	.....	.....	11,071 83
Totals.....	\$1,990 95	\$372 72	\$71,313 56	\$3,024 94	\$2,617 91	\$1,338 00	\$1,318 71	\$1,370 87	\$550 00	\$214,115 82

Total Earnings of Prison Proper.

MONTHS.	Labor.....	Drayage.....	Board of U. S. prisoners.....	Sundries.....	Sale of live stock and others.....	Total.....
November, 1869.....	\$3,357 55	\$255 50	\$504 00	\$17 00	.....	\$4,134 05
December, 1869.....	3,326 62	273 50	518 00	.....	.....	4,430 12
January, 1870.....	2,825 45	232 50	496 00	.....	\$362 00	3,553 95
February, 1870.....	2,697 16	51 00	418 00	.....	.....	3,196 16
March, 1870.....	3,519 30	245 00	496 00	.....	.....	4,260 30
April, 1870.....	3,536 70	293 00	480 00	.....	.....	4,315 70
May, 1870.....	3,845 79	300 50	482 00	.....	.....	4,628 29
June, 1870.....	3,985 75	260 00	454 00	.....	.....	4,639 75
July, 1870.....	4,214 53	232 00	494 00	.....	560 00	5,500 53
August, 1870.....	4,660 57	215 50	465 00	93 00	.....	5,434 07
September, 1870.....	4,308 99	198 50	450 00	60 00	.....	5,017 49
October, 1870.....	3,627 24	320 00	455 00	7 00	.....	4,409 24
November, 1870.....	3,439 95	358 50	469 00	3 10	.....	4,270 55
December, 1870.....	3,674 77	340 50	498 00	4 75	375 00	4,893 02
January, 1871.....	3,592 27	344 00	527 00	50 00	.....	4,463 77
February, 1871.....	4,678 30	224 00	452 00	75 00	.....	5,352 05
March, 1871.....	5,163 80	175 50	498 00	75 00	103 95	5,942 00
April, 1871.....	5,092 48	226 00	502 00	3 35	.....	5,823 83
May, 1871.....	5,638 70	197 00	527 00	1 60	437 50	6,801 80
June, 1871.....	5,537 85	276 00	505 00	.....	.....	6,318 85
Totals.....	\$80,723 71	\$4,961 50	\$8,720 00	\$91 80	\$1,838 45	\$97,435 46

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of New Building.

MONTHS.	Lime and cement.....	Castings.....	Water closets.....	Coffee kettles.....	Lumber.....	Forage.....	Sundries.....	Asphaltum and tar....	Iron pipe and plumbing material	Machinery and fittings.....	Roofing felt.....
November, 1869.....	\$1,000 00	\$774 51	\$2,315 00	\$906 50	\$155 61	\$212 60	\$11 00	\$170 00	.....	.....	.....
December, 1869.....	106 68	.....	.....	180 00	\$30 00	.....	.....
January, 1870.....	276 18	.....	39 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1870.....	90 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1870.....
April, 1870.....
May, 1870.....
June, 1870.....
July, 1870.....
August, 1870.....
September, 1870.....
October, 1870.....
November, 1870.....	147 44	49 30	.....	.....	35 11	.....	31 00	114 00	22 50	\$1,141 17	.....
December, 1870.....	268 25	.....	.....	.....	280 22	.....	125 00	.....	1,587 75	.....	\$60 00
January, 1871.....	201 49	.....	111 08	.....	.....	9,459 78	.....
February, 1871.....	109 45	.....	39 73	.....	.....	999 05	40 75
March, 1871.....	45 75	.....	808 26	833 86	.....
April, 1871.....	75	.....	147 54	.....	.....
May, 1871.....	1,073 78	.....	.....
June, 1871.....	272 75	.....	.....
Totals	\$1,415 69	\$823 81	\$2,315 00	\$906 50	\$1,255 68	\$212 60	\$404 27	\$464 00	\$3,912 57	\$12,433 86	\$100 75

T A B L E N o. 3—Continued.
Cost of New Building.

MONTHS.											
	Salaries of mechanics	Board of mechanics..	Labor.....	Drayage.....	Interest.....	Bricks	Freight.....	Tools and hardware..	Paints and oils.....	Nails.....	Total.....
November, 1869.....	\$503 25	\$147 58	\$1,241 60	\$568 00	\$108 63	\$229 50	\$27 50	\$215 26	\$134 54	\$33 00	\$8,584 08
December, 1869.....	286 00	62 00	956 00	340 00	134 51	.....	.....	28 45	.....	10 00	2,123 64
January, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627 25	21 89	.....	.....	1,105 32
February, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	5 50	196 40
March, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429 33	2,316 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1870.....	392 00	.....	185 60	318 30	323 16	24 00	165 25	.....	.....	.....	608 29
December, 1870.....	685 00	179 00	478 40	208 00	171 35	376 25	184 10	.....	73 40	13 00	22 50
January, 1871.....	490 00	.....	257 20	208 00	452 35	102 00	103 62	38 00	103 50	26 00	1,746 37
February, 1871.....	.....	.....	76 00	.....	.....	7 23	22 50	260 00	.....	.....	1,141 17
March, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,845 16
April, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,501 75
May, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133 04
June, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,157 03
Totals.....	\$2,356 25	\$388 58	\$3,194 80	\$1,642 30	\$2,475 90	\$3,055 40	\$1,378 97	\$623 60	\$311 44	\$87 50	\$39,789 47

TABLE No. 4.
Cost of Building Fund.

MONTHS.	Lime and cement.....	Lumber.....	Salary of mechanics	Board of mechanics.....	Labor.....	Drayage	Bricks	Freight.....	Tools and hardware.....	Nails.....	Asphaltum, tar and roofing felt.....	Total.....
August, 1870.....	\$382 50	\$249 85	\$630 50	\$181 00	\$212 00	\$162 00	\$335 15	\$185 00	\$30 75	\$13 50	.....	\$2,382 25
September, 1870.....	364 00	.....	511 00	189 00	245 20	150 00	147 05	110 00	.....	.....	.....	1,716 25
October, 1870.....	283 75	142 59	185 00	.....	303 60	252 00	155 97	55 25	.....	20 00	\$279 00	1,677 16
February, 1871.....	301 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 37
March, 1871.....	.....	57 40	159 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 40
April, 1871.....	.....	229 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 00
May, 1871.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	273 20	54 00	.....	23 00	.....	.....	.....	355 70
June, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405 20	156 00	.....	.....	85 75	.....	.....	646 95
Totals	\$1,337 12	\$678 84	\$1,485 50	\$370 00	\$1,439 20	\$774 00	\$638 17	\$373 25	\$116 50	\$33 50	\$279 00	\$7,525 08

TABLE No. 5.

Cost of Prison Improvements.

MONTHS.	Salaries of mechan- ics.....	Board of mechan- ics.....	Labor.....	Freight.....	Tools and hardware	Glass	Paints and oils.....	Nails	Lumber.....	Iron and steel.....	Harness and trim- mings.....	Asphaltum, tar and roofing felt.....
November, 1869.....	\$45 00		\$118 00	\$27 50	\$205 24	\$14 00	\$22 75	\$33 00	\$239 84	\$46 04	.....	\$210 00
December, 1869.....	212 25	\$19 14	352 40	100 00	104 05	16 25	37 72	30 00	529 08	222 24	.....	.....
January, 1870.....	293 00	80 00	1,110 00	.....	16 50	.....	110 50	.....	.....	108 70	.....	.....
February, 1870.....	160 62	56 00	999 20	134 25	60 00	.....	32 85	.....	.....	48 99	.....	.....
March, 1870.....	187 50	62 00	869 50	39 00	77 91	.....	114 52	5 50	81 34	108 76	.....	.....
April, 1870.....	165 00	.....	376 80	43 75	44 75	.....	14 10	11 00	342 78	100 59	.....	.....
May, 1870.....	177 50	.....	316 20	.....	56 15	.....	42 10	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1870.....	158 00	.....	191 00	10 00	46 14	.....	13 69	11 50	54 80	56 45	.....	.....
July, 1870.....	182 50	.....	427 60	205 25	45 54	2 10	.....	11 77	51 65	59 70	.....	.....
August, 1870.....	.....	.....	283 60	.....	8 50	.....	6 39	11 25	.....	101 85	.....	.....
September, 1870.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	13 00	.....	4 99	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 37	.....	3 25	.....	.....	36 71	\$13 75	.....
November, 1870.....	.....	.....	242 80	.....	52 75	.....	18 65	19 50	.....	.....	16 00	.....
December, 1870.....	.....	.....	204 00	.....	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 50	.....	.....
January, 1871.....	.....	.....	129 60	.....	35 25	.....	.....	13 00	.....	58 12	14 75	.....
February, 1871.....	.....	.....	315 60	.....	69 71	.....	.....	6 50	.....	9 80	9 80	.....
March, 1871.....	.....	.....	211 60	.....	32 12	.....	.....	13 00	.....	12 06	9 50	.....
April, 1871.....	.....	.....	171 20	22 00	73 12	.....	45 34	.....	.....	6 02	.....	.....
May, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 75	.....	11 25	19 50	6 40	20 08	6 90	.....
June, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 75	.....	23 75	13 00	57 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$1,581 37	\$247 14	\$6,347 10	\$581 75	\$1,055 85	\$32 35	\$501 85	\$223 02	\$1,362 89	\$1,173 59	\$170 70	\$210 00

TABLE No. 5.—Continued.

Cost of Prison Improvements.

MONTHS.	Shrubbery and garden seeds.....	Tin and solder.....	Lime and cement...	Drayage.....	Bricks.....	Granite	Gate locks and bolts	Castings.....	Machinery and fittings.....	Furniture and stoves	Sundries.....	Total.....
November, 1869.....	\$12 75	\$28 25	\$177 25	\$230 00	\$129 01	\$90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$974 12
December, 1869.....	.....	.....	171 25	430 00	136 72	30 00	\$417 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,307 64
January, 1870.....	.....	.....	625 00	186 00	118 57	.....	.....	\$106 43	.....	.....	.....	3,010 10
February, 1870.....	30 13	85 29	460 62	246 00	99 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,421 48
March, 1870.....	129 35	15 00	85 62	248 00	70 12	.....	.....	.....	\$552 50	\$64 81	\$29 25	3,114 08
April, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	116 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 25	1,679 11
May, 1870.....	50 65	29 50	.....	.....	48 45	.....	.....	994 53	.....	.....	.....	2,038 08
June, 1870.....	27 75	27 50	68 50	156 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 12	907 90
July, 1870.....	26 00	12 75	313 62	186 00	43 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 00	.....	1,653 55
August, 1870.....	.....	31 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474 31
September, 1870.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 84
October, 1870.....	54 75	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 60	.....	.....	281 84
November, 1870.....	25 85	17 00	.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 95
December, 1870.....	66 20	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404 55
January, 1871.....	.....	30 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 50	.....	7 75	398 45
February, 1871.....	.....	22 60	.....	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 25	308 15
March, 1871.....	.....	26 25	.....	10 00	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541 78
April, 1871.....	.....	23 75	.....	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 08	435 63
May, 1871.....	.....	45 50	68 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 05	.....	.....	515 43
June, 1871.....	47 00	27 19	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 32	329 79
Totals.....	\$470 43	\$485 53	\$1,997 86	\$2,066 00	\$770 79	\$120 00	\$417 00	\$1,100 96	\$913 65	\$121 81	\$390 54	\$22,242 18

TABLE No. 6.

Total Cash Receipts.

MONTHS.	Labor.....	Commissary sales...	Sales of live stock.	Sundry accounts...	United States.....	STATE TREASURER.		Total
						General Fund.....	Building Fund.....	
November, 1869.....	\$1,447 03	\$8 75	\$362 00	\$683 62	\$162 00	.....	.....	\$2,139 40
December, 1869.....	2,038 72	59 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,622 02
January, 1870.....	167 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 07
February, 1870.....	39 30	.....	.....	.....	3,470 00	.....	.....	3,509 30
March, 1870.....	236 15	12 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 24
April, 1870.....	4,976 70	4 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,999 92
May, 1870.....	5,154 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,187 94
June, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 04
July, 1870.....	4,733 43	15 55	560 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,356 49
August, 1870.....	3,281 40	17 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,625 70
September, 1870.....	3,181 90	13 10	.....	.....	3,148 00	.....	.....	3,249 51
October, 1870.....	315 80	22 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392 52
November, 1870.....	4,734 39	29 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,793 71
December, 1870.....	2,728 40	27 34	375 00	168 56	.....	\$21,000 00	\$19,000 00	35,299 30
January, 1871.....	2,620 85	56 20	.....	5 50	.....	32,000 00	.....	86,242 95
February, 1871.....	2,913 97	34 65	.....	31 40	1,436 00	44,764 40	38,796 00	9,416 02
March, 1871.....	4,333 40	41 70	.....	113 71	.....	5,000 00	.....	26,808 81
April, 1871.....	4,322 75	31 72	.....	31 76	.....	22,300 00	.....	4,386 23
May, 1871.....	2 50	30 35	437 50	1 60	.....	.....	.....	471 43
June, 1871.....	8,017 50	27 50	.....	22 10	1,022 00	.....	.....	9,089 10
Totals.....	\$52,206 07	\$432 00	\$1,734 50	\$1,547 25	\$9,238 00	\$125,064 40	\$57,796 00	\$248,018 22

TABLE No. 7.

Total Cash Disbursements.

MONTHS.	Merchandise..	Redemption of scrip.	Salary.....	Interest.....	Sundries.	Discount on currency and expenses.....	Discharged prisoners	Freight.....	Total.....
November, 1869.....	\$9,437 87	\$486 25	\$300 00	\$108 63	\$5 00	\$21 57	\$18 00	.....	\$10,407 32
December, 1869.....	90 00	511 58	60 00	134 51	.....	87 18	60 00	\$130 00	1,073 27
January, 1870.....	1,313 13	.....	120 00	.....	.....	11 30	48 00	.....	1,492 43
February, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	20 15	75 00	.....	69 65
March, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	79 00	.....	79 00
April, 1870.....	6,600 00	.....	.....	429 33	51 28	592 74	66 00	.....	7,739 35
May, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 30	60 00	.....	129 30
June, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 35	99 00	.....	196 35
July, 1870.....	13,780 50	.....	80 00	612 13	.....	172 65	81 00	.....	15,866 28
August, 1870.....	15,314 00	.....	1,220 00	.....	.....	562 88	54 00	.....	16,240 88
September, 1870.....	.....	.....	310 00	.....	.....	.....	105 00	.....	924 34
October, 1870.....	.....	.....	310 00	238 64	209 50	61 20	.....	.....	.....
November, 1870.....	6,059 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 00	87 00	.....	6,249 79
December, 1870.....	15,458 84	67,451 57	620 00	479 19	.....	4 55	60 00	.....	84,074 15
January, 1871.....	3,352 05	1,650 01	.....	516 94	.....	76 45	87 00	.....	5,682 45
February, 1871.....	5,999 33	20,620 42	620 00	826 99	.....	71 65	54 00	.....	28,192 39
March, 1871.....	7,424 86	28,522 94	.....	.....	351 47	193 65	63 00	.....	36,555 92
April, 1871.....	4,688 93	28,614 81	590 00	33 07	.....	18 82	48 00	.....	33,993 63
May, 1871.....	4,626 70	1,116 26	610 00	229 38	18 62	94 77	36 00	.....	6,731 73
June, 1871.....	8,099 25	1,438 44	300 00	185 81	323 86	69 00	66 00	.....	1,573 44
Totals.....	\$96,785 46	\$156,472 07	\$5,140 00	\$3,794 62	\$961 23	\$2,467 66	\$1,338 00	\$130 00	\$267,089 04

TABLE No. 8.—RECAPITULATION.

EXPENDITURES	
Debt of administration, as per report December 1st, 1869..	\$76,962 69
Cost of prison proper to July 1st, 1871.....	214,115 82
Cost of new building.....	39,789 47
Cost of Building Fund	7,525 08
Cost of prison improvements.....	22,242 18
	<hr/>
	\$360,635 24
RECEIPTS.	
From State Treasurer—General Fund.....	\$125,064 40
From State Treasurer—Building Fund.....	57,796 00
From earnings of prison proper.....	97,435 46
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	\$280,295 86
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Debt, July 1st, 1871.....	\$80,339 38
Indebtedness of Building Fund to State Prison proper.....	58,166 88
Actual indebtedness of State Prison proper, after receipts of Building Fund debt.....	22,172 50

CAPTAIN OF THE YARD'S REPORT.

R. C. GILCHRIST Captain.

TABLE FIRST.

Prison Account from 1851 to June 30th, 1871.

DATE.	Prisoners received.....	Pardons revoked	Escapes recaptured.....	Discharged under the Act.	Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	Escaped.....	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of the Navy..	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of War.....	Pardoned by the President	Pardoned by the Governor.	Restored to citizenship by the Governor.....	Died and killed	Returned from Insane Asylum	Sent to Insane Asylum....	New trial and habeas corpus.....	Total discharges.....	Total receipts.....
1851.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	35
1852.....	105	.....	4	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	21	108
1853.....	163	.....	2	.....	38	8	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	58	165
1854.....	211	.....	16	.....	102	87	.....	.....	.....	29	1	1	.....	.....	.....	209	227
1855.....	266	.....	25	.....	91	28	.....	.....	.....	18	4	5	.....	.....	4	157	291
1856.....	258	.....	29	.....	103	65	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	1	.....	.....	1	196	287
1857.....	245	.....	32	.....	114	72	.....	.....	.....	27	32	5	.....	.....	4	234	277
1858.....	226	.....	33	.....	94	23	.....	.....	.....	38	16	17	.....	.....	7	191	257
1859.....	220	.....	50	.....	119	95	.....	.....	.....	25	1	7	.....	.....	13	299	270
1860.....	295	.....	20	.....	145	127	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	7	.....	.....	7	314	315
1861.....	238	.....	9	.....	130	35	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15	.....	.....	4	212	247
1862.....	190	.....	74	.....	153	90	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	4	.....	.....	5	282	264
1863.....	163	.....	4	.....	134	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	8	193	167
1864.....	232	.....	2	98	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	7	196	234
1865.....	235	.....	1	134	3	1	.....	.....	.....	11	43	17	.....	.....	3	176	236
1866.....	254	.....	2	126	3	4	.....	.....	.....	23	7	8	.....	.....	10	176	258
1867.....	287	.....	.....	171	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	41	16	.....	.....	8	212	287
1868.....	284	.....	.....	194	3	5	.....	.....	.....	44	40	9	.....	.....	11	289	285
1869.....	332	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	110	10	.....	.....	7	303	333
1870.....	375	.....	.....	93	5	1	.....	.....	.....	32	155	10	.....	.....	4	325	376
1871.....	206	.....	.....	25	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	87	11	.....	.....	11	144	209

TABLE SECOND.

Classification of Crimes.

Character.	No.	Character.	No.
Murder.....	25	Embezzlement.....	3
Murder, second degree.....	82	Counterfeiting.....	1
Manslaughter.....	60	Breaking jail.....	2
Assault to murder.....	26	Felony.....	36
Assault with deadly weapon.....	20	Grand larceny.....	284
Mayhem.....	4	Attempt at grand larceny.....	2
Incest.....	3	House breaking.....	40
Rape.....	8	Theft.....	2
Assault to rape.....	10	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Robbery.....	74	Kidnapping.....	2
Assault to rob.....	9	Buggery.....	2
Burglary.....	145	Assault to do bodily injury.....	4
Attempt at burglary.....	4	Debasing United States coin.....	1
Arson.....	4	Procuring abortion.....	1
Arson, second degree.....	6		
Forgery.....	15	Total.....	880
Perjury.....	4		

TABLE THIRD.

Number of Prisoners from each County.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Alameda.....	23	Plumas.....	3
Alpine.....	1	Sacramento.....	86
Amador.....	10	San Bernardino.....	12
Butte.....	24	San Diego.....	12
Calaveras.....	30	San Francisco.....	160
Colusa.....	7	San Joaquin.....	36
Contra Costa.....	18	San Luis Obispo.....	10
El Dorado.....	30	San Mateo.....	5
Fresno.....	5	Santa Barbara.....	6
Humboldt.....	7	Santa Clara.....	38
Inyo.....	2	Santa Cruz.....	17
Kern.....	3	Shasta.....	4
Klamath.....	1	Sierra.....	6
Lake.....	2	Siskiyou.....	8
Lassen.....	1	Solano.....	16
Los Angeles.....	80	Sonoma.....	24
Marin.....	7	Stanislaus.....	5
Mariposa.....	18	Sutter.....	4
Mendocino.....	8	Tehama.....	3
Merced.....	4	Trinity.....	2
Monterey.....	12	Tulare.....	8
Napa.....	20	Tuolumne.....	7
Oregon.....	6	Yolo.....	10
Arizona.....	4	Yuba.....	16
Nevada.....	30		
Placer.....	29	Total.....	880

TABLE FOURTH.

Term of Imprisonment.

Duration of sentence.	No.	Duration of sentence.	No.
Life	25	Four years.....	89
Twenty years and upwards... ..	24	Three years	134
Fifteen to twenty years.....	26	Two years.....	129
Ten to fifteen years.....	70	One year.....	73
Seven to ten years.....	137	Six months.....	2
Five to seven years.....	69		
Five years.....	102	Total.....	880

TABLE FIFTH.

Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Twenty years and less.....	50	Forty to fifty years... ..	92
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	290	Fifty years and upwards.....	46
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	186		
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	114	Total.....	880
Thirty-five to forty years.....	102		

TABLE SIXTH—*Nativity of Prisoners.*

UNITED STATES.

State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama.....	4	New Hampshire.....	6
Arkansas.....	6	New York.....	55
Connecticut.....	9	New Jersey.....	8
District of Columbia.....	2	North Carolina.....	4
Delaware.....	3	Ohio.....	27
Florida.....	4	Pennsylvania.....	34
Georgia.....	6	Rhode Island.....	4
Illinois.....	13	South Carolina.....	2
Indiana.....	10	Tennessee.....	10
Iowa.....	4	Texas.....	4
Kansas.....	2	Vermont.....	6
Kentucky.....	29	Virginia.....	12
Louisiana.....	18	Utah.....	1
Maine.....	24	Cherokee Nation.....	1
Massachusetts.....	31	Native Californians.....	88
Maryland.....	12		
Michigan.....	8		
Missouri.....	30	Total.....	477

FOREIGN.

Country.	No.	Country.	No.
England.....	36	Peru.....	1
Ireland.....	86	Manilla.....	1
Scotland.....	8	China.....	118
Wales.....	4	Austria.....	1
France.....	13	Australia.....	4
Sweden.....	1	Russia.....	4
Germany.....	26	Denmark.....	2
Italy.....	7	Spain.....	2
Portugal.....	2	Canada.....	7
Mexico.....	60		
Chile.....	10	Total.....	403
West Indies.....	2	United States, brought forward.....	477
Poland.....	2		
Prussia.....	2	Total.....	880
Central America.....	1		

TABLE SEVENTH.

Occupation of Prisoners when Sentenced.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Blacksmiths.....	14	Gamblers.....	3
Bakers.....	9	Plasterers.....	2
Butchers.....	12	Saddlers.....	8
Brickmasons.....	9	Tailors.....	8
Bookkeepers.....	1	Upholsterers.....	2
Barkeepers.....	9	Vaqueros.....	61
Cooks.....	44	Waiters.....	18
Cabinetmakers.....	5	Wheelwrights.....	8
Cigarmakers.....	22	Washmen.....	31
Carpenters.....	29	Fishermen.....	3
Coopers.....	8	Shoemakers.....	16
Clerks.....	19	Seamstresses.....	3
Farmers.....	73	Weavers.....	4
Laborers.....	247	Sailmakers.....	3
Moulders.....	6	Teamsters.....	26
Miners.....	49	Millwrights.....	2
Machinists.....	9	Tinners.....	3
Merchants.....	8	Gardeners.....	6
Barbers.....	8	Students.....	3
Hatters.....	2	Druggists.....	2
Printers.....	2	Furrier.....	1
Seamen.....	60	Soldiers.....	12
Physicians.....	2		
Painters.....	10	Total.....	880

TABLE EIGHT II.

Prisoners Escaped and Recaptured during 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871.

Escaped.	No.	Recaptured.	No.
October, 1867.....	October, 1867.....	.....
November, 1867.....	November, 1867.....	.....
December, 1867.....	1	December, 1867.....	.....
January, 1868.....	January, 1868.....	.....
February, 1868.....	February, 1868.....	.....
March, 1868.....	1	March, 1868.....	.....
April, 1868.....	April, 1868.....	.....
May, 1868.....	May, 1868.....	.....
June, 1868.....	1	June, 1868.....	.....
July, 1868.....	July, 1868.....	.....
August, 1868.....	2	August, 1868.....	.....
September, 1868.....	September, 1868.....	.....
October, 1868.....	October, 1868.....	.....
November, 1868.....	November, 1868.....	.....
December, 1868.....	December, 1868.....	.....
January, 1869.....	January, 1869.....	1
February, 1869.....	February, 1869.....	.....
March, 1869.....	March, 1869.....	.....
April, 1869.....	April, 1869.....	.....
May, 1869.....	May, 1869.....	.....
June, 1869.....	June, 1869.....	.....
July, 1869.....	July, 1869.....	.....
August, 1869.....	August, 1869.....	.....
September, 1869.....	September, 1869.....	.....
October, 1869.....	October, 1869.....	.....
November, 1869.....	November, 1869.....	.....
December, 1869.....	December, 1869.....	.....
January, 1870.....	1	January, 1870.....	.....
February, 1870.....	February, 1870.....	.....
March, 1870.....	March, 1870.....	.....
April, 1870.....	April, 1870.....	.....
May, 1870.....	May, 1870.....	.....
June, 1870.....	June, 1870.....	.....
July, 1870.....	July, 1870.....	.....
August, 1870.....	August, 1870.....	.....
September, 1870.....	September, 1870.....	.....
October, 1870.....	October, 1870.....	.....
November, 1870.....	November, 1870.....	.....
December, 1870.....	December, 1870.....	.....
January, 1871.....	January, 1871.....	.....
February, 1871.....	February, 1871.....	.....
March, 1871.....	March, 1871.....	.....
April, 1871.....	2	April, 1871.....	.....
May, 1871.....	May, 1871.....	.....
June, 1871.....	June, 1871.....	.....
Total.....	8	Total.....	1

TABLE NINTH.

Educational Abilities of Prisoners.

NATIVITY.	Read.....	Write.....	Both.....	Neither.....	Total.....
United States.....	389	376	376	88	477
England.....	30	24	24	9	39
Ireland.....	49	32	32	37	86
Scotland.....	6	4	4	2	8
Wales.....	1			3	4
France.....	10	8	8	3	13
Sweden.....				1	1
Germany.....	20	14	14	6	26
Italy.....	4	3	3	3	7
Portugal.....				2	2
Mexico.....	26	19	19	34	60
Chile.....	5	3	3	5	10
West Indies.....	1	1	1	1	2
Poland.....	1	1	1	1	2
Prussia.....	2	2	2		2
Peru.....				1	1
Central America.....	1	1	1		1
Manilla.....				1	1
China.....	32	32	32	86	118
Australia.....	1	1	1		1
Austria.....	4	3	3	1	4
Russia.....	3	2	2	1	4
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1	2
Canada.....	7	6	6		7
Spain.....	2	2	2		2
Total.....					880

RECAPITULATION.

NATIVITY.	Total read....	Total write...	Total both....	Total neither.	Total.....
United States.....	376	366	366	13	389
Native Californians.....	13	6	6	75	88
Foreign.....	206	159	159	197	403
Totals.....	595	531	531	285	880

T A B L E T E N T H.

Recapitulation for 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

DATE.	Prisoners received	Pardon revoked.....	Escapes recaptured.....	Discharged under the Act...	Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	Escaped.....	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of the Navy.....	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of War.....	Pardoned by the President.	Pardoned by the Governor.	Restored to citizenship by the Governor.....	Died and killed.....	Returned from Insane Asylum.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	New trial and habeas corpus	Total discharges.....	Total receipts.....
November, 1867.....	29	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	27	29
December, 1867.....	16	.....	.....	15	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16
January, 1868.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	23
February, 1868.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	20
March, 1868.....	27	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	13	27
April, 1868.....	19	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	2	.....	.....	.....	32	19
May, 1868.....	31	1	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	32
June, 1868.....	17	.....	.....	20	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	29	17
July, 1868.....	36	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	24	36
August, 1868.....	13	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	1	.....	.....	.....	35	13
September, 1868.....	36	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	36
October, 1868.....	17	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	17
Totals.....	284	1	.....	194	3	5	1	.....	.....	44	40	9	.....	.....	7	303	285

TABLE TENTH—Continued.
Recapitulation for 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

DATE.	Prisoners received.....	Pardons revoked.....	Escapes recaptured.....	Discharged under the Act...	Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	Escaped.....	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of the Navy....	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of War.....	Pardoned by the President.	Pardoned by the Governor.	Restored to citizenship by the Governor.....	Died and killed.	Returned from Insane Asylum.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	New trial and habeas corpus	Total discharges.....	Total receipts.....
November, 1868.....	17	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	19	17
December, 1868.....	27	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	19	27
January, 1869.....	37	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	38
February, 1869.....	20	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20
March, 1869.....	33	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	20	33
April, 1869.....	29	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	2	.....	.....	.....	27	29
May, 1869.....	43	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	20	43
June, 1869.....	16	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	1	.....	.....	.....	29	16
July, 1869.....	14	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	17	14
August, 1869.....	20	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20
September, 1869.....	27	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	1	.....	.....	.....	29	27
October, 1869.....	22	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	2	.....	.....	.....	28	22
Totals.....	305	.....	1	97	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	102	11	.....	6	6	248	305

T A B L E T E N T H—Continued.
Recapitulation for 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

DATE.	Prisoners received.....	Pardons revoked.....	Escapes recaptured.....	Discharged under the Act...	Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	Escaped.....	Sentence remitted by Secretary of Navy.....	Sentence remitted by Secretary of War.....	Pardoned by the President..	Pardoned by the Governor..	Restored to citizenship by the Governor.....	Died and killed.....	Returned from Insane Asylum.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	New trial and habeas corpus.	Total discharges	Total receipts.....
November, 1869.....	36	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	.....	.....	1	17	36
December, 1869.....	35	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	35
January, 1870.....	36	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	2	1	18	56
February, 1870.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
March, 1870.....	20	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	4	.....	27	20
April, 1870.....	25	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	2	.....	.....	.....	28	25
May, 1870.....	14	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	1	.....	.....	1	21	14
June, 1870.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	1	.....	.....	.....	34	18
July, 1870.....	24	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	28	24
August, 1870.....	38	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	5	1	25	38
September, 1870.....	38	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	1	2	3	39	39
October, 1870.....	54	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	17	1	.....	.....	2	32	54
Totals.....	377	.....	.....	89	5	1	.....	1	1	30	148	12	1	13	10	310	378

TABLE TENTH—Continued.
Recapitulation for 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

DATE.	Prisoners received.....	Pardons revoked.....	Escapes recaptured.....	Discharged under the Act...	Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	Escaped.....	Sentence remitted by Secretary of Navy.....	Sentence remitted by Secretary of War.....	Pardoned by the President..	Pardoned by the Governor..	Restored to citizenship by the Governor.....	Died and killed.....	Returned from Insane Asylum.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	New trial and habeas corpus.	Total discharges.....	Total receipts.....
November, 1870.....	20	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	1	21	20
December, 1870.....	49	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	12	.....	.....	.....	4	33	49
January, 1871.....	34	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	.....	.....	.....	2	23	34
February, 1871.....	53	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	3	.....	.....	1	25	53
March, 1871.....	54	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	10	2	.....	.....	.....	18	54
April, 1871.....	21	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	2	16	21
May, 1871.....	32	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	16	.....	.....	.....	5	27	32
June, 1871.....	12	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3	.....	.....	1	35	12
Totals.....	275	.....	.....	46	2	2	.....	.....	10	10	111	11	3	.....	16	198	278

TABLE ELEVENTH.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the different Rooms and Cells of Prison.

Main prison.	Description of prisoners.	No.
Old prison, cells 48 in number.....	Whites, Mexicans and Californians.....	173
New prison, No. 1, cells 198 in number.....	Whites and Californians.....	200
New prison, No. 2, cells 198 in number.....	Whites, Californians and Chinese.....	225
Old prison basement—		
Room A.....	Whites.....	33
Room 1.....	Negroes.....	18
Room 2.....	Whites.....	34
Room 3.....	Whites.....	40
Room 4.....	Californians and Mexicans.....	43
Room 5.....	Whites.....	34
Room 6.....	Californians and Mexicans.....	42
Dungeon.....		
Hospital and outside.....		9
Hospital.....		29
Total.....		880

TABLE TWELFTH.

Number of Terms.

Terms.	No.
Number of prisoners serving their first term.....	690
Number of prisoners serving their second term.....	124
Number of prisoners serving their third term.....	43
Number of prisoners serving their fourth term.....	18
Number of prisoners serving their fifth term.....	4
Number of prisoners serving their sixth term.....	1
Total.....	880

TABLE THIRTEENTH.

Occupation of Prisoners in the California State Prison.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Saddle and harness making.....	125	Door keepers.....	9
Cooperage.....	30	Yard sweepers.....	6
Brick making.....	115	Mattress making.....	2
Cabinet making.....	200	Lamp lighters.....	1
Bricklayers.....	3	Lamp cleaners.....	2
Carpenters.....	6	Whitewashers.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	4	Gate keepers.....	6
Painters.....	2	Turners.....	2
Locksmiths.....	2	Cooks and waiters, outside.....	16
Stone breakers.....	22	Butchers.....	6
Shoe making.....	100	Gardeners.....	9
State tailor shop.....	4	Tin shop.....	2
State room tenders.....	7	Barbers.....	5
State laundry.....	22	Women.....	6
Wood and coal yard.....	9	Teamsters.....	8
Sailmaker.....	1	Reserve list.....	10
Kitchen and bakery.....	13	Indigent.....	40
Dining room.....	13	Library and school.....	6
Office men.....	6	Sick in hospital.....	29
Stable men.....	5		
Cell tenders.....	22	Total.....	880

TABLE FOURTEENTH.—RECAPITULATION.

Number of Prisoners on hand at close of each Month.

November, 1869.....	751
December, 1869.....	764
January, 1870	802
February, 1870	802
March, 1870	795
April, 1870	792
May, 1870.....	785
June, 1870	769
July, 1870.....	765
August, 1870	778
September, 1870	778
October, 1870	800
November, 1870.....	799
December, 1870..	815
January, 1871	826
February, 1871	854
March, 1871	890
April, 1871	898
May, 1871.....	903
June, 1871.....	880
Total.....	16,246

Average number on hand per month.....	812 3-10
Number of prisoners on hand June 30th, 1871.....	880

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

REPORT.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal , August 1st, 1871.

To the Honorable Board of State Prison Directors :

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to submit the inclosed tabular lists of sick treated in prison hospital and outside of hospital, also a list of deaths, and of those sent to the Insane Asylum. all for the period commencing December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and ending July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there are now fourteen insane convicts in the prison ; eight have been sent to the Insane Asylum during the last nineteen months, of which six have been returned, and of these four are now as unsound of mind as when first sent, and the other two, though improved, are not entirely sane. Owing to the fact that those sent to the asylum have been returned uncured, I have not deemed it my duty to send the remaining cases, their transportation in going and returning entailing expense on the State, while the prison has in the end to care for them. The insane now in the prison are confined during the day in a place where prisoners can have access readily to them and can hand them knives and other dangerous weapons. I would earnestly recommend that some prompt provision be made for the proper care of the insane now under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED W. TALIAFERRO,
Attending Physician.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of cases admitted, discharged and treated in Hospital from December 1st, 1869, to August 1st, 1871.

MONTHS.	In hospital.....	Admitted..	Discharged.....	Consumption.....	General debility.....	Heart disease.....	Constitutional syphilis....	Hæmoptysis.....	Neerosis of tibia.....	Stricture uretha.....	Scrofula.....	Gunshot wound.	Cancer stomach.....	Epilepsy.....	Erysipelas	Fungus hæmatodes.....	Chronic dysentery and diarrhoea.	Pneumonia.....	Inflammation bladder.....	Nostalgia.....	Fracture of leg.....
December, 1869.....	14	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1870.....	14	3	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
February, 1870.....	14	7	7	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1870.....	19	9	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1870.....	19	12	8	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1870.....	21	5	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1870.....	20	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1870.....	20	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1870.....	21	7	5	5	2	2	1	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1870.....	22	9	4	4	2	2	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, 1870.....	23	10	8	7	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1870.....	22	11	12	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1870.....	21	11	11	3	3	5	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1871.....	21	11	8	4	2	7	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1871.....	24	14	8	5	2	6	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1871.....	23	12	10	5	2	5	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1871.....	23	16	14	4	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1871.....	21	5	7	3	3	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1871.....	24	12	9	3	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1871.....	26	11	8	4	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1871.....	22	1	3	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	423	170	137	75	51	57	26	15	13	12	18	31	15	11	5	1	16	8	5	6	3

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Number of cases admitted, discharged and treated in Hospital from December 1st, 1869, to August 1st, 1871.

MONTHS.	Total.....																					409
	December, 1869.....	January, 1870.....	February, 1870.....	March, 1870.....	April, 1870.....	May, 1870.....	June, 1870.....	July, 1870.....	August, 1870.....	September, 1870.....	October, 1870.....	November, 1870.....	December, 1870.....	January, 1871.....	February, 1871.....	March, 1871.....	April, 1871.....	May, 1871.....	June, 1871.....	July, 1871.....		
Injuries and wounds.....		
Rheumatism		
Ulcerated sore throat.....		
Phymosis.....		
Neuralgia.....		
Pleuralgia.....		
Ascites		
Ophthalmia		
Paralysis..		
Fistula in ano...		
Bright's kidney disease....		
Gall stones.....		
Hydrocele		
Effusion right lung.....		
Fistula palata.....		
Paraplegia.....		
Asthma.....		
Lead colic		
Habitual use of opium.....		
Amputation of finger.....		
Remittent fevers.		
Total.....		
Totals.....		

TABLE No. 2.

Number of cases treated outside of Hospital from December 1st, 1869, to August 1st, 1871.

MONTHS.	Neuralgia.....	Bilious derangements....	Palpitation.....	Sore throat.....	Rheumatism.....	Constitutional syphilis...	Phthisical.....	Dyspepsia.....	Ophthalmia.....	Catarrh.....	Hemorrhoids.....	Stricture uretha.....	Chills and fever.....	Colic.....	Diarrhoea.....	Hæmoptysis.....	Serofula.....	Asthma.....	Dysentery.....	Debility.....	Paralysis.....	Gonorrhœa.....	Abcess of tonsils.....	Heart diseases.....	Ozæna.....	Epilepsy.....
December, 1869 ...	1	7	3	4	3	4	1	1	2	8	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	3	
January, 1870.....	1	9	4	3	5	5	1	3	3	14	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	
February, 1870.....	2	6	3	2	7	7	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	
March, 1870.....	.....	6	3	3	6	4	.....	3	5	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
April, 1870.....	.....	6	2	1	3	5	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	.....	
May, 1870.....	.....	7	6	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	4	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1870.....	1	8	2	1	8	6	2	1	1	12	1	2	5	2	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1870.....	1	4	4	1	10	3	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	3	1	6	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1870.....	1	10	6	.....	6	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1870.....	1	1	1	.....	4	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, 1870.....	3	3	4	2	5	3	2	1	2	12	.....	4	9	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1870.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	3	2	15	.....	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1870.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1871.....	1	3	6	2	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1871.....	2	7	6	1	3	2	3	1	2	9	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1871.....	3	8	1	3	4	1	.....	3	1	14	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1871.....	4	8	5	2	10	2	1	1	1	17	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1871.....	2	6	5	2	9	2	1	1	3	11	.....	.....	10	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1871.....	2	15	9	1	7	4	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1871.....	1	21	4	.....	5	1	2	.....	1	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	27	160	81	30	121	61	32	27	36	177	9	37	93	46	77	11	31	14	54	42	9	14	9	33	2	

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Number of cases treated outside of Hospital from December 1st, 1869, to August 1st, 1871.

MONTHS.																				Total.....	65
	December, 1869	January, 1870	February, 1870	March, 1870	April, 1870	May, 1870	June, 1870	July, 1870	August, 1870	September, 1870	October, 1870	November, 1870	December, 1870	January, 1871	February, 1871	March, 1871	April, 1871	May, 1871	June, 1871	July, 1871	
Periostitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81
Inflammation of liver...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Inflammation of bladder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58
Congestion of liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57
Orchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
Effusion pericardium....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72
Onychia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59
Spleen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61
Varicose veins.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55
Plenritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Bruises and accidents ...	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	5	1	7	6	10	6	1	67
Effusion left lung.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52
Gunshot wounds.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	73
Lumbago.. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82
Necrosis tibia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Pterygium.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
Ascites.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115
Gland swellings.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82
Spermatorrhœa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Inflam. lachrymal duct..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
Tape-worms.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115
Hemiplegy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95
Tinia capitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82
Ptyalism.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Total.....	65	81	78	58	57	70	72	59	61	55	78	67	52	73	82	78	80	115	95	82	1,455
Totals.....	6	5	10	4	6	8	2	3	8	11	70	2	10	6	8	3	8	11	70	2	1,455

TABLE No. 3.

Deaths in Hospital from December 1st, 1869, to August 1st, 1871.

Date.	Nativity.	Disease.	No.
December 26, 1869...	Californian	Disease of the heart.....	1
February 26, 1870....	Mexican	Consumption.....	1
March 18, 1870.....	Indian	Fungus hæmatodes.....	1
March 19, 1870.....	American.....	Bright's kidney.....	1
April 3, 1870	Californian	Consumption.....	1
April 22, 1870	Californian	Bright's kidney.....	1
May 22, 1870.....	Irishman	General debility.....	1
June 10, 1870.....	Chinaman	Scrofula.....	1
August 28, 1870	Indian.....	Consumption.....	1
September 24, 1870...	American.....	Consumption.....	1
October 29, 1870.....	Indian	Scrofula.....	1
January 14, 1871.....	Chinaman.....	Consumption.....	1
January 23, 1871.....	American.....	Lead colic.....	1
January 29, 1871.....	Californian	Bright's kidney.....	1
February 9, 1871	Portuguese.....	Nostalgia	1
February 14, 1871....	Chinaman.....	Consumption.....	1
February 22, 1871....	Chinaman.....	Consumption.....	1
March 18, 1871.....	German.....	Consumption.....	1
March 30, 1871	Chinaman.....	Consumption.....	1
June 25, 1871.....	American.....	Abcess parotid gland....	1
June 28, 1871.....	Californian	Paralysis.....	1
Total.....	.....	.....	21
May 31, 1871.....	German.....	Committed suicide in cell	1
Whole No. deaths	.....	.....	22

Number of Cases sent to Insane Asylum at Stockton between December 1st, 1869, and August 1st, 1871.

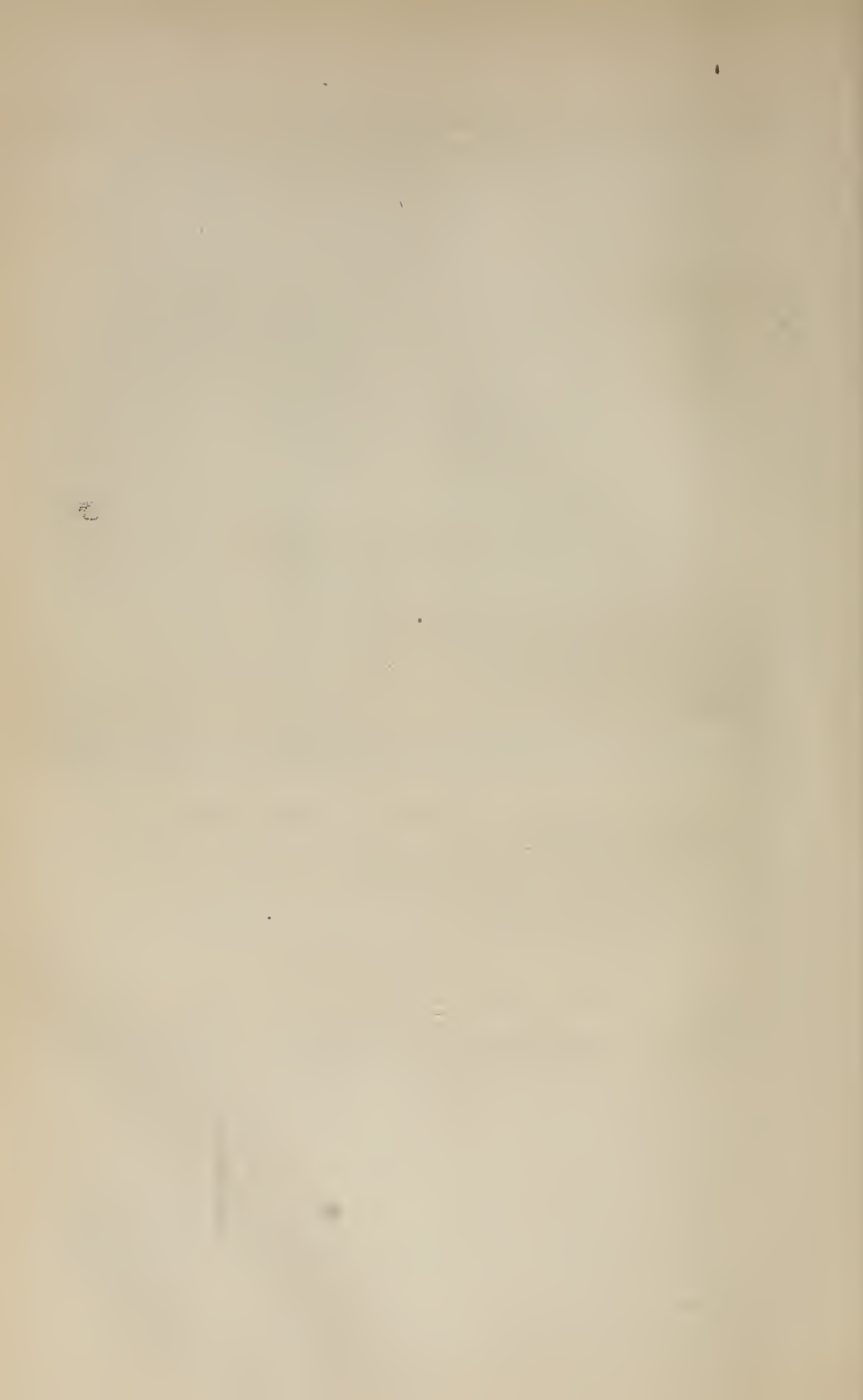
Date.	No.
February, 1870.....	2
April, 1870.....	2
August, 1870	4
Total.....	8

Number of Cases returned to Prison from Insane Asylum between December 1st, 1869, and August 1st, 1871.

Date.	No.
September, 1870.....	1
April, 1871.....	3
July, 1871.....	2
Total.....	6

RECAPITULATION.

Number of cases treated in Hospital between December 1st, 1869, and August 1st, 1871.....	499
Number of cases treated outside Hospital between December 1st, 1869, and August 1st, 1871.....	1,455
Total treated in the nineteen months ending July 30th, 1871.....	1,954
Number of deaths between December 1st, 1869, and August 1st, 1871, nineteen months.....	22
Number sent to Insane Asylum between December 1st, 1869, and August 1st, 1871, nineteen months.....	8
Number returned from Insane Asylum between December 1st, 1869, and August 1st, 1871.....	6
Number under treatment in Hospital July 30th, 1871.....	22
Number under treatment outside Hospital July 30th, 1871.....	40
Total number under treatment July 30th, 1871.....	62



REPORT OF THE MORAL INSTRUCTOR.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors :

GENTLEMEN: The Moral Instructor has the honor to present the following report :

By your appointment, I took charge of the Department of Instruction on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy.

At that time I found a school already organized and in successful operation, under the supervision and direction of the Captain of the Yard.

Through the efforts of the officers of the prison, aided by members of the Prison Commission, a large number of school books had been collected in San Francisco and elsewhere, and the wants of the prisoners in this respect fully supplied. The library contained about two thousand volumes, comprising many of the standard works on theology, history, biography and science, besides a large number of periodicals and miscellaneous works; and a degree of interest was at that time manifested in the school and library which gave strong assurance of success.

In the system of secular instruction thus inaugurated the leading and paramount object has been the reformation of the convict and his restoration to his family and to society, a wiser and better man. The results of former systems of prison management and discipline have demonstrated the truth of the theory that punishment or the fear of it never made a bad man a better one; hence, in most of the State Prisons an effort is now being made, by the teaching of trades and by a proper training of the moral and intellectual faculties of the convicts, whom hereditary poverty, evil associates, or some mischance in life has made criminals, to reach, and so far as possible to remove the causes that have brought them to their present degraded condition, and the results thus far have shown the wisdom of the present humane system of prison discipline.

The statistics of the prison school, up to July first, are given in table number one accompanying this report. The system of instruction adopted has been the arrangement of the pupils into classes of eight or ten members each, according to their advancement, and the appointment of a teacher for each class, making each teacher, to some extent, responsible for the general deportment and advancement of his class.

As the great majority of the pupils are almost entirely destitute of education, much attention is given to their instruction in reading, penmanship, and the first principles of arithmetic. Other classes, more advanced, are instructed in grammar, geography and the higher mathematics, while, so far as practicable, others are instructed in such of the modern languages spoken in the prison as they have the desire and the ability to learn. The attendance at school is not compulsory, but is regarded as a privilege.

A great majority of the prisoners, on their commitment, are illiterate, others have acquired merely the elements of knowledge, without being able to turn their slight educational acquirements to any practical use, while the number who have acquired a systematic or liberal education is so extremely limited that it has been found difficult to supply the classes with suitable teachers; hence, when these unfortunate men have been approached in a kind and conciliatory spirit, very few have failed to respond in a similar spirit, and when the means of instruction have been provided for them they have eagerly availed themselves of the privileges of the prison school. The progress that many have made in their studies has been truly gratifying, and has not only demonstrated the practicability, but the great importance of furnishing educational facilities to prisoners.

One of the proudest and happiest men I have ever seen was one of our Indian pupils, who, after several weeks' close application, under the instruction of his teacher, had at length learned to write a letter to his friend; and although the phraseology was decidedly Indian, yet the composition and penmanship were both highly creditable to the writer.

The educational acquirements of prisoners here do not differ materially from a general statement that would apply to most prisons in other States. Of the four hundred and seventy-eight prisoners committed from April eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two hundred and thirty-two were entirely illiterate, ninety-five could read and write, one hundred and twenty could read and write very imperfectly, while but thirty-one were liberally educated.

Since the commencement of the prison school about forty Chinese have been taught to read and write the English language, with more or less facility. The strong power of imitation possessed by the Chinese renders them very skilful in penmanship, and some of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of penmanship I have ever seen were written by Chinese convicts. To the teachers of the Chinese classes we have been under peculiar obligations for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties, while the teachers in general have shown an interest in their classes and have labored so faithfully for their advancement as to entitle them to the gratitude of their pupils. The sessions of the school have usually been continued from an hour and a half to two hours, and are held immediately after the chapel services each Sunday morning. At the close of the school, those who have acted as teachers remain for instruction. The exercises in the class of teachers have been varied, consisting of select readings, declamations, essays and short lectures upon the various branches of natural science, etc. After the close of these exercises, about an hour has usually been occupied by the prison choir in practising the pieces selected for the religious services of the next Sunday, and in the performance of various pieces of music with which they have become familiar.

The choir is one of the most valuable and interesting associations in

the prison, comprising about twelve members. An excellent cabinet organ has been purchased by the prisoners, from funds derived from their scanty earnings for overwork, and among them were found several excellent organists, who have furnished a skilful accompaniment to the singing. The music thus provided has added greatly to the attractions of the service in the chapel on Sunday mornings, and has also greatly increased the interest in the exercises on holidays and other public occasions.

Since the organization of the school a large number who formerly acted as teachers have left the prison through expiration of their terms of sentence, and so far as heard from they are all industrious and law abiding citizens, and some of them are filling positions of considerable trust and responsibility.

Since the eleventh of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, there have been four hundred and seventy-eight commitments, and among these were found eleven who had served a former term in prison, but among the eleven recommitted there were found none who had ever been connected with the prison school. It is evident that prisoners, as a class, value very highly their religious and educational privileges. They listen with respectful and earnest attention to the clergymen who address them during the hour set apart for religious services; they also appreciate the privileges of the library and the school; but these privileges do not by any means cause them to regard the prison as a desirable place of residence.

The effect of these agencies has been to elevate their intellectual and moral condition, to cause them to feel more sensibly the degradation of their present condition, to value liberty more highly than ever before, and, in proportion as they become educated, to increase the probability of their becoming useful members of society at the expiration of their term of imprisonment.

Of the four hundred and seventy-eight prisoners committed between the eleventh of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the religious training was as follows:

Number of Roman Catholics.....	202
Number of Protestants.....	173
Number of Mormons.....	1
Number of Jews.....	11
Number of Atheists.....	1
Number of Pagans.....	63
Number acknowledging no religious training.....	27

Of this number three hundred and eighteen were, on their own acknowledgment, intemperate in their habits.

The summary of monthly reports of the library, which is given in table number two, will show the class and number of books loaned for fourteen months, up to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. From this statement it will appear that while many read for amusement, a large number devote their attention to works treating on science, theology, travels, history and other subjects from which useful information

may be derived. It will thus be seen that, so far as regards the kind of books loaned, the report of the prison library will compare favorably with that of any public library in the State.

During the past year the number of books in the library has been very materially increased, and it now contains about three thousand volumes. For this increase we are mainly indebted to the liberality of the managers of the Mercantile Library, by whom several hundred choice books have been donated. We also feel under special obligations to Hodge & Company, of San Francisco, for a valuable donation of school books for use in the prison school. Besides these, many other valuable books have been presented by J. B. Golly & Company, of San Francisco, and other liberal gentlemen who have visited the prison and taken an interest in the welfare of its inmates. Considerable attention has been given to the circulation among the prisoners of newspapers, from which they have derived a knowledge of passing events. For these we have been mainly indebted to the publishers of the various newspapers in San Francisco, who have kindly placed their exchanges at our disposal.

In the collection of these papers we have been placed under great obligation to the Rev. Robert Beeching, General Agent of the Prison Commission, to whose zeal and industry in their behalf the prisoners are greatly indebted.

In the selection of these papers care has been taken to exclude all of a sensational character, while the religious weeklies and the better class of dailies which give the general news of the day and are allowed in families, have been gladly received, and it is believed that their influence has been productive of much good. They have furnished subjects for thought and rational conversation, and by withdrawing the minds of the convicts from the contemplation of their own unhappy condition and the destitution and misery of their families, have materially aided in keeping their minds in a healthy condition. Prisoners should not be denied the use of newspapers, except as a punishment for the violation of rules.

Owing to the employment of the men in the shops, it has been found impracticable to organize regular classes for instruction, except on Sundays.

The prisoners have, however, been provided with books for use in their cells, and been rendered such assistance in their studies as was practicable under the circumstances; but as no provision has been made for lighting the cells, except to a very limited extent, much time has been lost in the darkness which might otherwise have been employed profitably in study.

During the year the men are confined from fourteen to fifteen hours a day in their cells. While sufficient light to enable them to read struggles through the narrow wickets in the iron doors of their cells, many of them are found busily engaged with their books, and then the hours pass slowly and wearily away in solitude and darkness until the returning light of day summons them from their cots to resume their daily tasks.

Many of the cells are so situated that the sun's rays cannot reach them, or only for a few minutes in the day, and during the rainy season they must necessarily become damp and unwholesome. Men confined in these cells are often found, when released from confinement, standing or lying in the sunshine, and seeming to regard the warmth and renewed vitality they thus receive as the greatest luxury within their reach. In the dark there can be no healthy action of the vital powers, for light is essential to their development and preservation. So in the dark, the mind being shut out from all sources of interest in the outer world, is

turned in upon itself, and while brooding over real or imaginary wrongs amidst the degradation of the present, it can derive no hope for the future. Hence long imprisonments under these circumstances often lead to mental imbecility or end in insanity, and many leave the prison only to find a home in the Insane Asylum. One of the absolute conditions of health is light. True economy also requires that the cells should be lighted, as the health of the prisoners would be promoted thereby, and they would be rendered more cheerful and better fitted to perform the labor required of them in the shops.

It is also very desirable that some more efficient means should be adopted to aid the prisoners in obtaining employment on their release from prison. Vain will be the effort to train men to habits of industry and to cultivate their moral and intellectual powers if, on their release from prison, they find none to aid or encourage them in their efforts to obtain an honest support. If no hands are stretched out to them in friendship, except those which would drag them down to a still lower level, it need not be a matter of surprise that so many return a second or a third time to prison.

A supply of letter paper and envelopes is kept constantly on hand and furnished to all gratuitously. Postage stamps are also furnished gratuitously to such as are unable to purchase them; and as no restrictions have been placed upon the correspondence of the prisoners in relation to the number of letters that may be written or received, no inconsiderable portion of my time has been occupied in the examination of their correspondence, the number of letters to be examined daily averaging about fifty.

The general character of the correspondence has been salutary, and very few letters have contained any immoral or objectionable sentiments.

The letters received by the prisoners from their friends and relatives have exerted a salutary influence in keeping alive domestic affections and in encouraging good resolutions.

In presenting this, my first report, I acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers of the prison for kind assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

C. C. CUMMINGS,
Moral Instructor.

TABLE No. I.
School Report.

DATE.	Total attendance during the month.....	Average attendance on each Sunday.....	Classification of those attending, according to race and color.			Number of pupils learning to read and write.				Number of pupils that read and write well.			
			Whites.....	Negroes and Indians....	Chinese.....	Whites.....	Negroes and Indians....	Chinese.....	Total.....	Whites... ..	Negroes and Indians.....	Chinese.....	Total.....
May, 1870.....	223	140	196	10	17	142	8	15	165	54	2	2	58
June, 1870.....	204	180	174	12	18	130	10	15	155	43	2	2	47
July, 1870.....	185	164	157	10	18	106	8	15	129	51	2	3	56
August, 1870..	206	192	178	10	18	116	8	15	139	62	2	3	67
September, 1870.....	260	248	231	10	19	157	8	16	181	74	2	3	70
October, 1870.....	312	290	275	14	23	174	10	18	202	101	4	5	110
November, 1870.....	281	265	243	12	26	164	8	20	192	79	4	4	87
December, 1870.....	306	285	264	10	32	178	6	23	207	86	4	4	94
January, 1871.....	329	309	284	10	35	192	6	23	221	92	4	6	102
February, 1871.....	331	307	283	11	37	194	5	22	221	89	6	6	101
March, 1871.....	342	316	291	13	38	201	5	22	238	90	8	6	104
April, 1871.....	372	340	317	15	40	220	7	24	251	97	8	6	111
May, 1871.....	342	326	289	13	40	221	7	20	248	68	6	8	82
June, 1871.....	299	279	252	19	38	186	5	18	209	66	4	8	78

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

School Report.

DATE.	Number of pupils studying Primary Arithmetic.				Number of pupils studying Practical Arithmetic.				Number of pupils studying Grammar, Geography, etc.				Number of pupils studying Spanish.				Number pupils study- ing German.			
	Whites.....	Negroes and Indians.....	Chinese.....	Total.....	Whites.....	Negroes and Indians.....	Chinese.....	Total.....	Whites.....	Negroes and Indians.....	Chinese.....	Total.....	Whites.....	Negroes and Indians.....	Chinese.....	Total.....	Whites.....	Negroes and Indians.....	Chinese.....	Total.....
May, 1870.....	30	4	1	35	32	1	.....	32	35	1	.....	36	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1870.....	35	4	2	41	38	1	.....	39	37	1	.....	38	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1870.....	32	4	2	38	35	1	.....	36	32	1	.....	33	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1870.....	39	4	2	45	43	1	.....	45	39	1	.....	41	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1870.....	51	4	3	58	53	1	.....	55	48	1	.....	50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, 1870.....	66	6	4	76	61	1	.....	63	59	1	.....	61	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1870.....	58	4	4	66	56	1	.....	58	53	1	.....	56	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1870.....	64	4	5	73	59	1	.....	61	69	1	.....	74	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1871.....	71	4	7	82	64	2	.....	68	70	1	.....	77	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1871.....	71	5	8	84	62	2	.....	66	72	1	.....	81	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1871.....	76	7	12	95	65	2	.....	69	88	1	.....	97	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1871.....	82	8	14	104	71	3	.....	76	80	2	.....	92	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1871.....	74	8	14	96	65	3	.....	70	75	2	.....	87	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1871.....	66	4	14	84	63	3	.....	68	77	2	.....	89	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number of prisoners who have learned to read and write since April 11th, 1870 : Whites, 140 ; Negroes and Indians, 7 ; Chinese, 43. Total, 190.

T A B L E N o. 2.

Library Report.

DATE.	CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS LOANED TO PRISONERS.									
	RELIGIOUS.									Bound periodicals.
		Roman Catholic.....	Protestant.	Travels	History.....	Biography	Science.....	Poetry.....	Romance and light literature.....	
May, 1870.....	60	140	210	350	160	100	34	650	16	19
June, 1870.....	54	100	150	250	250	110	20	700	29	25
July, 1870.....	30	145	120	210	115	50	15	744	20	20
August, 1870.....	425	1,686	40	300	130	65	18	781	25	20
September, 1870.....	30	110	175	265	120	60	20	685	26	24
October, 1870.....	98	160	168	275	128	68	15	574	22	32
November, 1870.....	35	88	130	245	130	70	.....	515	25	25
December, 1870.....	40	90	105	220	110	65	.....	498	45	48
January, 1871.....	35	105	125	230	95	55	.....	684	55	45
February, 1871.....	38	95	110	240	85	40	.....	615	40	40
March, 1871.....	35	90	130	235	80	48	.....	773	50	45
April, 1871.....	40	100	145	240	90	55	.....	685	45	55
May, 1871.....	35	90	150	230	75	35	.....	846	35	30
June, 1871.....	30	85	160	240	80	40	.....	760	45	35
Number of men to whom books were loaned..	405	415	367	425	430	432	364	334	361	366
Number of books loaned each month	1,747	1,496	1,492	1,686	1,518	1,537	1,479	1,338	1,564	1,490
Average number of books issued daily.....	56	54	55	56	55	59	59	61	63	59

DR.

Financial Statement—School and Library Fund.

CR.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.			Stationery	Books, etc.....	Candles	Postage stamps.....	Sundry library expenses ..	Freight, travelling expenses, etc.....	Total.
1870.			1870.									
April 30.....	Received for gate fees.....	\$45 00	April 30.....	Paid as follows.....	\$7 72	\$6 50	\$4 50	\$2 35	\$1 75	\$3 40	\$25 92	
May 31.....	Received for gate fees.....	100 20	May 31.....	Paid as follows.....	27 75	39 15	4 00	3 60	5 88	2 25	82 63	
June 30.....	Received for gate fees.....	37 25	June 30.....	Paid as follows.....	25 90	3 25	10 28	3 60	2 60	4 50	50 05	
July 31.....	Received for gate fees.....	30 05	July 31.....	Paid as follows.....	10 05	.....	3 80	3 00	3 92	5 00	25 77	
August 31.....	Received for gate fees.....	53 50	August 31.....	Paid as follows.....	17 11	21 91	12 80	2 00	2 87	5 50	62 19	
September 30...	Received for gate fees.....	7 50	September 30..	Paid as follows.....	7 75	11 25	53	1 50	75	4 00	25 78	
October 31.....	Received for gate fees.....	10 50	October 31.....	Paid as follows.....	9 50	.....	.....	2 00	3 00	4 75	19 25	
November 30...	Received for gate fees.....	14 00	November 30..	Paid as follows.....	16 50	.....	5 00	2 09	4 73	5 00	33 23	
December 31...	Received for gate fees.....	12 00	December 31...	Paid as follows.....	4 75	2 50	5 00	2 00	1 00	5 25	20 50	
1871.			1871.									
January 31.....	Received for gate fees.....	12 00	January 31....	Paid as follows.....	30 91	1 00	4 00	1 50	1 00	4 00	22 41	
February 28....	Received for gate fees.....	16 50	February 28...	Paid as follows.....	5 20	2 50	3 00	1 75	4 15	5 00	21 60	
March 31.....	Received for gate fees.....	10 50	March 31.....	Paid as follows.....	8 10	5 21	3 50	2 00	3 48	4 75	27 04	
April 30.....	Received for gate fees.....	60 50	April 30.....	Paid as follows.....	4 25	6 25	3 00	1 50	50	4 00	19 50	
May 31.....	Received for gate fees.....	28 50	May 31.....	Paid as follows.....	12 25	3 00	3 00	2 00	60	4 00	24 85	
June 30.....	Received for gate fees.....	31 50	June 30.....	Paid as follows.....	6 50	.....	2 00	28	.....	.....	8 78	
	Total.....	\$469 50			\$173 94	\$102 52	\$64 33	\$31 08	\$36 23	\$61 40		\$469 50

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
FOR THE
YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, September 1st, 1870. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with the requirements of the law, a report of the transactions of this department since last report of November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

I.

An account of all moneys received and expended.

II.

An account of ordnance, ordnance stores and Quartermaster's property belonging to the State.

III.

A list of enrolled militia of the State.

IV.

A list of commissions issued to officers of the National Guard of California.

V.

A list of resignations and casualties.

VI.

A list of lawful exempts.

VII.

Reports of Major-General H. A. Cobb, Brigadier-Generals John Hewston, Jr., Josiah Howell and James C. Roley, and Colonel Frank Soule, Jr., commanding corps of University Cadets.

VIII.

General and special orders issued since last report.

IX.

A list of officers of National Guard of California.

X.

Statement of expenditures of Sacramento Light Artillery.

REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, August 31st, 1871. }

His Excellency H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C.

SIR: In accordance with the laws of the State, I have now the honor to submit a report of military proceedings through this department since the report of my predecessor, under date of October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The National Guard of the State have continued to maintain their well established character for discipline and efficiency, and may now, as heretofore, be fully relied upon for the discharge of all those high and honorable duties which their organization contemplates. The ranks of the various commands are up to the standard established by law, and the best possible disposition and *esprit de corps* animates the whole body of our citizen soldiery. Officers of most distinguished merit are to be found filling different positions in regiments and distinct commands, while throughout the line and in the ranks are to be seen numerous citizens who have passed lengthened service in the regular army of the nation, or served in battalions mustered under the orders of the General Government, and participating in the struggles and triumph of the late national contest.

The roster of the organized National Guard of the State is as follows:

NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY H. H. HAIGHT,
Commander-in-Chief, Sacramento.

General Staff.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General,
Inspector-General, Chief of Ordnance and ex officio
Chief of Staff, Sacramento.

MAJOR MAZE EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento.

COLONEL JOHN B. FRISBIE,
Chief Engineer, Vallejo.

COLONEL ALBERT S. EVANS.
Paymaster-General, San Francisco.

COLONEL CUTLER M'ALLISTER,
Judge-Advocate-General, San Francisco.

COLONEL JONATHAN LETTERMAN,
Surgeon-General, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM DOOLAN,
Aid-de-Camp, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRY LINDEN,
Aid-de-Camp, Oakland.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMERON H. KING,
Aid-de-Camp, Sacramento.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN SCOTT,
Aid-de-Camp, Oakland.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. LLOYD,
Aid-de-Camp, San Francisco.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. RYAN,
Aid to Adjutant-General, Sacramento.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY A. COBB,
Commanding National Guard of California, San Francisco.

Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Middleton, Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Von Schmidt, Engineer Officer, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Norcross, Paymaster, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theo. A. Mudge, Ordnance Officer, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Buffandeau, Quartermaster, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Donahue, Commissary, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Denicke, Inspector, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Brummagim, Judge-Advocate, San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Tucker, Surgeon, San Francisco.
 Major H. A. Cobb, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, San Francisco.
 Major Jas. L. Beyea, Aid-de-Camp.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN M. BALDWIN,
 Commanding First Brigade, N. G. C., Los Angeles.

Staff.

Major H. M. Mitchell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Los Angeles.
 Major Frank Ganahl, Quartermaster, Los Angeles.
 Major T. G. Battaille, Commissary, San Diego.
 Major John Spence Campion, Inspector, Los Angeles.
 Major V. Gelcich, Surgeon, Los Angeles.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN HEWSTON, JR.,
 Commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., San Francisco.

Staff

Major George W. Smiley, Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco.
 Major T. J. P. Lacy, Engineer Officer, San Francisco.
 Major W. Frank Ladd, Ordnance Officer, San Francisco.
 Major James A. Thompson, Paymaster, San Francisco.
 Major Charles L. Wiggin, Quartermaster, San Francisco.
 Major Charles E. Hinckley, Commissary, San Francisco.
 Major O. Livermore, Inspector, San Francisco.
 Major A. D. Grimwood, Judge-Advocate, San Francisco.
 Major Samuel A. Gerry, Surgeon, San Francisco.
 Captain Octavius Bell, Aid-de-Camp, San Francisco.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM A. DAVIES,
 Commanding Third Brigade, N. G. C., Stockton.

Staff.

Major Moses C. Andross, Assistant Adjutant-General, Stockton.
 Major Joseph B. Meader, Engineer Officer, Stockton.
 Major James L. Sperry, Ordnance Officer, Stockton.
 Major John C. Scribner, Paymaster, Stockton.
 Major Stephen Wing, Quartermaster, Tnolumbe.
 Major Evans S. Pillsbury, Commissary, Stockton.
 Major Nelson M. Orr, Inspector, Stockton.
 Major William L. Dudley, Judge-Advocate, Stockton.
 Major D. M. Baldwin, Surgeon, Columbia.
 Captain Joseph A. Smith, Aid-de-Camp, Columbia.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSIAH HOWELL,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., Sacramento.

Staff.

Major William L. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento.
Major S. S. Montague, Engineer Officer, Sacramento.
Major Howard F. Hastings, Paymaster, Sacramento.
Major E. I. Robinson, Quartermaster, Sacramento.
Major I. N. Randolph, Commissary, Sutter Creek.
Major Lucius Powers, Inspector, Sacramento.
Major L. H. Foote, Judge-Advocate, Sacramento.
Major G. L. Simmons, Surgeon, Sacramento.
Captain John D. Yost, Aid-de-Camp, Sacramento.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES C. ROLEY,
Commanding Fifth Brigade, N. G. C., Red Bluff.

Staff.

Major R. H. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Red Bluff.
Major Samuel M. Bishop, Engineer Officer, Red Bluff.
Major John Brady, Ordnance Officer, Red Bluff.
Major George A. Witemyer, Paymaster, Red Bluff.
Major Ransom S. Bettis, Quartermaster, Red Bluff.
Major John S. Follansbee, Commissary, Red Bluff.
Major George C. Perkins, Inspector, Chico.
Major Edwin J. Lewis, Judge-Advocate, Red Bluff.
Major J. R. Bradway, Surgeon, Red Bluff.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JED. C. BUTLER,
Commanding Sixth Brigade N. G. C., Ferndale.

Staff.

Major William B. Heustis, Assistant Adjutant-General, Eureka.
Major George W. Week, Engineer Officer, Eureka.
Major John A. Baxter, Ordnance Officer, Eureka.
Major R. S. McClellan, Paymaster, Eureka.
Major Edward J. Dodge, Quartermaster, Eureka.
Major J. Davison, Commissary, Eureka.
Major Alexander Brizard, Inspector, Eureka.
Major F. Knox, Surgeon, Eureka.
Captain Sherman H. Leach, Aid-de-Camp, Eureka.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

W. H. L. Barnes, Colonel Commanding.
 G. W. Granniss, Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Oscar Woodhams, Major.

Regimental Staff.

A. W. Hanna, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
 James S. Scott, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
 M. D. Boruck, First Lieutenant and Commissary.
 James D. Whitney, First Lieutenant and Surgeon.
 S. D. Mayer, First Lieutenant and Paymaster.

Company A—Oakland Guard, Captain Alfred W. Burrell.
 Company B—City Guard, Captain David Wilder.
 Company C—National Guard, Captain George Humphrey.
 Company D—Franklin Light Infantry, Captain F. W. Pierce.
 Company E—Sumner Light Guard, Captain O. Woodhams.
 Company F—Light Guard, Captain A. Badlam.
 Company G—Ellsworth Rifles, Captain James G. Carson.
 Company H—Hewston Rifles, Captain J. V. Spader.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. W. McKenzie, Colonel Commanding.
 John McComb, Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Harvey Lake, Major.

Regimental Staff.

E. Irving Smith, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
 _____, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
 James Murphy, First Lieutenant and Surgeon.
 Henry Schmidt, First Lieutenant and Paymaster.

Company A—Union Guard, Captain _____.
 Company B—Warren Guard, Captain James E. Hughes.
 Company C—California Rifles, Captain _____.
 Company D—Germania Rifles, Captain John Sneider.
 Company E—Steuben Guard, Captain Charles Wochatz.
 Company F—Vallejo Rifles, Captain J. H. K. Barbour.
 Company G—Frisbie Guard, Captain O. L. Henderson.
 Company H—San Francisco Cadets, Captain C. E. S. McDonald.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Archibald Wason, Colonel Commanding.
 Michael C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel.
 John J. Conlin, Major.

Regimental Staff.

Patrick J. Tannon, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
 Frank Mahon, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
 Thomas Green, First Lieutenant and Surgeon.

Company A—Montgomery Guard, Captain Charles Quinn.
 Company B—Shields Guard, Captain John F. Meagher.
 Company C—Wolfe Tone Guard, Captain John Leddy.
 Company D—Meagher Guard, Captain John Egan.
 Company E—Emmet Guard, Captain Robert Cleary.
 Company F—Sarsfield Guard, Captain James G. Browne.
 Company G—Oakland Grenadiers, Captain J. Callaghan.
 Company H—MacMahon Grenadiers, Captain Matt. Canavan.

 FIRST CAVALRY BATTALION.

P. R. O'Brien, Major Commanding.

Staff.

M. A. McLaughlin, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
 William Corcoran, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.
 Charles K. Breeze, First Lieutenant and Surgeon.

Company A—First Light Dragoons, Captain J. B. Middlesworth.
 Company B—San Francisco Hussars, Captain John Schreiber.
 Company C—Jackson Dragoons, Captain Michael Greany
 Company D—Haight Light Horse Guard, Captain George T. Knox.

 LIGHT ARTILLERY.

First California Guard, San Francisco, Captain I. Bluxome..
 Sacramento Light Artillery, Sacramento, Captain Joseph Davis.

 UNATTACHED COMPANIES.

Sacramento Hussars (Cavalry), Captain Frank Ebner.
 San José Zouaves (Infantry), Captain Theodore Winchell.
 Hewston Guard (Infantry), Captain James Armstrong.
 Veterans of Mexican War (Foot Artillery), Captain — Knipe.
 City Guard, Sacramento (Infantry), Captain W. T. Crowell.
 Emmet Guard, Sacramento (Infantry), Captain M. S. Horan.
 Sarsfield Grenadier Guard (Infantry), Captain H. Lewis.
 Emmet Guard, Petaluma (Infantry), Captain James Hynes.
 Live Oak Zouaves (Infantry), Captain E. J. Kelly.
 Grass Valley Union Guard (Infantry), Captain William Rule.
 Howell Zouaves (Infantry), Captain C. S. Wells.
 Nevada Light Infantry (Infantry), Captain J. A. Lancaster.

Placerville City Guard (Infantry), Captain William Wiltse.
 Volcano Blues (Infantry), Captain James Adams.
 Yuba Light Infantry (Infantry), Captain J. P. Brown.
 Red Bluff Guard (Infantry), Captain J. S. Hale.

The general strength of this force reaches three thousand four hundred and twelve officers and men. Its condition is very favorable, while many of the commands are entitled to the highest respect for their admirable state of discipline and soldierly bearing, for the perfection of their equipment, and for the spirit and zeal that characterizes them in all their military proceedings. Prominent among these are the corps of National Guard of the First Regiment of Infantry, the Steuben Guard and Germania Rifles of the Second, the MacMahon Grenadiers of the Third, the Sacramento Light Artillery and Sacramento Hussars of Sacramento, and the Nevada Light Infantry of Nevada City. Each and all of these, with others of equal merit, reflect the highest credit upon the military organization of our State, and are gratifying examples of what may be accomplished by a citizen soldiery.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

The enrolled militia, subject to the performance of military duty, number over ninety-four thousand, as follows:

First Brigade.....	7,702
Second Brigade.....	40,643
Third Brigade.....	10,812
Fourth Brigade.....	22,503
Fifth Brigade.....	9,848
Sixth Brigade.....	2,916
National Guard and Enrolled Militia.....	94,424

Grand total, ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

MILITARY REVENUES.

The military revenue of the State is entirely derived from taxation upon the taxable property of the State, which for the past three years has been fixed at one and one-quarter cents ($1\frac{1}{4}$) upon each one hundred dollars of taxable property. This tax gave, for the present year, a sum exceeding twenty-four thousand dollars. Previous to the present State administration, the military tax was five cents (5) upon each one hundred dollars.

The present military law of the State provides, "that for the payment of expenses of maintaining the National Guard of this State, the equipments, rents of armories, and all necessary expense of the organization and establishment of the National Guard," the tax now raised shall be expended. The actual expense of maintaining the National Guard for the past year will be fully thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), and thus a considerable deficiency exists, which must be made good as

other deficiencies in State expenditure are provided for. The State military tax should be increased at least three-fourths per cent. in addition to the present sum, giving a rate of two per cent. (2) upon each one hundred dollars of the taxable property of the State. The sum to be raised through this rate will produce about thirty-six thousand dollars, and will, it is believed, be sufficient to support the National Guard of the State.

MILITARY LAWS OF THE STATE.

The military laws of the State, now extant, require amendment in many important particulars, that they may be rendered consistent and practicable, and should be so strengthened as to give more weight to authority and to increase and enforce discipline, to lessen the scope of subordinate independent action, and to bring up all grades to the strictest accountability to superior commanders. At present, company officers exercise an almost exclusive control over their commands, and proceed to issue orders and follow out a line of conduct entirely unknown to or authorized by the commanders of regiments to which they are attached, or the General of brigade under whose orders the law places them. The result of these acts of independent subordinate action is, not unfrequently, at variance with good order and discipline, and have a direct tendency to establish a degree of company authority above that of the regiment, and to build up and foster a company spirit above all superior organization, to habituate the rank and file to accord more obedience to company officers than to those who are their superiors, and, generally, to lessen that character and superior standing that should of right belong to the regiment and to regimental superior officers.

Entertainments, exhibitions and excursions, of very questionable propriety, are indulged in, of all which superior officers have no cognizance, and rarely a knowledge of, until announced through advertisement or handbill, and over which they are not acknowledged to have the least authority. The result is, that not unfrequently, through the conduct of the rank and file or the imprudence of company officers, unseemly practices are indulged in, unnecessary parades made upon a day set apart for devotion and rest, with displays that are against the moral sense of a very large portion of the community, and through which the high character of the citizen soldiery is placed in jeopardy or positively brought into contempt. A full control of all company action by regimental commanders, and through them by the Generals of brigades and the Commander of the National Guard, would at once exercise the most wholesome restraint upon all such doubtful practices, and place a proper check hereafter upon evils that threaten the reputation of the National Guard.

This subject, which should be provided for in amendments to the military laws of the State, has already called the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, who, upon the fourth of May of the present year, issued the following order, with a view to check a growing evil :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 4th, 1871. }

[*General Order, No. 4.*]

The Commander-in-Chief observes, with deep regret, an increasing disposition upon the part of a portion of the National Guard to use the

name and organization of the militia of the State for acts, in connection with target practice and excursions, that are subversive of good order and discipline, endangering the public peace and calculated to bring the character of citizen soldiery into reproach. To correct these abuses, it is ordered :

I. That no portion of the National Guard of the State shall permit any disorderly or riotous conduct upon excursions; must exercise necessary care to prevent improper persons from accompanying them, and hold themselves responsible therefor.

II. Target practice required to be held by law, shall be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays of any week in the month of May.

III. Any command of the National Guard indulging hereafter in the practices herein disapproved, will be promptly disbanded and mustered out of service.

IV. Major-General H. A. Cobb, commanding the National Guard, is specially charged with the promulgation of this order, and with measures for its strict observance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General, Cal.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

BREVET RANK.

A judicious conferring of brevet rank in recognition of distinguished services, for meritorious conduct, and for acts of zeal and intrepidity, for lengthened faithful military service, and for other acts of special merit, would, it is believed, exercise a salutary influence for good with the National Guard. It has been customary with the General Government to confer brevet rank upon the officers of the regular service and upon officers of volunteers. Many of the States of the Union have followed this course with their National Guard, adopting it as a graceful means of conferring marks of approbation upon officers who, by their zeal, energy, spirit and faithfulness, have deserved well of the State. These marks of distinction not only reward the deserving, but become incentives to the most earnest discharge of duty by others; and thus, while they have afforded the faithful officer a valued token of approbation by the State, hold out an alluring inducement to all others.

In the National Guard of our own State are officers of the most distinguished merit, who have from first to last devoted their energies and given their talents for its advancement, always identified with its best interests, laboring unceasingly for its perfection, and to whom much is due for the high character, great efficiency, and the good name that has always attached to it. Many of these have held subordinate positions, seeming to be more largely interested in the fame of the National Guard than in their own preferment. To these, in recognition of the great value of their services, a brevet might most appropriately and justly be given. The system of brevets should be added to our military regulations, that it may be within the power of the Commander-in-Chief to bestow its honor and benefits upon faithful and long-tried public servants.

The drills now provided by law should be made more compulsory, battalion drills more frequent, and drills by brigade ordered to be held

not less than twice in each year. Nothing will tend so much to elevate the character of the National Guard as a thorough system of instruction. The soldiery are themselves heartily alive to their own proficiency, or to a lack of discipline, and, with perfection in drill, will raise up a soldierly pride, while the opposite condition depresses and demoralizes them. The public, who in our State are so largely composed of citizens who have seen military service, are apt judges of the condition of troops, and will readily accord a just estimate of the worth of a system, when perfection is sought for through a course of rigid instruction.

The various amendments to the militia laws that have been suggested through their practical workings, and the introduction of such new sections as would seem to be necessary to give additional force and usefulness to the law, the more clearly to define the doubtful portions of it, and enable the National Guard to enjoy increased encouragement and efficiency, are too numerous to have place in this report, and will be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief previous to passing before such military committees of the two houses as may be appointed after the assembling of the next Legislature.

STATE MILITARY PROPERTY.

Upon assuming the office of Adjutant-General on the first of December of the past year, I immediately made personal inspection of that portion of the military property of the State remaining in warehouse in the City of Sacramento, and found it in exceedingly bad condition; a mass of small arms, accoutrements, stores, camp and garrison equipage, artillery and equipments of various descriptions, piled up in disorder in a damp, badly constructed and worse ventilated building; the greater portion in largely damaged condition, and all that part susceptible of entire destruction rapidly approaching that state. Upon the second day of December I addressed the following communication to the Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 2d, 1870. }

His Excellency, H. H. Haight,

Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C.:

SIR: I have the honor, as ex officio Chief of Ordnance, to report that the arms, accoutrements, and general military property of the State, remaining in military warehouse at Sacramento, are in most deplorable condition, generally rusted, mouldy, and fast going into decay. This property is of great value to the State, and in my judgment active measures should at once be adopted to secure it from impending loss. I have therefore, in accordance with section sixty-eight of the military laws of the State, most respectfully to ask that you order a Board of Survey to examine and report upon the actual condition of this property, and to recommend a proper course of action for its future preservation.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, etc.,

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,

Adjutant-General California.

Whereupon orders were promptly issued for the assembling of a Board of Survey, to examine and make official report of the state of the property, and the following official proceedings were had :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 3d, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 35.*]

I. A Board of Survey will convene at Sacramento, at ten o'clock A. M., of the present month of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to examine and report upon the actual condition of the military property of the State of California, now remaining in military warehouse at that city, and to recommend a course of action for its preservation; said Board being constituted at the request of Thomas N. Cazneau, Chief of Ordnance of the National Guard of California.

Detail of the Board—Brigadier General Josiah Howell, Major W. L. Campbell, Major J. S. Friend.

II. Upon completion of its labors, this Board will report direct to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

The Board thus constituted proceeded to the discharge of its duties, and finally reported in full upon the seventh of December, from which report I make the following extracts :

"The Board finds that a number of the muskets are of an unserviceable style, and in a badly damaged condition, and that they would not warrant the necessary expense that would be required to put them in good order. The great bulk of the arms and other property are serviceable, but are becoming rapidly damaged by rust, and require immediate attention to insure their preservation

"The storehouse in which the property has been kept is unsuitable for the purpose, being too small for the proper disposition of the property, and so damp and badly ventilated that it is impossible to keep the property in good condition.

"In view of the fact that the property under inspection is worth, at Government prices, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), the Board most respectfully recommend that a suitable storehouse be procured, large enough to permit the two batteries of artillery being mounted, that they may be kept in order; that all the serviceable ordnance and ordnance stores should be thoroughly cleaned and put in order at once, and removed from the present storehouse."

My opinions relative to the immediate necessity of proceeding with measures to preserve the military property of the State having been confirmed by the report of this body of very prominent officers, I endeavored first to have the necessary labor accomplished through contract, but found that the expense would be exceedingly heavy, and that the very limited state of the Military Fund would entirely forbid the ex-

penditure. Finally, after various modes contemplated and abandoned, I appointed a first class mechanic as State Armorer, and made arrangements for the service of six grown youths, who, under contract with their parents, were to labor under the instruction of the armorer in repairing, cleaning and preserving arms, etc. Necessary tools were obtained, and the work commenced upon the thirteenth day of December, and has continued uninterruptedly to the present date, and will be necessarily progressed with up to the close of the present year, when the whole may be expected to be concluded. A very few men were needed for heavy work at short periods, and for objects that the youths could not accomplish. The results of these proceedings have been, that a vast amount of State military property has been rescued from impending destruction, and placed in useful condition and future preservation; small arms of all descriptions perfected for use, artillery mounted and rendered serviceable, equipage and accoutrements repaired and restored to usefulness; the whole amply sufficient to arm and place in the field for active service, two full brigades, upon any necessity for their use, and without the least delay after the receipt of orders to that effect.

The entire extra outlay for the labor which has been performed, and that which will be performed up to the close of the present year, will be:

For work of different men at periods.....	\$1,108 50
Services of the youths.....	922 50
Tools and materials of different descriptions.....	175 00
Total extra expenditures.....	\$2,206 00

This sum of twenty-two hundred and six dollars having been agreed to be paid from such appropriation as the Legislature may make for that object, that being the contract made with all to whom it is due, I shall respectfully ask at the approaching session for such appropriation, trusting that the urgent necessity which existed for incurring the debt, and the great public good accomplished through it, will readily induce its approval and payment.

STATE MILITARY STOREHOUSE.

As I have already shown, the building in which the military property of the State was stored upon my assuming office was altogether insufficient for such use, and its condition well calculated to increase injury to all contained in it; and, however available it might be rendered for other objects, it was totally unfit for a depository of arms and military materials. It was therefore imperatively necessary, after having the damaged property put in order, that it should be placed in a proper warehouse for future safe keeping. The original storehouse was under lease, to expire upon the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and hence an almost insurmountable difficulty existed in contracting for any new warehouse. An effort to induce the lessor of the warehouse to agree to cancel his lease upon any terms that would admit of engaging a new place, failed, and for a time the prospect of being enabled to engage a new place was very indefinite. Finally, an arrangement was entered into with Mr. Frank Malone, for the use of a portion of his large

buildings upon Second street, near K. These premises are easy of access, near to the river boats and railroad depots, and every way favorably situated for the reception and dispatch of military property; are of brick, are well lit up, ventilated, perfectly dry and every way suitable for the objects required. The main hall of the second story of the large building is eighty-five feet deep, by a width of forty feet, is eighteen feet high, has large windows and openings, with skylights. Connected with this spacious hall are three moderate sized rooms, occupying the general width of the main hall, and a depth of fifteen feet. Adjoining, an erection of brick and wood has been made by Mr. Malone, fifty feet square, and in the basement of this erection is a commodious workshop. The contract for occupying these accommodations was as follows:

From and after the present date (May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one,) up to January the first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, no rent is to be charged by Mr. Malone to the State for the use of the main hall and connecting rooms attached thereto, or for the buildings to be erected, as herein described; but Mr. Malone is to receive all the rent that may be realized from the letting of the building on J street, now used as a depository of State military property, when said building is vacated by the occupancy of Mr. Malone's own premises. From and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the State is to pay Mr. Malone the monthly rent of one hundred dollars, gold coin, for the use of his premises herein described, and to lease the same for the space of twenty months. Under this agreement the premises are now occupied.

To prepare gun racks and generally fit up the interior of the rooms here noticed, to adjust fittings for battery harness, for leather equipments and for all other descriptions of military property, and ensure future security against rust and decay, and to complete a suitable workshop for the State Armorer, a considerable outlay has been indispensable. All this has been accomplished, and as with the outlays for labor in cleaning arms, etc., has been carried out upon agreements to await payment from appropriations to be made by the Legislature. The expense has been as follows:

Lumber.....	\$2,510 69
Carpenter work.....	2,576 50
Iron work.....	461 53
General materials.....	1,893 66
Total	\$7,442 38

This expenditure I shall respectfully request the Legislature to approve and to make appropriations to liquidate. It is proper to add that all the fixtures and appliances embraced in the outlay made have been so constructed that they are movable, and can readily be adjusted in any other State Armory that the State may hereafter lease or erect, and hence remain valuable property to the State.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

The entire of the small arms of all descriptions, the property of the State, are of the muzzle-loading style, and although of the very best

description of that construction, are, by the rapidity of improvement in weapons of destruction, entirely unfit for service, as against a body of opposing force armed with breech-loaders; and hence it is imperatively necessary that at the earliest possible moment the State should proceed to provide a sufficient quantity of the newly improved arms, and thus prepare to meet any contingency of a hostile character that may render it necessary to use her National Guard, either for the defence of the State, the suppression of disorder, or for the support of the laws. As at present armed, the National Guard, in its whole strength, would be almost entirely powerless before a determined body of a few hundred only, armed with breech-loaders, and in the event of a contest the faithful citizen soldiery of the State would be sacrificed in a vain effort to discharge its duty, if confronted by breech-loading arms.

This is an alarming position to place our fellow-citizens in, and the knowledge of this fact is already producing a depressing influence upon our soldiery. Instructions in the loadings and firings with the old style of arms is now neither cheerfully given or willingly accepted, the impression prevailing that the new style of arms must soon come to hand, and time devoted to drill with the old is so much loss. The improved arm is daily becoming familiar among the people, and a distrust and dislike for the old style has grown up with all classes, while the breech-loader is in an opposite degree reliable and popular. In company with Colonel John W. McKenzie, commanding Second Infantry, National Guard of California, and other spirited and distinguished officers of the State force, I have made frequent trials of all patterns of breech-loading arms, to test their accuracy, force, range, and their rapidity of fire, as also the comparative usefulness of these arms with the old style, and have demonstrated that the improved breech-loader can be loaded and discharged with facility twenty times in one minute, while the old muzzle-loading arm can only be loaded and fired three times in a minute, and that with considerable labor, as compared with the new. I shall hope to submit the result of these valuable practical tests to a committee of the Legislature, to whom it may be confidently expected the interesting subject of properly arming our National Guard will hereafter be submitted.

The policy of an entire change in the armament of the State is so important and so intimately connected with the permanency, well-being and existence of the National Guard, and with the power and dignity of the State, with her means of asserting and maintaining her integrity, and of affording peace and protection to her citizens, that it can only be properly discussed and determined at a conference held for that object, where ample time may be had to view it in all its bearings; hence, I only permit myself to add at the present time, as a matter of general information, that it is exceedingly fortunate for our State that by far the greater portion of the small arms in her possession are of the celebrated Springfield pattern, and can readily be altered to the most approved breech-loaders; that the requisite machinery and appliances can be procured at a comparatively moderate cost, the attachments purchased at the East, of patentees, and that, with a moderate appropriation, our arms—or a sufficient portion to supply the present strength of the National Guard, with a reserve of a few thousand—could be made at the State Arsenal here, and the expenditure thus mainly disbursed to our own mechanics and laborers. I beg most earnestly to ask your careful attention for this all important subject, and to claim for it an expression of your desire that the Legislature should, at the earliest possible moment, provide by

a special Act for the alteration of State arms: for we are, in a military point of view, in a great measure defenceless; and while our National Guard are bearing an arm already laid aside and repudiated by all the military establishments of Europe and by our National Government, improved arms are almost daily passing through the chief city of our State, destined for shipment and use in Mexico, for Central and South American Governments, for the Japanese, Chinese, and even for petty, semi-barbarous nationalities and tribes among the islands, and upon the shores of the great continent reached from our coast; all these accepting the necessity which improvement forces upon them, and we alone remaining at a halt, far in the rear of a great military demand, until even hostile Indians, some* of whom are within our very borders, are found with breech-loaders in their hands confronting our people. An anxious desire to discharge my duty upon this all important subject has impelled me to collect and retain at the State Arsenal patterns of all the different approved styles of breech-loaders, with ample supplies of ammunition, patterns of machinery, estimates of cost of alterations, and of all else that may afford full information upon the usefulness of such arms, and the necessity of their adoption.

Through personal correspondence with Adjutant-Generals of the different States, I learn that generally the States are moving in the subject of the alteration of arms; that the State of New York has appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this object. The State of Pennsylvania has procured and distributed to her troops the new arm, and other States have already resolved upon a similar course.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

Under the present military law the different cavalry companies are allowed the same amount per month for expenses as those of the infantry, and the artillery commands the sum of twenty-five dollars per gun for like objects. These sums are altogether inadequate, and it is due to these two important arms of the service that a more liberal and generous encouragement should be afforded. The artillery require very spacious quarters upon a ground floor, and are thus precluded from lessening the expense of rental by selecting apartments in the upper stories of buildings, which, equally commodious, are always to be had at a much less cost. Their accommodations must necessarily be very spacious, inasmuch as mounted artillery and its accompaniments occupy a large area; harness for batteries must have space for its regulation and preservation, and sufficient room must be left over all this for the instruction of cannoniers. The expense of keeping in order a battery, harness and all the varied military equipments of so many guns, caissons, gear and the arms of a hundred men, is large, and entirely beyond all comparison with the infantry. Upon occasions of parade, or of drill, with a full company, over one hundred horses are required, which occasions a heavy expenditure, especially as the same horses are always of necessity engaged, the animal requiring to be habituated to the gun carriages, their peculiar harness and the noise of discharges, as well as to acquire a knowledge of the drill and manœuvres which his instinct enables him to accomplish. Thus it is apparent that this arm of the service cannot be kept in active readiness for use, except at a very considerable outlay.

Without disparagement to other arms of our National Guard, the artil-

lery is the most important, and upon it especial patronage should be bestowed. There are but two artillery commands in the State; that at San Francisco, and that at the seat of State government. Both these commands are at the present time in debt by reason of expenditures of the most indispensable character, made for the good of the service and for the preservation of State property, and to maintain efficiency. The company in San Francisco is in good order, and all property in the most complete and perfect state. In their drill, so far as instruction can be imparted within quarters, the men are in excellent condition, but the heavy outlay, over and above all State aid necessarily made, and the debt that now thereby presses upon them, entirely precludes the hire of horses for such field drill as is required. The company in Sacramento, less heavily burdened and more fortunate in the cost of quarters, have been enabled to enjoy more practical field instructions, and the result has been that a very high state of proficiency has been reached. At an inspection and drill given before the Adjutant-General during the present year, the Sacramento Light Artillery acquitted itself in the most admirable manner; ranks were full, equipments perfect, horses, guns and all else in an equal state, and their drill worthy of a regular soldiery. Their target practice was exceedingly effective, the movements of a harnessed battery were all fully rendered, loadings and firings made with the most astonishing rapidity; guns dismounted, remounted, loaded and fired with the utmost celerity, and a state of proficiency shown reflecting the highest honor upon the command, upon the character of a citizen soldiery and upon our State. The present law provides for target practice and for one drill each year with harnessed battery, but entirely fails to make allowance for the expense incidental to the demand made.

The cavalry, requiring equally spacious quarters as the infantry, are, upon parades and drills, put to the additional expense of horses, and have either to withdraw from business such horses as are the personal property of owners, or hire horses for such occasions. As with the artillery, the animal in use, as well as the soldier, requires instruction, and the same horse is necessarily to be taken. To meet this extraordinary and indispensable outlay some aid should be afforded. All contests have shown the great utility of the mounted soldiery, and those of a recent date, both of a domestic and foreign character, have given additional force to this fact. As a body, the cavalry of our National Guard are in every way superior, and very far above the standard of State mounted forces; their equipment is superb, and the State may look with a degree of just pride upon so splendid an array of horsemen. Encouragement should be offered towards the extra expenses incident to their peculiar organization, and this arm of the service, like the artillery, afforded an additional compensation over and above that now made under the laws of the State. The cavalry, like the artillery, are commanded by the provisions of the present military law to parade for drill, mounted cavalry, twice in each year, but no appropriation is made towards the expense incidental to a compliance with such orders.

STATE UNIFORM.

By Act of the Legislature, an appropriation of eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000) was made in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for uniforming the State military; and, under the provisions of that Act, the citizen soldiery of the State were clothed in good serviceable uniforms. Since that period a very limited amount has been drawn from

the Military Fund and applied to uniforms, but no general provision for clothing has been made. Such of the military clothing as has been provided by the State is now thoroughly worn out and no longer fit for use. No attempt has been made to purchase uniforms for the National Guard, and nothing whatever allowed for repairs. The Guard have themselves furnished uniforms, and, with a very few exceptions, the different companies have provided and paid for their own clothing. Such of the few commands as have not purchased uniforms at their own expense are wearing clothing entirely unfit for a soldier, and to the mortification of both themselves and the public. The result of leaving the different commands to select their own clothing has been to produce an almost endless variety of uniform, both as to style and trimming, as well as color and ornament; and as the different regiments appear upon parade, no two companies are found to present even the same general appearance. An unnecessary and injurious company pride is fostered through showy attire, and undue influence engendered to exalt a personal appearance, leading to extravagance and to the adoption of dress entirely unsuited for the actual duties of the soldier, and in some instances to a personal appearance at variance with his true dignity, while discipline and efficiency are made secondary to idle show. In the excess of company pride, the regiment is entirely overlooked, and not only the *morale*, but its usefulness as an organization, is in a great measure destroyed or failed to be fostered and established. It is only through combination, through organized masses, that troops can be rendered efficient for the realization of military results. It is through the battalion, and not through distinct companies, that these results are to be accomplished. An army of distinct companies, acting or feeling as such, filled with company pride, would be little better in the field than an undisciplined crowd.

It is exceedingly desirable, then, that the troops of the State should be provided with suitable State military clothing, and regiments enabled to have a uniformity of appearance. They give their valuable time to perfect discipline and to render themselves efficient for service. Unfailingly they have discharged their duties. As a State institution they have reflected high honor upon the character of the Commonwealth; and it may be freely said of them, that upon a memorable occasion, through their appearance upon a scene of popular outrage, they stayed the progress of evil passions and saved a great city from the horrors of mob violence, and thus, through that single service, amply and fully repaid every expenditure ever previously made in their behalf by our State.

If the National Guard are worthy to be retained for future usefulness, they ought to be provided with all essentials; and a very moderate sum would, at the present price of clothing, place the whole force in respectable personal appearance, give new life to the organization, build up a unity of regimental sentiment, and spare a patriotic body of faithful citizens the necessity of providing for their own personal outfit while in the service of the State.

STATE UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY COLLEGES.

The gratifying success with which the military department of the State University has been conducted is worthy of special notice, and I am happy to announce that perfect discipline and a high state of proficiency pervade the department of military study at that institution.

The cadets were incorporated with the National Guard of the State by Act of the last Legislature, and have been formed into four companies of infantry, and instructed most fully and perfectly in that branch of military service. A personal inspection of the battalion enables me to speak of its condition with confidence. I find both officers and cadets thoroughly up to the requirements of the infantry soldier, perfect in carriage, most proficient in the use of arms, steady in marching and all company formations, and, in the manœuvres of the battalion, challenging an admiration worthy to be elicited by a veteran soldiery. Their *ensemble* is striking, and the effect of a thorough military training upon the young gentlemen of the University is largely manifested in their erect and graceful personal appearance and movements, apparent not only when upon duty but in their ordinary walks of every-day occupation; while the gentlemanly and high-toned courtesy that pervades the whole body may not unjustly be attributed, in a large degree, to their military studies and military habits. The young officers evince excellent characteristics of command, great dignity of deportment and admirable ability in imparting instruction. I cannot too highly commend to your attention the whole military condition of the cadets of the State University, and to ask for them your fostering care and encouragement, and that of the Legislature.

Very many of the young gentlemen of the senior grades are yet in tender years of life, and a whole class composed of small boys; hence there is urgent necessity for the use of arms less cumbersome than the Springfield rifled musket now in use at the University. With a view of providing for this want, I addressed the Honorable the Secretary of War at Washington, to endeavor to procure cadet muskets, and found that these could only be issued to State Universities where officers of the regular army of the United States had been appointed instructors, the law authorizing the issuance of cadet muskets making such appointments a condition precedent. I then endeavored to draw them on account of the State, but without success, the State being already in debt to the General Government for government military property. An earnest effort was also made at my request, through our representatives in Congress, but without securing the desired arms, and the cadets are still using arms designed for regular soldiers of the line and National Guard. I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature be requested to make an appropriation to purchase, on account of the State, a sufficient number of cadet muskets for the use of the State University, and for such other purposes as may be necessary in connection with military instruction for youthful soldiery—the children of the State.

The legislative Act relative to the University Cadets is somewhat ambiguous in its terms, and should be amended, that no possible doubt may exist as to its true meaning; and as soon as a sufficient number of cadets are at the University, a second battalion should be constituted, and thus a brigade formed, for at present, under the law, we have a Brigadier-General in command of a single battalion. Evolutions of the line could then be performed, and the practical benefits thus far obtained through military instructions at the University carried to the fullest extent, and the most enlarged information obtained by the student of military science. The cadets should also be brought within the operations of the general military laws of the State, that they may enjoy its benefits and advantages, and become amenable to its restraint. I advise, also, that a field-piece, with its accompaniments, be issued to the University, that a thorough drill may be imparted with this all important arm of

service. And I further recommend that whenever a State encampment is ordered as a school of instruction for the officers of the National Guard, that the military officers of the University and the senior class of cadets be ordered to report for duty at such school of instruction.

In connection with my present report upon the University Cadets, I desire to allude in the highest terms of commendation to General W. T. Welcker and Colonel Frank Soulé, to both of whom the great merit of what has been accomplished is mainly due. Captain F. W. Pierce, of the Franklin Light Infantry, instructor in the school of the soldier and of the company, with the junior cadets, is an efficient and admirable soldier and instructor, and by the thorough course of his instructions imparts the earlier lessons with lasting usefulness.

Next in importance to the cadets of the State University are the several military colleges, where youths are thoroughly organized and instructed in the duties of the soldier. Prominent among these is St. Augustine College at Benicia, and McClure's Academy at Oakland. At each of these institutions there are about one hundred boys, fully uniformed, equipped, and drilled as infantry soldiers. Guard is regularly mounted and relieved, and garrison duty performed with exactitude and merit, the most perfect discipline maintained, all instructions being in strict accordance with the tactics of the United States. These youths exhibit the most commendable proficiency, and a degree of spirit and enthusiasm worthy of all praise. Exact and complete order and decorum controls all departments of study and economy at these institutions, the great merit of military discipline pervading and governing all else. No disorders or unseemly conduct, such as is too frequently apparent where large bodies of youths are congregated, is observable here, even to the smallest degree. Upon several occasions these young soldiers have been moved to different places in the State, that our citizens might have opportunity to observe their condition and proficiency, and everywhere they have been received with demonstrations expressive of the most lively interest. Testimonials have been freely bestowed upon them, and vast numbers of people have assembled to witness their exhibitions, and to testify to the favorable impressions which they have created. I have personally inspected and reviewed these spirited youths, and am enabled to say that the appearance and performance of these young gentlemen is worthy of all praise, and I consider the institutions at which they are trained of so much useful importance that I feel it a public duty to bring them to your special notice, and to offer some suggestions for their benefit, to enlarge their great usefulness, and to secure advantages through them to our State.

The general instruction of a nation, in the duties and habits of a soldier, has so often been illustrated, that it is entirely unnecessary I should specially enlarge upon so important a subject. The stupendous results of the recent European contest aptly presents it, while the ease with which our own Government, during the last domestic struggle, placed large bodies of raw levies in the field and formed them with astonishing rapidity into good marching soldiers, was clearly attributable to the vast amount of reliable military instruction and information obtained by the people everywhere throughout the nation, in military academies, and in the ranks of the National Guard of the States. Ready-made officers and instructors flocked to the national standards from such organizations, and assumed at once the most important military positions, discharging their varied duties with the habits and benefits derived through their labors with the citizen soldiery, thus proving that what too many had

looked upon as idle parade and show, and useless expense, was in fact a school for service and a ready medium through which the military heart of a people had been kept in active life.

These are benefits and national advantages to be perpetuated, and nowhere can they be so fully and perfectly secured as by imparting to the American youth sound practical military instruction, with habits of discipline, obedience and command. I deem that these military colleges, and such others of a similar character as may be established, well worthy of State encouragement, fostering care and patronage, and I urgently recommend that where a military college has been established, having not less than sixty boys, uniformed, drilled, and instructed in strict accordance with the tactics of the regular service, and all its course of education and economy conducted upon strict military principles, that, first, the Military Instructor of such college, when regularly elected by the Board of Trustees, or other lawful authority of the college, be commissioned in the National Guard with the rank of Major; that, upon giving bond with good security, to be approved by the County Judge of the county where the college is situated, conditional for the safe keeping, insurance against fire, loss, and against all damages, in twice the value, that arms and accoutrements, including a portion of cadet muskets, the property of the State, be issued for the use of such military college; and, finally, that a moderate sum per month, for each month of study, be allowed to such college, to be audited by the Military Board of Examiners, upon the certificate of the Adjutant-General approving the condition of discipline of the college, and payable from the Military Fund of the State. I consider that such encouragement will tend to dignify the instructor and college, as under State patronage, and eventually grow up a body of splendid citizen soldiery, ready to serve their country with the greatest practical ability.

MILITARY EXEMPT CERTIFICATES.

The military law of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, approved April second, provides, under section forty-five, that "All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the National Guard, who shall fully comply with all the military duties provided in this Act, shall be entitled to the following privileges and exemptions, viz: Exemption from payment of poll tax, road tax and head tax of every description; exemption from service on any *posse comitatus*. Horses, arms, equipments, military stores and uniforms of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, used for military purposes by the National Guard, shall be exempt from execution. All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall have faithfully served in the military service of this State for the space of seven consecutive years, and received the certificate of the Adjutant-General of the State, certifying the same, shall thereafter be entitled to exemption from further military service, except in time of war. And it is hereby made the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue such certificate of exemption when it shall appear that the party applying is lawfully entitled to the same."

This Act was amended by the military law of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, by adding to the list of exemptions enumerated in the Act of sixty-six, *exemption from jury duty*. This last exemption was most important and valuable, especially to business and professional men, for it not only freed them from the discharge of most disagreeable civil services before the Courts, but was also a security against the loss of much

valuable time; hence exemptions were numerous sought for, and certificates to appearances freely granted, until their excessive number was embarrassing before judicial tribunals, and became matter of representation to the office of the Adjutant-General immediately after my accession to the duties of the department.

A careful examination into the proceedings had upon the issuance of certificates, thoroughly satisfied me that parties were holding them who were clearly not entitled to the benefits of exemption. The law defining a *military service of seven CONSECUTIVE YEARS*, had undoubtedly been interpreted or construed to mean ANY PERIODS of service which, added together, would make up seven years, and upon such erroneous construction the benefits of the exemption Act had been freely granted to applicants, and hence the multitudes of exempt certificates held and constantly produced to the Courts of the State. To correct these evils, and to establish a rule of action to be followed hereafter upon application for exemption, I caused to be issued the following circular, which has since been fully enforced, so that from the date of the regulations there established, up to the present time, but *nineteen* certificates have been issued:

[Circular 2.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 23d, 1871. }

To correct abuses in the matter of applications for exemption from jury duty by reason of military service, and to preserve this great privilege to the faithful officer and soldier, who alone are contemplated by the law for exemption, it is now notified to the members of the National Guard, and to all persons desiring exemption from jury duty under section forty-five of the militia laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and section five of the amendatory law of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the provisions of which read as follows:

* * * * *

"All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall have faithfully served in the military service of this State for the space of seven consecutive years, and receive the certificate of the Adjutant-General of the State certifying the same, shall thereafter be entitled to exemption from further military or jury service, except in time of war; and it is hereby made the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue such certificate of exemption when it shall appear that the party applying is lawfully entitled to the same."

That the following regulations must be observed in communicating with this department upon the subject of exemption from jury duty:

First—The name of the applicant must appear upon the muster rolls on file in this office, for the whole period of time embraced in the term of service upon which application for exemption is claimed.

Second—Oath must be made before a Notary Public, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, that for the term of seven years, to wit: from the ———, to the ———, applicant has continuously been a member of the organized militia of the State of California, and that during this whole period of time he has uniformly attended the drills, meetings

for military business, and parades of the company, or other military organizations to which he was attached; that he has paid his military monthly dues, and has in all things discharged his military duties towards the State with full and exact faithfulness.

Third—Commanders of companies, where the applicant is a subaltern or non-commissioned officer, or a private soldier, must certify to these facts as entirely correct, to their personal knowledge. And superior officers must certify in like manner when the applicant is an officer above the rank of Captain.

Applicants wanting in any of the particulars herein set forth will not be granted certificates of exemption from jury duty.

By order of

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General, Cal.

MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. General, Cal.

A careful examination of the records of this office shows certain parties—who will be found under the head of "Exempts," in the tabular statements presented in this report—to be lawfully entitled to hold certificates of exemption; and while it is possible that there may be others now rightfully holding certificates of exemption by reason of military service, the records do not establish that fact; and should it be that they are in reality justly entitled to exemption, it will only be necessary for such parties to surrender their present certificates, comply with the requirements of the law, and obtain a new certificate. I have felt it to be necessary to guard the subject of military exemption with every possible care, that thereby it might be extended only to those entitled to its benefits, that the dignity of exemption for faithful public service might be maintained, and that, aside from the actual benefits conferred, it might be held and considered an honor to possess a certificate of exemption.

CAMP OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, a camp of military instruction was established in this State, at the Encinal, in Alameda County, and was attended by the whole body of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the State. About seven hundred officers of all grades reported for duty. The command devolved upon General John S. Ellis, senior Brigadier, then commanding the Second Brigade of the State, the Major-General being unable to devote the necessary time required for the objects of the encampment. At this camp a thorough course of instruction was inaugurated, and conducted in strict accordance with the regulations and tactics of the army of the United States. General Ellis was a practical tactician and an able commander, devoting himself with the most earnest zeal to the objects of the encampment, and by his talents and apt abilities commanded success. Colonels Wood, McKenzie and Cazneau, senior Colonels, were Instructors. The whole force was organized as an infantry battalion of eight companies, there being also a school for artillery practice, and a cavalry school. The field officers for the battalion, from Lieutenant-Colonel down, and the officers for the line, were selected in rotation according to their rank in the militia of the State; the officer next in rank to General Ellis being Lieutenant-Colonel,

and so on through, until the whole organization for officers was complete, when the remaining force was divided into eight commands of equal numbers. Arms and accoutrements, military stores, camp equipages, and every description of military property needful, were supplied by the State from the State Arsenal, and from the first day of the assemblage of the officers the whole camp was completed, the organization of the battalion perfected, and instruction commenced. Uninterruptedly, for ten days, a perfect system of instruction was imparted—drill going on by squad, company and battalion; guard mounting, dress parade, and the requirements of life in camp, were unfailingly performed without the least deviation from the details of a regular service. Inspections were made by the Inspector-General of the State, and reviews given to the Commander-in-Chief and the Commander of the United States Military Department of the Pacific. The improvement made at camp was daily perceptible, and finally an amount of practical military information obtained invaluable to those in service, and to the State through whose liberality the camp had been established. It was admitted at the time, and has ever since been claimed, that this camp was of the most incalculable benefit to the citizen soldiery of the State,—a benefit that was carried through the whole military organization of the State, and into the ranks of the volunteers who entered the service of the General Government and took the field for active service. And those benefits live now, among those of the camp who still belong to the National Guard. Officers who entered that camp with nothing to represent the office to which they had been elected, save the mere empty title, opened out for themselves a real knowledge of their duties, and left camp with the gratifying sense of an ability to fulfil their official positions; and from the close of that camp of instruction an earnest interest was everywhere exhibited throughout the State, by military organizations, to acquire a standard of perfection.

After a lapse of nearly ten years, it would seem proper to assemble again the officers of the State at a camp of instruction, that the like results may be accomplished. The General Government have just prepared a new system of tactics, which it will be necessary to study and reduce to active practice. Many new rules and regulations for active service in the field have been established, and hence a thorough course of general instruction should be given, that the principles and details of military duty, as now enforced, may be fully comprehended, illustrated and practised, and a degree of confidence acquired by officers that they may thereafter impart the whole to the National Guard of the State. The new style of breech-loading arms may confidently be expected to be soon placed in the hands of the State forces, and these will require a perfect instruction, while the changes that the new arm will necessarily produce, should be well understood by all. The State possesses a supply of tents and camp equipage, and a very moderate sum, judiciously expended, would cover the cost of a camp. I believe that the beneficial results now to be derived through a camp of instruction, would largely exceed all outlay, and I commend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and the Legislature.

DISTURBANCES IN AMADOR COUNTY.

Early in the month of June, of the present year, serious disturbances occurred at the mines in the County of Amador, in this State.

An association of miners and others, having headquarters at Sutter Creek, with subordinate stations at other places throughout the county, had been organized, having officers and official agents, and conducted ostensibly for objects of benevolence and for the promotion of kindly acts among its members. The mining population predominating largely in the county and in its principal district, and the advancement and well being of miners eliciting the sympathy and regard of all, induced many good citizens, not miners themselves, to join the association, and these contributed to its revenues and to its popularity. In all this there was much to commend and nothing that could offend, and the organization enjoyed the respect and good will of the public. Finally, from acts of benevolence and brotherly regard, the association was taken off into other objects, and became a League for an advance of wages and the regulation of prices for labor at the mines and mills, and for the enforcement of rules for work at them; these conditions, prices and rules were obnoxious to proprietors of mines and mills, and were deemed unjust and unreasonable, alike prejudicial to both owners of mines and mills, and of the miners themselves. So far, the proceedings of the League, however obnoxious, were not unlawful, and may even have been considered in some degree reasonable, for the workmen might be fully sympathized with in an open and honest effort to advance rates of pay, and, as at best, it was a simple question of supply and demand. Ultimately, proprietors entirely refusing to acquiesce in what they considered unreasonable, the League resolved that no work should be carried on, except under its scale of prices, and in conformity with its rules and regulations; and failing to induce all the men working in the mines and mills to abandon their situations, the League assembled in mass, and with music and banners, arms and implements of destruction, marched to the mines, and with threats of personal violence, forced all who were disposed to work to leave their labor. Not satisfied with this act of open injustice and violence against right and order, the League demanded that the engineers running the works should cease to pump water. This was a proceeding of the most flagrant and outrageous character, uncalled for by reason that engineers were not well compensated for their services, or that the League demanded an advance of pay; but, upon the contrary, was openly for the object of forcing proprietors to come to terms, accept the dictation of the League, or have their property ruined. The engineers, through fear of personal violence, freely threatened, and in presence of an armed body, abandoned their posts, and the mines were thus left to accumulate water, and impending destruction threatened them. Such efforts as were made by local peace authorities, whatever they were, if any, seemed to fail to supply a proper remedy for all these evils and outrages, and a reign of terror was inaugurated at Sutter and its vicinity. Armed men paraded the county. No man, however desirous of work, was permitted to labor, and threats of the most violent character were made against all who should attempt to work. Incendiary notices were secretly posted at night upon the dwellings of peaceably disposed and needy laborers. Strangers arriving and accepting work were driven away, and not only property, but life, was placed in danger. Finally, this unfortunate condition of affairs was brought to the notice of the Chief Executive of the State through the representations of highly respectable and responsible citizens, and an urgent request made that he interpose his authority and bring the power of the State, through its National Guard, into requisition, to remedy the evils suffered. The exigencies of the case seemed to be apparent, but the matter was duly sub-

mitted to the Attorney-General of the State, who advised that the proofs as presented were of such a character as to call for Executive interference in manner as requested, and that the law was clear upon the question of his duty in the premises. Two insurmountable difficulties, however, were in the way of carrying out military interference. The State was entirely without breech-loading arms, while the Leaguers were understood to possess a considerable number; the State Military Fund was exhausted, and it would be found extremely difficult to make any military movement without some ready means. These were both offered to be provided for by owners of the suffering property, who represented that the accumulation of water in a single tunnel of even but one mine, would cause a loss far greater than all expense of a proper armament and all other appointments of such military expedition as they called for.

The representations verbally made to the Executive were finally reduced to a sworn statement, which was as follows :

To his Excellency Henry H. Haight, Governor of the State of California :

The undersigned respectfully represent that they are interested in—as owners and otherwise—and represent certain mining claims, situated in the County of Amador and State of California, known as the Amador, Oneida, and others, upon which mining claims valuable improvements have been placed by the undersigned and those whom they represent, and that they have heretofore, for many years, carried on the business of mining upon said properties in said county.

That the value of said properties and the improvements thereon is not less than several million of dollars.

That there exists in said County of Amador, and particularly among the persons employed upon said mining claims, a riotous body of men, which body has taken actual and forcible possession of said properties, contrary to law, and prevented and now prevent the working thereof in any manner; has driven off laborers, miners and engineers, and other employes therefrom, and refused and now refuse to permit the owners of said properties to work or use the same in any manner whatever, and now threaten absolutely to destroy the same.

And the undersigned have reasonable grounds for believing that said property will be destroyed by said rioters, unless prevented by the military force of the State.

That the Sheriff of said county has declared that he is, and the undersigned believe that he is, utterly powerless to keep the peace in said county, and particularly at the mining claims aforesaid, or to protect the said property from destruction.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request your Excellency to order at least two companies of the State militia to proceed forthwith to the Town of Sutter Creek, Amador County, there to keep the peace of said county and preserve the property above mentioned from destruction, and there to remain until further orders from your Excellency in the premises.

In making this application to your Excellency, the undersigned hereby pledge the several companies by them represented to pay all and singular the costs and expense of transportation, subsistence and pay of the men and officers employed upon such duty, and to save the State of California harmless from any costs or charges in the matter.

The undersigned, as citizens and taxpayers of the State of California,

respectfully urge immediate action in the premises, believing that the exigency of the case admits of no delay.

Very respectfully, etc.,

DAVID D. COLTON,
For Amador Company.
J. M. McDONALD,
For Keystone C. M. Co.
MICHAEL REESE,
For Amador M. Co.
JAMES MORGAN,
For Oneida M. Co.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 21st day of June, 1871.

JULIUS WETZLAR,
Notary Public.

[Seal.]

Accepting the agreement of the proprietors of the mines and mills, the Executive caused to be issued the following military order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 21st, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 17.*]

I. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade National Guard of California, will designate two companies from the First Regiment of Infantry (Colonel Barnes commanding), to report for active duty, in the service of the State, for the suppression of violence and the maintenance of the laws, in Amador County.

II. Major J. F. Bronson, of the First Regiment Infantry, will be detailed to assume command of the battalion, and will proceed without delay to Latrobe, El Dorado County, or other places to be hereafter designated, and report to Adjutant-General Thomas N. Cazneau for further orders.

III. Adjutant-General Thomas N. Cazneau will provide the necessary subsistence and transportation for the command.

IV. Major J. F. Bronson, commanding the battalion hereby ordered for special duty, will, upon reaching the points to be hereafter designated, and establishing his command, report through the Adjutant-General to the civil authorities of the County of Amador, and be governed by their directions for the accomplishment of the objects herein specified.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Special instructions were issued by the Executive to the Adjutant-General, defining explicitly the objects of the expedition, and directing that officer to accompany the forces and to have the military act in conformity to law, and as aids to the civil authorities of the disturbed district. The instructions were as follows:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 Sacramento, June 21st, 1871. }

Thomas N. Cazneau, Adjutant-General California :

GENERAL: It appearing that the laws of the State have been set at defiance by armed and unlawful assemblages and parties in the County of Amador, State of California, that the civil officers of the State are powerless to protect life and property in certain localities of that county, and these facts having been duly represented through a sworn statement of respectable and responsible citizens, and a demand made for the interference of the Executive, I have caused orders to be issued for the assemblage of a command of the National Guard, to repair to the scene of disturbance and aid the civil authorities in support of the laws.

You will muster into the service of the State, organize and accompany these troops, conforming to Special Order, No. 17, of the present date; make such dispositions as may be necessary to preserve order and maintain the laws, and will communicate with the local civil authorities of Amador County, and have the commander of the battalion follow these directions, communicating promptly to these headquarters your proceedings and those of the commander of the battalion.

Much is necessarily entrusted to your discretion and good judgment, and you will, in all your actions, have the military subservient to the civil authorities, and all things conducted within the strict letter and spirit of the laws of the State.

H. H. HAIGHT,
 Governor and Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C.

The order for calling out the companies of the National Guard was issued upon the afternoon of the twenty-first of June, and upon the following day the command marched out of San Francisco, fully equipped for the field; munitions, stores, camp equipage and every thing needful having been provided, and the troops actually upon the march in less than twenty-four hours after the issuance of the call. The companies mustered were the National Guard, Company C, and the Sumner Light Guard, Company E, of the First Regiment, and the whole command organized as follows:

Major J. F. Bronson, commanding battalion.

Battalion Staff.

First Lieutenant A. W. Hanna, Adjutant.
 Captain F. W. Pierce, Quartermaster.
 First Lieutenant J. D. Whitney, Surgeon.

Corps of National Guard.

Captain George Humphrey.
 First Lieutenant George Vaughn.
 Second Lieutenant H. J. Burns.

Corps of Sumner Light Guard.

Captain Oscar Woodhams.
 First Lieutenant W. P. Edwards.
 Second Lieutenant A. S. Tibbey.

The whole force consisted of ten officers and one hundred and sixty-seven men, besides several enlisted men in the baggage train.

The League was variously estimated in numbers from five hundred to eight hundred, and were reported as well armed, having a considerable number of breech-loaders and a mounted piece of artillery. They had been notified of the application for interference of State authority, and were understood to express defiance of the law and the power of the State, and determined to make resistance. The troops selected were, therefore, taken from San Francisco, as, in the event of a contest with so large an opposing number, it might be found necessary to call for reinforcements, and the National Guard of Sacramento being nearer the scene of operations, and not having been called upon to make up the original force, would hence be able to respond with alacrity.

The command reached Sacramento on the night of the twenty-second, and here received orders to go into camp and await further instructions. After issuing the call for troops, it was represented to the Executive that the Leaguers were not so belligerent as reported; that they would be disposed to listen respectfully to remonstrances against their action, and to refrain from all further unlawful proceedings; that, in fact, an attempt on the part of the Executive to point out the unlawful and dangerous course that they were pursuing, and the certainty that the laws would be vindicated and property protected, would have a salutary effect, and spare all necessity for a resort to force to accomplish that object. To this end, the Governor proceeded to Sutter Creek, and held a conference with the Leaguers, made strict inquiry to determine if there were any grievances, and of the actual certainty of their having committed overt acts. His pacific mission utterly failed, the League evincing a settled determination to carry out fully their course of unlawful proceeding.

At midnight of the twenty-fourth, orders were received, in camp, to move forward to Sutter Creek; and by daylight tents had been struck, equipage packed, rations issued and disposed of, a baggage train loaded up, and the whole force moved out and were transported by rail to Latrobe, where, learning that fears were entertained that the mills would be fired, all encumbrances were placed under guard, the main force, put in light marching order, moved on, and by a forced march reached Sutter after nightfall. No hostile demonstrations were made against the troops, with the exception of firing a few blank cartridges over their heads, which were readily understood as acts of folly and bravado, and no notice taken of them. Immediately after reaching the scene of difficulty, guards were stationed at the threatened property, and upon the morning of the twenty-sixth of June the mines and mills were in working order again. Laborers commenced coming in, and were engaged, and, with the exception of the posting of anonymous notices threatening vengeance upon all who should go to work, no interference was made with labor.

After the lapse of several days the conviction was established at Sutter that the State was determined to protect property, and that the troops were to remain there. A conference was had between the proprietors of mining property and the principals of the League, and it was finally agreed that the rates of wages which prevailed previous to the outbreak should be continued and accepted, and that no Chinese labor should be allowed. The latter condition was somewhat difficult to accomplish, inasmuch as some five or six Chinese had been for several years employed at one of the mills, in objects entirely unconnected with

the avocations of white men, and they were found to be very useful in those particular employments. Desirous that the question of Chinese labor should not be permitted to defeat a return of concord, as between the miners and mine owners, I addressed a communication to the principal of the mine having the service of these men, and induced him to consent to dispense with them. The communication alluded to was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP COLTON,
Sutter Creek, Amador County, July 12th, 1871. }

Jas. Morgan, Esq., Oneida Mines and Mills:

DEAR SIR: I have this morning conferred with Mr. Burns, President of the Miners' League, with reference to the subject upon which you and that gentleman had an interview yesterday, i. e., the employment of Chinese labor in your mining operations at the Oneida—you desiring that six Chinamen, heretofore at work at your mine, should be continued in the employment as formerly filled by them, such employment, in your views, not being those of white men; Mr. Burns considering, on the contrary, that they were in fact engaged in labor that could and should be performed by white men, and hence, they should be discharged, and all Chinese labor hereafter discontinued. This matter was to have been submitted for action to the League last evening, as was agreed by Mr. Burns and yourself. The gentleman now informs me that the temper and disposition of the meeting was such that, in his candid judgment, it would have been useless to submit your request, as no favorable result could possibly have been expected, but, upon the contrary, much additional ill feeling and positive harm. He further adds, that he is utterly hopeless of any accommodation upon the question of the employment of Chinese labor in the mines in any shape.

I deem it proper to communicate all this to you, and beg to be allowed to remark, that inasmuch as all other points of difficulty have been removed with all the mines and mills, and this Chinese question being now the sole cause standing in the way of a full and perfect understanding; and inasmuch as its removal would produce instant concord and a return of peace and friendly relations with all, I most earnestly request of you to give way your personal wishes and desires, with reference to the Chinamen that have been with you, and thus consummate the repose of this mining community.

You will excuse my saying to you, that when it comes to be understood that the Chinaman is the remaining cause of contention here, that you will stand in the 'unfortunate attitude' of opposition to the known and decided sentiment of the good people of our whole State upon that subject.

With great respect, yours truly, etc.,

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General of California.

To this communication the gentleman addressed gave a prompt reply, and consented to discharge the obnoxious people. All difficulties were thus accommodated, and the further presence of an armed force rendered entirely unnecessary. This fact was duly communicated to the Executive by telegraphic dispatch, and by the same medium orders were received for the return of the troops. Desirous of retiring from the

scene of former difficulties with great promptitude, as an evidence of full faith in the sincerity of the miners, and in obedience to the commands of the Commander-in-Chief, I at once broke up the camp, and leaving a small guard to dispose of the remaining supplies, to forward equipage, etc., upon Sunday, July sixteenth, moved away for Latrobe, accomplishing a march of twenty-two miles, over an exceedingly rough and broken country, in eight hours, and that principally at night, the weather being excessively overpowering. From Latrobe the force moved to Sacramento and finally to San Francisco.

Throughout the whole period embraced in the service of the National Guard, as herein detailed, the troops conducted themselves in the most admirable manner. The strictest discipline was maintained; good order was apparent upon all occasions, whether upon the march, in camp, or elsewhere. Drill and rigid instruction were unremittingly given each day; the details of guard mounting fully carried out, and not a single instance of insubordination or unsoldiery conduct evidenced. No intemperance whatever was seen, and not even a petty act perpetrated. The refreshing union of soldier and gentleman was always apparent, and when the force finally withdrew from Sutter Creek the League were foremost among the public to express their admiration of the conduct of the soldiery.

The State National Guard, as represented by the expedition to Amador County, fully exemplified the usefulness of a citizen soldiery, and commends itself to the admiration of the people of the State. A disorderly and undisciplined force, a body containing even a limited number given to intemperance, could readily have brought on strife and produced a result disastrous to the State, while the excellent qualities that I describe at once commanded respect, and finally led to a peaceful and bloodless settlement of difficulties. Some time after the withdrawal of the troops, some unfortunate personal controversies occurred at Sutter, such as might happen at any location, but these had no special significance as connected with the former troubles, except that it was at that locality, and took place between men who were opposed to each other originally. The mines and mills have never been interfered with, nor labor disturbed.

Of the expedition, Major Bronson, commanding the battalion, died soon after reaching San Francisco—falling unquestionably through the fatigues incident to camp life and its exposures, to the hardships of heavy marching, and the labors and cares of his position. I desire to bear public testimony to his excellence of character, to his soldierly ability, and to the great faithfulness with which he discharged his duties. Through his death the National Guard lost a sterling soldier, and the State a faithful citizen. Many of the men have suffered from their labor and exposure, but no other casualties occurred.

The entire expense of all departments of the expedition cost less than thirty-six thousand dollars (\$36,000). The time occupied in the expedition was twenty-seven days.

OFFICE DUTIES.

The general business of the office of the Adjutant-General has required much active clerical labor; an innumerable number of communications are received, both upon subjects connected with the present National Guard of the State, as also with reference to former State organizations; with the different military organizations mustered from the State into

the service of the General Government; upon State bounties, military land allowances, discharges and various other subjects relative to the location of discharged volunteers, their claims, time of service, discharges, etc., etc. Rolls of the various State organizations which have been transmitted by officers of the State to the General Government relative to State troops in the general service during the war, are most frequently referred to for information upon the subject of bounties and credits. Application for the addresses of discharged soldiers, for their record during service, re-enlistments, the muster of veterans, etc. Certified transcripts from rolls are almost daily made in evidence upon trials in the Courts; certificates are furnished for the use of the War Department, at Washington, and for uses in various objects connected with the service of State troops.

This labor is constant and will continue as long as there may be claimants with the Government, or heirs of claimants seeking the pay and emoluments of soldiers' service. Issuance of military commissions, certificates, arms, accoutrements and military property, and necessary correspondence with officers of the National Guard, State allowances for expenses, and upon all the varied objects connected with the details of the present and all former State organizations.

Complete sets of books and records of all business is necessarily kept, and all documents regularly filed and preserved, so that a steady, continuous discharge of clerical duty is in progress throughout the year, to keep up the details and maintain the business of the department. The present clerical force is, through active service, made sufficient for all these objects, and also to bring up and perfect the details of the organization, service and all other essential particulars that relate to the history of the patriotic citizens of our State, who entered the service of the General Government in the late National struggle, a duty due alike to these faithful men as to the history of the State.

The office organization for details of employment, for records, filing of documents, and for such a preparation and preservation of all transactions through the Adjutant-General, as makes up a complete, clear and continuously useful history of all State military transactions, was inaugurated by that zealous and useful State officer, Adjutant-General George S. Evans, and has been carried out to the present time and will be continued under my administration, as embodying the most concise and useful course of office employment, through which all information upon the military operations of the State, military establishment of officers or men, both of the National Guard and State volunteers can at once be provided. The examination of the archives of the office of the Adjutant-General by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the Military Committees of the Legislature, is most respectfully solicited.

UNATTACHED COMMANDS AND STAFF OFFICERS.

At different points throughout the State the unattached commands should be consolidated into battalions, even if such battalions be composed of only a few companies, as thereby increased interest will be awakened, and enlarged opportunity offered for instruction, and a greater number of officers afforded occasion for practical experience. At both Sacramento and Oakland the local National Guard could at once be so organized, and their efficiency thereby greatly increased. The officers

of all the staffs should be enjoined and commanded to study thoroughly their varied duties, and to render themselves familiar with details in their several departments, that they may have confidence in their personal abilities. Superior officers should call their staffs together and give them instruction; schools of elementary practice should be established for this object; military works obtained and carefully studied up, and no single officer, of those important branches of military service, left without the most ample opportunity of obtaining sound military information. At present, in too many instances, this class of officers are considered as mere ornamental appendages to the general organization, and from a want of knowledge of their duties, with a few honorable exceptions, are accorded only the respect that attaches to them as gentlemen and good citizens, but not as good soldiers. This is directly the opposite condition that should exist, for they should be selected with especial reference to their high intelligence, and not only for their personal standing, but also as soldiers. It cannot, of course, be expected that all the different departments for staff service can be filled with those who have already acquired a thorough knowledge of their duties, but it should be demanded that a study be made to acquire proper knowledge, and whenever it is ascertained that an officer lacks the disposition to do this, or is holding office for the mere idle show that attaches to his position, he should at once be removed, and a more sensible appointment made.

REPORTS OF THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING AND OF BRIGADIERS.

I ask your careful attention to the valuable report, and to the useful suggestions contained therein, offered by Major-General Henry A. Cobb, commanding the National Guard of the State. This earnest and reliable officer has been most indefatigable in his exertions to sustain the military of our State, imparting to it an energy and spirit distinctive of his own personal character, awakening a zeal and determination in all under his command to lead the organization to the highest aims of military usefulness.

The reports of the different Brigadiers are all exceedingly valuable, and contain an amount of useful information, and many suggestions of practical value, deserving of especial attention.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

I cannot, sir, well imagine a more patriotic body than that presented through a citizen soldiery. Unlike others who are embodied for military service, the National Guard are of the community whose interests they aim to uphold. Of the people in all the professions, industries and aims of life, they are indistinct, but upon a call for service they at once assume a separate character, and accept that character for the highest and noblest objects. They offer a defence for the State, support for constituted authority, maintenance and enforcement of the laws, and protection for the dearest interests of the people. Now, peaceful merchants, citizens and laborers; and then, marshalled in serried battalions, readily and willingly abandoning their homes, avocations and ties of society, to cheerfully submit to the most rigorous discipline, obedient to severe military laws, and accepting the most irksome restraints; patient, obedient and self-sacrificing, freely offering their services, and ready to sacrifice their lives for the public good. The patient, enduring toil performed by the citizen soldiery, the large appropriation of time and great

expenditure of means made by them to render themselves useful for the accomplishment of the noble objects intrusted to them, commend them to the admiration of the whole people, and it is earnestly hoped that whatever may be necessary to sustain, to foster and encourage them, will cheerfully be accorded by the Legislature.

In concluding this report to your Excellency, and submitting for your consideration the various recommendations now presented for the better government and permanency of the citizen soldiery of our State, I desire most respectfully to assure you that, as the head and chief of the National Guard, the whole body of officers and members of the organization look with hopeful confidence to you for a continued manifestation of the earnest interest which you have been pleased to evince, for all that relates to its honor, welfare and progress. You have estimated most thoroughly the importance and value to the State of arming and disciplining her citizens, and have given assurances of your desire to build up their power and usefulness, and to sustain them when associating together in martial character for the public weal. Upon your future efforts the well-being of the citizen soldiery of our State mainly depends, and an abiding interest is felt that you will continue your exertions for the organization, until it shall reach the utmost limit of its usefulness, and shall be so firmly and deservedly established in public favor that it shall be esteemed a high honor to be enrolled under its colors.

Very truly, etc., your obedient servant,

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General, Cal.



APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

OF

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FOR A

PORTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST, THE WHOLE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND, AND
A PORTION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD FISCAL YEARS,

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1869, AND ENDING AUGUST 31, 1871.

T W E N T Y - F I R S T F I S C A L Y E A R .

SALARY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Nov. 1, 1869.	Balance in fund.....		\$2,000 00
Nov. 30, 1869.	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of November, 1869... ..	\$250 00	
Dec. 31, 1869.	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of December, 1869.....	250 00	
Jan. 31, 1870.	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of January, 1870.....	250 00	
Feb. 28, 1870.	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of February, 1870.....	250 00	
Mar. 31, 1870.	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of March, 1870.....	250 00	
April 30, 1870	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of April, 1870.....	250 00	
May 31, 1870.	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of May, 1870.....	250 00	
June 30, 1870.	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of June, 1870.....	250 00	
		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

PAY OF CLERKS.

Nov. 1, 1869	Balance in fund.....		\$1,133 33
Nov. 30, 1869	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of November, 1869.....	\$166 67	
Dec. 31, 1869	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of December, 1869.....	166 67	
Jan. 31, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of January, 1870.....	166 66	
Feb. 28, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of February, 1870.....	166 66	
Mar. 31, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of March, 1870.....	166 67	
April 1, 1870	Appropriations by Legislature for deficiencies for twentieth and twenty-first fiscal years.....		3,650 00
April 9, 1870	Certified to N. Boice, deficiency in salary twentieth fiscal year.....	200 00	
April 9, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, salary one month, nineteenth fiscal year	150 00	
April 9, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, salary of entire twentieth fiscal year.....	1,800 00	
April 9, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, salary three months, twenty-first fiscal year.....	450 00	
April 9, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, salary four months, twenty-first fiscal year.....	600 00	
April 30, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of April, 1870.....	166 67	
April 30, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of April, 1870.....	150 00	
May 31, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of May, 1870.....	166 66	
May 31, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of May, 1870.....	150 00	
June 30, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of June, 1870	166 67	
June 30, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of June, 1870.....	150 00	
		\$4,783 33	\$4,783 33

RENT OF OFFICE.

Nov. 1, 1869	Balance in fund.....		\$333 32
Dec 31, 1869	Certified to W. C. Felch, agent, for month of November, 1869.....	\$41 67	
	Unexpended.	291 65	
		\$333 32	\$333 32

RENT OF STATE ARSENAL.

Nov. 1, 1869	Balance in fund.....		\$460 00
Nov. 31, 1869	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of November, 1869.....	\$80 00	
Dec. 31, 1869	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of December, 1869.....	80 00	
Jan. 31, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of January, 1870.....	80 00	
Feb. 28, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of February, 1870.....	80 00	
Mar. 31, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of March, 1870.....	80 00	
April 1, 1870	Appropriations by Legislature for deficiency twenty-first fiscal year.		180 00
April 30, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of April, 1870.....	80 00	
May 31, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of May, 1870.....	80 00	
June 30, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, for month of June, 1870.....	80 00	
		\$640 00	\$640 00

CLEANING, REPAIRING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ARMS.

Nov. 1, 1869	Balance in fund.....		\$42 65
Dec. 31, 1869	Certified to Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$15 75	
Dec. 31, 1869	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	26 90	
April 1, 1870	Appropriation by Legislature for deficiency twenty-first fiscal year.....		1,000 00
Apr. 30, 1870	Certified to W. A. Anderson.....	46 00	
Apr. 30, 1870	Certified to California Steam Navigation Company.....	4 50	
Apr. 30, 1870	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	567 00	
Apr. 30, 1870	Certified to Wells, Fargo & Co.....	9 80	
Apr. 30, 1870	Certified to John Perry.....	40 00	
Apr. 30, 1870	Certified to Peyter & Balthup.....	15 00	
Apr. 30, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards.....	1 00	
May 31, 1870	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	78 00	
June 30, 1870	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	238 70	
		\$1,042 65	\$1,042 65

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

Nov. 1, 1869	Balance on hand.....		\$190 00
	Expended by Gen. Jas. M. Allen.....		

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Nov. 1, 1869	Balance on hand.....		\$200 00
	Expended by Gen. Jas. M. Allen.....		

T W E N T Y - S E C O N D F I S C A L Y E A R .

SALARY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

July 1, 1870	Amount of appropriation.....		\$3,000 00
July 30, 1870	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of July, 1870.....	\$250 00	
Aug. 31, 1870	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of August, 1870.....	250 00	
Sept. 30, 1870	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of September, 1870.....	250 00	
Oct. 31, 1870	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of October, 1870.....	250 00	
Nov. 30, 1870	Certified to Jas. M. Allen, month of November, 1870.....	250 00	
Dec. 31, 1870	Certified to T. N. Cazneau, month of December, 1870.....	250 00	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to T. N. Cazneau, month of January, 1871.....	250 00	
Feb. 28, 1871	Certified to T. N. Cazneau, month of February, 1871.....	250 00	
Mar. 31, 1871	Certified to T. N. Cazneau, month of March, 1871.....	250 00	
April 29, 1871	Certified to T. N. Cazneau, month of April, 1871.....	250 00	
May 31, 1871	Certified to T. N. Cazneau, month of May, 1871.....	250 00	
June 30, 1871	Certified to T. N. Cazneau, month of June, 1871.....	250 00	
		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00

SALARY OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

July 1, 1870	Amount of appropriation.....		\$2,000 00
July 30, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of July, 1870.....	\$166 66	
Aug. 31, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of August, 1870.....	166 66	
Sept. 30, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of September, 1870.....	166 66	
Oct. 31, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of October, 1870.....	166 66	
	Amount carried forward.....	\$666 64	

	Amount brought forward.....	\$666 64	\$2,000 00
Nov. 30, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of November, 1870.....	166 66	
Dec. 31, 1870	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of December, 1870.....	166 66	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of January, 1871.....	166 66	
Feb. 28, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of February, 1871.....	166 66	
Mar. 31, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of March, 1871.....	166 66	
April 29, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of April, 1871.....	166 66	
May 31, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of May, 1871.....	166 66	
June 30, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of June, 1871.....	166 74	
		<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

SALARY OF CLERK.

July 1, 1870	Amount of appropriation.....		\$1,500 00
July 30, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of July, 1870	\$125 00	
Aug. 31, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of August, 1870.....	125 00	
Sept. 30, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of September, 1870.....	125 00	
Oct. 31, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of October, 1870.....	125 00	
Nov. 30, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of November, 1870.....	125 00	
Dec. 31, 1870	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of December, 1870.....	125 00	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of January, 1871.....	125 00	
Feb. 28, 1871	Certified to E. R. Robertson, month of February, 1871.....	125 00	
Mar. 31, 1871	Certified to James E. Ryan, month of March, 1871.....	125 00	
Apr. 29, 1871	Certified to James E. Ryan, month of April, 1871.....	125 00	
May 31, 1871	Certified to James E. Ryan, month of May, 1871	125 00	
June 30, 1871	Certified to James E. Ryan, month of June, 1871.....	125 00	
		<u>\$1,500 00</u>	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

July 1, 1870	Amount of appropriation.....	.....	\$300 00
July 1, 1870	Certified to James M. Allen.....	\$150 00	
Aug. 31, 1870	Certified to George Rowland.....	44 72	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to Thomas N. Cazneau....	63 78	
Mar. 31, 1871	Certified to Thomas N. Cazneau....	30 50	
May 31, 1871	Certified to Thomas N. Cazneau....	11 00	
		\$300 00	\$300 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

July 1, 1870	Amount of appropriation.....	.....	\$300 00
July 1, 1870	Certified to James M. Allen.....	\$150 00	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to H. C. Deal, porter, months of December, 1870, and January, 1871.....	21 00	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to Thomas N. Cazneau....	24 25	
Feb. 28, 1871	Certified to J. Dunn, porter, month of February, 1871.....	25 00	
Mar. 31, 1871	Certified to J. Dunn, porter, month of March, 1871.....	25 00	
April 29, 1871	Certified to J. Dunn, porter, month of April, 1871.....	25 00	
May 31, 1871	Certified to J. Dunn, porter, month of May, 1871	25 00	
June 30, 1871	Certified to J. Dunn, porter, month of June, 1871.....	4 75	
		\$300 00	\$300 00

RENT OF STATE ARSENAL.

July 1, 1870	Amount of appropriation.....		\$960 00
July 30, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of July, 1870.....	\$80 00	
Aug. 31, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of August, 1870.....	80 00	
Sept. 30, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of September, 1870.....	80 00	
Oct. 31, 1870,	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of October, 1870.....	80 00	
Nov. 30, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of November, 1870.....	80 00	
Dec. 31, 1870	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of December, 1870.....	80 00	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of January, 1871.....	80 00	
Feb. 28, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of February, 1871.....	80 00	
Mar. 31, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of March, 1871.....	80 00	
April 30, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of April, 1871.....	80 00	
May 31, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of May, 1871.....	80 00	
June 30, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of June, 1871.....	80 00	
		\$960 00	\$960 00

CLEANING, REPAIRING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ARMS.

July 1, 1870	Amount of appropriation.....		\$1,000 00
July 30, 1870	Certified to California Steam Navi- gation Company.....	\$22 00	
July 30, 1870	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	135 00	
Aug. 31, 1870	Certified to John Perry.....	30 00	
Sept. 30, 1870	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	66 00	
Oct. 31, 1870	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	108 00	
Nov. 30, 1870	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	150 00	
Dec. 31, 1870	Certified to O. E. Hughes.....	96 00	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to O. E. Hughes.....	156 00	
Jan. 31, 1871	Certified to A. Koppikus.....	54 00	
Feb. 28, 1871	Certified to O. E. Hughes.....	144 00	
Feb. 28, 1871	Certified to John Perry.....	10 00	
Mar. 31, 1871	Certified to O. E. Hughes.....	29 00	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

TWENTY-THIRD FISCAL YEAR.

SALARY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

July 1, 1871	Amount of appropriation.....	.....	\$3,000 00
July 31, 1871	Certified to Thomas N. Cazneau, month of July, 1871.....	\$250 00	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to Thomas N. Cazneau, month of August, 1871.....	250 00	
Sept. 1, 1871	Balance in fund.....	2,500 00	
		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00

SALARY OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

July 1, 1871	Amount of appropriation.....	.....	\$2,000 00
July 31, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of July, 1871.....	\$166 66	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to Maze Edwards, month of August, 1871.....	166 66	
Sept. 1, 1871	Balance in fund.....	1,666 68	
		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

SALARY OF CLERK.

July 1, 1871	Amount of appropriation.....	.....	\$1,500 00
July 31, 1871	Certified to James E. Ryan, month of July, 1871.....	\$125 00	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to James E. Ryan, month of August, 1871.....	125 00	
Sept. 1, 1871	Balance in fund.....	1,250 00	
		\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00

RENT OF STATE ARSENAL.

July 1, 1871	Amount of appropriation.....		\$960 00
July 31, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of July, 1871.....	\$80 00	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to Sweetser & Alsip, ag'ts, month of August, 1871.....	80 00	
Sept. 1, 1871	Balance in fund.....	800 00	
		<hr/> \$960 00	<hr/> \$960 00

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

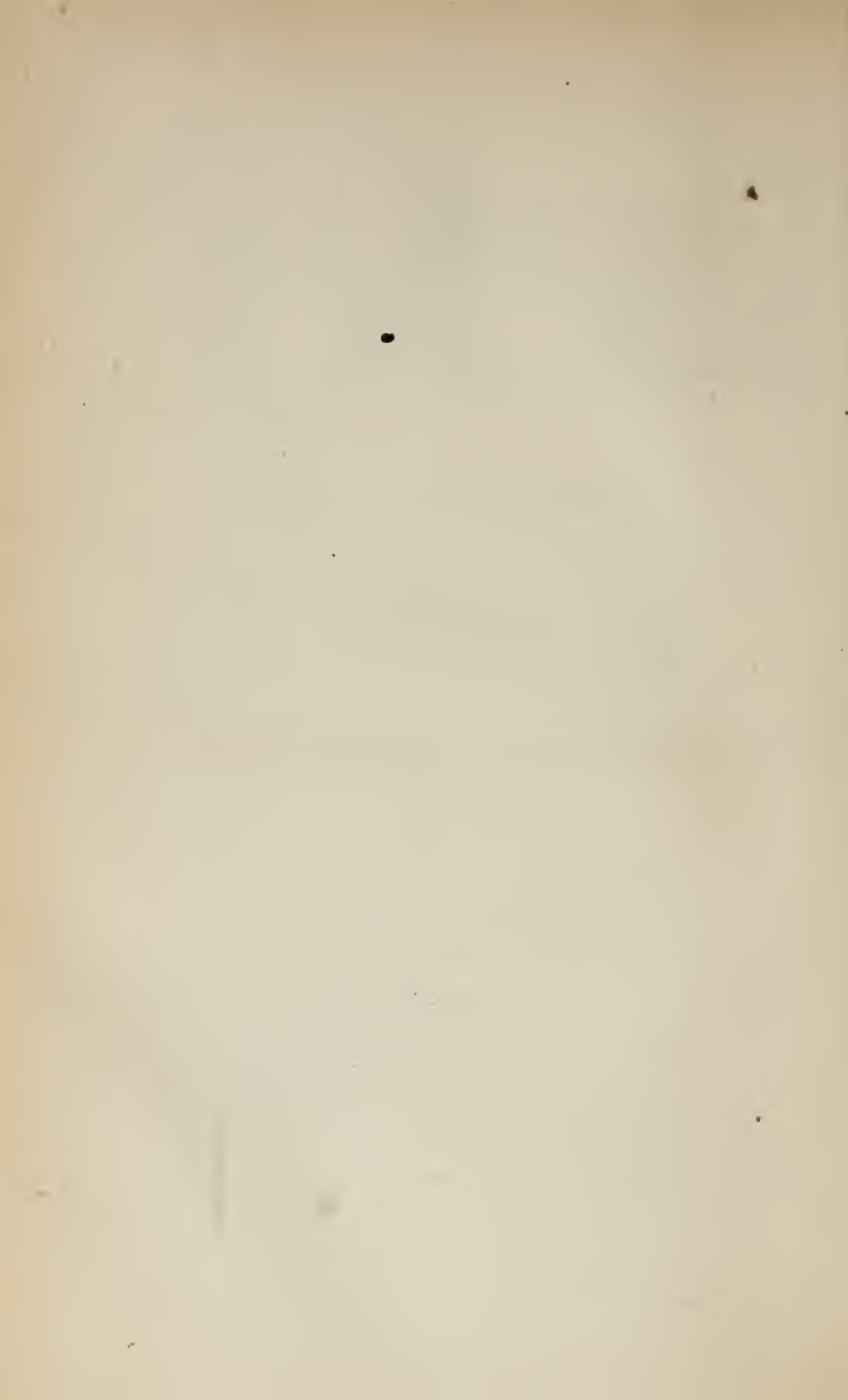
July 1, 1871	Amount of appropriation.....		\$300 00
July 1, 1871	Certified to George Rowland.....	\$42 00	
July 1, 1871	Certified to Thos. N. Cazneau.....	20 00	
July 1, 1871	Certified to Wells, Fargo & Co.....	6 25	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to Thos. N. Cazneau.....	99 60	
Sept. 1, 1871	Balance in fund.....	132 15	
		<hr/> \$300 00	<hr/> \$300 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

July 1, 1871	Amount of appropriation.....		\$300 00
July 31, 1871	Certified to J. Dunn, porter, month of July, 1871.	\$25 00	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to J. Dunn, porter, month of August, 1871.....	25 00	
Sept. 1, 1871	Balance in fund.....	250 00	
		<hr/> \$300 00	<hr/> \$300 00

CLEANING, REPAIRING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ARMS.

July 1, 1871	Amount of appropriation.....		\$1,000 00
July 1, 1871	Certified to O. E. Hughes.....	\$156 00	
July 1, 1871	Certified to California Pacific R. R..	6 00	
July 31, 1871	Certified to O. E. Hughes.....	156 00	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to O. E. Hughes.....	162 00	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to Huntington, Hopkins & Co.....	67 65	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to Jas. Carolan & Co.....	50 25	
Aug. 31, 1871	Certified to John Perry.....	17 00	
Sept. 1, 1871	Balance in fund.....	385 10	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00



REPORT
OF
ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

The work of cleaning and repairing the military property of the State being as yet—the date of this report—incomplete, it is impossible to arrive at a true and correct count of the several arms and accoutrements now stored in State Arsenal. The following tables of ordnance, ordnance stores and Quartermaster's property are those compiled by my predecessor, James M. Allen, for the year ending November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and are here inserted in lieu of actual count.

THOS. N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General, Cal.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1869.			
Shells for field guns, strapped and fixed.....	.....	10	10
Musket cartridges.....	3,658	17,800	21,458
Halters.....	49	35	84
Nose bags	2	146	148
Whips.. .....	.....	86	86
Spurs and straps	49	14	63
Saddle blankets.....	.....	150	150
Saddles .....	.....	499	499
Bridles.....	.....	598	598
Martingales.	88	441	529
Harness for two lead horses....	4	44	48
Harness for two wheel horses..	2	40	42
Artillery sabres for foot, and accoutrements	100	.....	100
N. C. O. swords and accoutrements	7	114	121
Cavalry sabres and accoutrements.....	83	571	654
Starr's pistols and accoutrements.....	39	130	169
Colt's pistols and accoutrements.....	281	594	875
On hand, November 1, 1867.....	.....	.....	.....
Total issues to November 1, 1867.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to be accounted for .....	.....	.....	.....
Expended, lost or condemned.....	.....	.....	.....
In hands of companies and miscellaneous issues.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining on hand, November 1, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT
OF
QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

RETURN OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY,

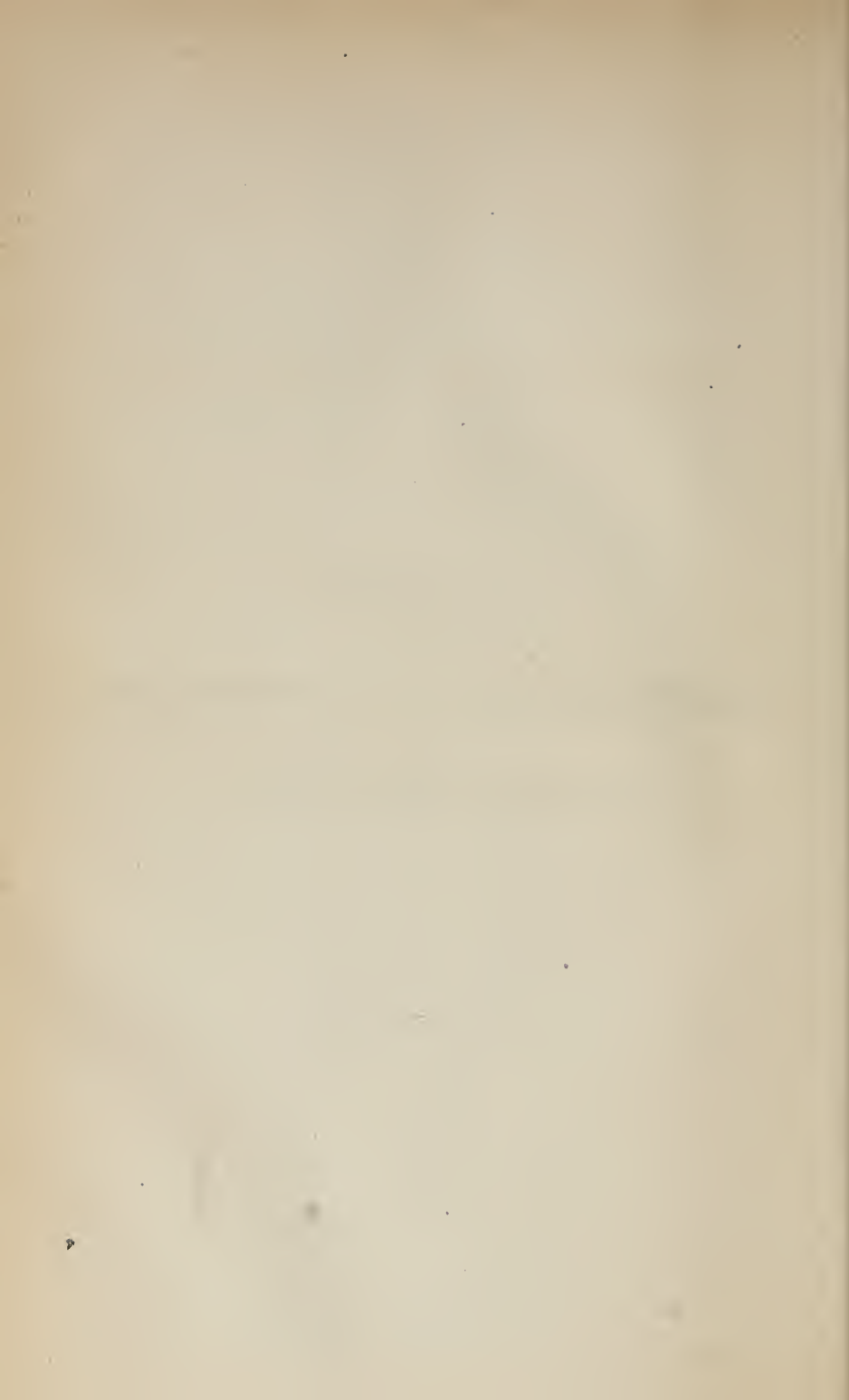
Received, issued and remaining on hand.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 1, 1869.		Meat pans	Coffee pots	Wooden buckets....	Tin buckets.....	Bread pans.....	Mess pans.....	Camp kettles	Camp stools.....	Blankets.....	Uniform caps.	Uniform hats.....	Uniform blouses....	Uniform pants.....	Uniform coats.....	Tent pins, extra....	Storm flags.....	Garrison flags.....*	Wall tent poles and pins	Wall tent flies.....	Wall tents.....	Sibley tent poles...	Sibley tents	Hospital tent poles.	Hospital tents.....
On hand November 1, 1867.....	130	52	152	2	450	1043	202	30	6	.....	.....	33	98	531	845	570	1	1	76	76	76	198	10	6	6
Total issues to November 1, 1867.....	12	.....	12	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1883	2465	.....	4637	4622	1615	.....	.....	2	2	2	10	.....	.....	.....
Total to be accounted for.....	132	52	164	2	465	1043	202	30	6	.....	1883	2498	98	5168	5467	2185	1	1	78	78	78	208	208	6	6
Expended, sold and condemned.....	132	52	164	2	465	1043	202	30	6	.....	1883	794	98	3464	3763	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous issues and in companies' hands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704	.....	1704	1704	1615	.....	.....	31	31	31	26	26	.....	.....
Remaining on hand November 1, 1869..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	1	1	29	29	29	182	182	6	6
Totals.....	132	52	164	2	465	1043	202	30	6	.....	1883	2498	98	5168	5467	2185	1	1	78	78	78	208	208	6	6

RETURN OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY—Continued.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 1, 1869.		Forks.....	818 43	861
		Knives.....	923	923
		Candlebras.....	196	196
		Pepper boxes.....	103 2	105
		Frying pans.....	310	310
		Mallets.....	21	21
		Axe handles.....	30	30
		Picket pins.....	4	4
		Hatchet handles....	2	2
		Hatchets.....	16	16
		Shovels	2	2
		Spades	4	4
		Axes.....	26	26
		Pickaxe handles...	6	6
		Pickaxes..	7	7
		Rope, coils of.....	2	2
		Teaspoons.....	1110	1110
		Table spoons.....	1007	1007
		Wash basins.....	136	136
		Tin lanterns.....	47 7	54
		Molasses cups.....	153	153
		Tin plates.....	2523	2523
		Tin cups.....	1368	1368
On hand November 1, 1867.....				
Total issues to November 1, 1867.....				
Total to be accounted for.....				
Expended, sold and condemned.....				
Miscellaneous issues and in companies' hands.....				
Remaining on hand November 1, 1869..				
Totals.....				

A L I S T
OF THE
ENROLLED MILITIA OF THE STATE,
AS PER
RETURNS OF COUNTY CLERKS.



ENROLLED MILITIA OF THE STATE,

FOR 1870 AND 1871.

Alameda	3,744
Alpine.....	174
Amador.....	2,070
Butte.....	2,149
Calaveras	1,148
Colusa	1,748
Contra Costa.....	1,082
Del Norte.....	315
El Dorado.....	1,895
Fresno.....	579
Humboldt.....	852
Inyo	276
Kern.....	495
Klamath	445
Lake.....	670
Lassen	273
Los Angeles.....	2,029
Marin	1,159
Mariposa.....	978
Mendocino	1,304
Merced.....	423
Mono.....	85
Monterey	2,508
Napa	1,170
Nevada	5,416
Placer	1,960
Plumas.....	1,169
Sacramento	4,630
San Bernardino.....	349
San Diego.....	515
San Francisco.....	20,804

Carried forward	62,414
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Brought forward.....	62,414
San Joaquin.....	3,767
San Luis Obispo.....	924
San Mateo.....	807
Santa Barbara.....	1,377
Santa Clara.....	3,629
Santa Cruz.....	2,534
Shasta.....	1,125
Sierra.....	2,110
Siskiyou.....	1,936
Solano.....	2,115
Sonoma.....	2,929
Stanislaus.....	972
Sutter.....	870
Tehama.....	704
Trinity.....	744
Tulare.....	1,053
Tuolumne.....	1,036
Yolo.....	1,528
Yuba.....	1,800
Total.....	94,374
Enrolled militia for 1870 and 1871.....	94,374
Enrolled militia for 1869.....	87,092
Excess of returns of 1870 and 1871 over former year.....	7,282

LIST OF COMMISSIONS

ISSUED TO

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA,

FROM

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869, TO AUGUST 31ST, 1871, INCLUSIVE.

Name.	Rank.	Date of rank.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
Abern, Thomas.....	2d Lieut. Oakland Grenadiers, unattached, 2d Brig.....	April 25, 1870.....	April 30, 1870.....	
Ashon, William H., Jr.....	Captain Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	July 30, 1870.....	August 3, 1870.....	
Antone, John.....	1st Lieut. Piceville City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	September 3, 1870.....	September 10, 1870.....	Vice Willse, promoted Captain.
Ainsworth, George J.....	4th Lieut. University Cadets, University of California.....	January 5, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	
Armstrong, Thomas.....	2d Lieut. Ennet Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	March 27, 1869.....	April 1, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Adams, Lorenzo D.....	2d Lieut. Grass Valley Union Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	April 1, 1871.....	April 10, 1871.....	Vice Richardson, term expired.
Armstrong, James.....	Captain Hewston Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	June 29, 1869.....	July 6, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Adams, James.....	Captain Volcano Blues, unattached, 4th Brig.....	July 8, 1871.....	August 7, 1871.....	
Abern, Thomas.....	1st Lieut. Oakland Grenadiers, Co. G, 3d Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	August 20, 1871.....	August 31, 1871.....	Vice Carr, deceased.
Barnes, W. H. L.....	Colonel 1st Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	November 1, 1869.....	November 21, 1869.....	Vice Ludlum, resigned.
Brownson, John F.....	Major 1st Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	November 19, 1869.....	November 21, 1869.....	Vice Grannis, promoted.
Barrell, Alfred W.....	Captain Oakland Guard, Co. A, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	November 1, 1869.....	March 10, 1870.....	Vice Little, resigned.
Bush, Hyman P.....	2d Lieut. Montgomery Guard, Co. A, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 7, 1868.....	May 12, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Brady, Charles.....	1st Lieut. Hewston Rifles, Co. H, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	July 1, 1870.....	July 28, 1870.....	Vice Tidings, resigned.
Baldwin, John M.....	Brigadier-General, commanding 1st Brig.....	July 30, 1870.....	August 3, 1870.....	
Brummagin, J. W.....	Lieut. Colonel and Judge Advocate on staff of Maj. Gen. H. A. Cobb, commanding N. G. C.....	August 13, 1870.....	August 19, 1870.....	Vice Banning, term expired.
Budandeau, E. B.....	Lieut. Colonel and Quartermaster on staff of Maj. Gen. H. A. Cobb, commanding N. G. C.....	August 19, 1870.....	August 30, 1870.....	Vice self, re-appointed.
Battaille, T. G.....	Major and Commissary on staff of Brig. Gen. John W. Baldwin, commanding 1st Brig.....	September 2, 1870.....	September 5, 1870.....	Vice Stearns, term expired.
Butler, Michael.....	1st Lieut. Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 1st Inf. Bat., 2d Brig.....	October 31, 1870.....	November 5, 1870.....	
Byrnes, James.....	2d Lieut. Ellsworth Rifles, Co. G, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	October 5, 1870.....	November 8, 1870.....	Vice Lineham, resigned.
Barbour, James H. K.....	Captain Vallojo Rifles, Co. F, 2d Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	June 18, 1869.....	November 11, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Brown, Josiah P.....	Captain Yuba Light Infantry, unattached, 4th Brig.....	November 4, 1870.....	December 9, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Blaney, Edw. W.....	1st Lieut. University Cadets, University of California.....	November 7, 1863.....	January 20, 1871.....	
Burus, H. J.....	2d Lieut. National Guard, Co. C, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	January 2, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Boruck, Marcus D.....	1st Lieut. and Commissary, 1st Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	January 4, 1869.....	February 9, 1871.....	
Baldeman, Michael C.....	Lieut. Colonel 3d Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	February 15, 1871.....	February 15, 1871.....	
Browne, James G.....	Captain Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 3d Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	March 11, 1871.....	March 15, 1871.....	Vice Cushman, resigned.
Brown, Daniel.....	2d Lieut. Ennet Guard (Penaluma), unattached, 2d Brig.....	May 15, 1871.....	June 3, 1871.....	
Ouchean, John D.....	Captain Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 1st Bat. Inf., 2d Brig.....	August 3, 1871.....	August 17, 1871.....	Vice O'Donnell, resigned.
Carlisle, Samuel P.....	Captain City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	December 4, 1869.....	January 18, 1870.....	Vice Turlon, resigned.
Cluny, James.....	1st Lieut. Frisbie Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	November 1, 1869.....	January 12, 1870.....	Vice Kelly, resigned.
Carroll, William V.....	2d Lieut. Light Guard, Co. F, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	January 4, 1870.....	February 3, 1870.....	
		March 1, 1870.....	March 10, 1870.....	Vice Cook, term expired.

Callaghan, Jeremiah.....	Captain Oakland Grenadiers, unattached, 2d Brig.....	April 25, 1870.....	April 30, 1870.....	
Carr, Peter.....	1st Lieut. Oakland Grenadiers, unattached, 2d Brig.....	April 25, 1870.....	April 30, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Cleary, Robert.....	Captain Emmet Guard, Co. F, 1st Bat. Inft., 2d Brig.....	May 15, 1868.....	May 20, 1870.....	Vice Murphy, term expired.
Coffins, Jeremiah S.....	1st Lieut. Emmet Guard, Co. E, 1st Bat. Inft., 2d Brig.....	May 16, 1870.....	May 20, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Cottus, George.....	1st Lieut. Germania Rifles, Co. D, 2d Inft., 2d Brig.....	May 22, 1868.....	June 13, 1870.....	Vice Allen, term expired.
Cobb, Henry A.....	Major-General, commanding N. G. C.....	August 19, 1870.....	August 19, 1870.....	
Cobb, H. A., Jr.....	Major and Aid-de-Camp on staff of Maj.-Gen. H. A. Cobb, commanding N. G. C.....			
Camp, Charles E.....	Junior 1st Lieut. Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, 4th Brig.....	August 23, 1870.....	August 31, 1870.....	Vice Middleton, prom. A. A. G.
Crowell, W. T.....	Captain City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	October 7, 1870.....	October 15, 1870.....	Vice Szausz, term expired.
Carson, James G.....	Captain Ellsworth Rifles, Co. G, 1st Inft., 2d Brig.....	October 24, 1870.....	November 11, 1870.....	Vice Turtan, failed to qualify.
Campbell, W. L.....	Major and Asst. Adj. Gen. staff Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	November 5, 1866.....	November 11, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Campion, John Spence.....	Major and Inspector, staff Brig.-Gen. John M. Baldwin, commanding 1st Brig.....	May 1, 1865.....	November 22, 1870.....	Vice Anderson, resigned.
Craven, Henry S.....	1st Lieut. Valleyo Rifles, Co. F, 2d Inft., 2d Brig.....	December 9, 1870.....	December 15, 1870.....	
Chase, Henry B.....	Junior 2d Lieut. San Fran. Hussars, Co. B, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.....	November 16, 1870.....	December 9, 1870.....	Vice Sargent, term expired.
Chase, Marcus M.....	Senior 2d Lieut. First Light Dragoons, Co. A, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.....	November 30, 1870.....	December 21, 1870.....	Vice C. C. Keene, promoted.
Canavan, Matthew.....	1st Lieut. McMahon Grenadiers, Co. H, 1st Bat. Inft., 2d Brig.....	January 16, 1871.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice Middleworth, promoted.
Carey, Eugene N.....	2d Lieut. McMahon Grenadiers, Co. H, 1st Bat. Inft., 2d Brig.....	February 16, 1871.....	February 25, 1871.....	
Canavan, Matthew.....	Captain McMahon Grenadiers, Co. H, 3d Reg't Inft., 2d Brig.....	February 16, 1871.....	February 25, 1871.....	
Conlin, John J.....	Major 3d Regt. Inft., 2d Brig.....	March 11, 1871.....	March 11, 1871.....	
Clark, Patrick.....	1st Lieut. Emmet Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	March 11, 1871.....	March 15, 1871.....	Vice Mahoney, term expired.
Donahue, Peter.....	Lieut.-Colonel and Commissary on staff of Maj.-Gen. H. A. Cobb, commanding N. G. C.....	March 25, 1871.....	April 1, 1871.....	
Denike, Ernest A.....	Lieut.-Colonel and Inspector on staff of Maj.-Gen. H. A. Cobb, commanding N. G. C.....	August 23, 1870.....	August 31, 1870.....	Vice Hewston, deceased.
Davis, Joseph.....	Captain Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, 4th Brig.....	August 23, 1870.....	August 31, 1870.....	Vice Houghton, term expired.
Davis, M. H.....	Senior 1st Lieut. Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, 4th Brig.....	September 29, 1868.....	October 15, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Dougherty, Hugh.....	1st Lieut. Jackson Dragoons, Co. C, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.....	October 7, 1870.....	October 20, 1870.....	Vice Leonard, term expired.
Dolan, Michael.....	2d Lieut. Jackson Dragoons, Co. C, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.....	January 7, 1869.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Days, John M.....	1st Lieut. Grass Valley Union Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 12, 1871.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice O'Brien, term expired.
Deering, William E.....	2d Lieut. Light Guard, Co. F, 1st Inft., 2d Brig.....	April 1, 1871.....	April 10, 1871.....	Vice J. D. Meek, term expired.
Egan, John.....	Captain Menager Guard, Co. D, 1st Inft. Bat., 2d Brig.....	August 1, 1871.....	August 30, 1871.....	Vice Carroll, resigned.
Edwards, William P.....	1st Lieut. Summer Light Guard, Co. E, 1st Inft., 2d Brig.....	May 7, 1868.....	May 12, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Eaton, Edward.....	1st Lieut. Yuba Light Infantry, unattached, 4th Brig.....	October 17, 1870.....	November 5, 1870.....	Vice Younger, term expired.
Edwards, George C.....	2d Captain University Cadets, University of California.....	January 3, 1871.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Flateau, Louis.....	2d Lieut. Howston Rifles, Co. H, 1st Inft., 2d Brig.....	July 1, 1870.....	July 28, 1871.....	
Foot, L. H.....	Major and Judge Advocate, staff of Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	July 12, 1865.....	November 22, 1870.....	Vice Flanagan, com'n revoked.
Finn, James T.....	2d Lieut. Haight Light Horse Guard, Co. D, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.....	November 7, 1870.....	December 7, 1870.....	Vice Robinson, appointed Quar.
Fritz, Alfred J.....	2d Lieut. Union Guard, Co. A, 2d Inft., 2d Brig.....	February 7, 1871.....	February 13, 1871.....	Vice Brown, term expired.
Fishbourne, Jasper.....	2d Lieut. Warren Guard, Co. B, 2d Regt., 2d Brig.....	June 29, 1871.....	August 1, 1871.....	Vice Lincoln, term expired.
				Vice Wate, promoted 1st Lieut.

Name.	Rank.	Date of rank.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
Greenbaum, Berthold	2d Lieut. Stenben Guard, Co. E, 2d Regt., 2d Brig.	November 11, 1869.	November 18, 1869.	
Graniss, George W.	Lientenant-Colonel 1st Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.	November 1, 1869.	November 21, 1869.	Vice Moger, resigned.
Glewis, James L., Jr.	2d Lieut. Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.	May 5, 1870.	May 9, 1870.	
Guthrie, John	2d Lieut. City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.	September 10, 1870.	September 19, 1870.	Vice Wilder, term expired.
Ganahl, Frank.	Major and Quartermaster, staff of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Baldwin, commanding 1st Brig.	October 31, 1870.	November 5, 1870.	
Geleich, Vincent.	Major and Surgeon, staff of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Baldwin, commanding 1st Brig.	October 31, 1870.	November 5, 1870.	
Greany, Michael.	Captain Jackson Dragoons, Co. C, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.	January 12, 1871.	January 20, 1871.	Vice Rafferty, term expired.
Gedg, J. Harry P.	2d Lieut. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.	March 23, 1871.	April 14, 1871.	Vice Ranlett, promoted.
Green, Thomas.	1st Lieut. and Surgeon, 3d Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.	May 1, 1871.	May 1, 1871.	
Hobson, Henry B.	2d Lieut. Franklin Light Infantry, Co. C, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.	November 19, 1869.	December 4, 1869.	Vice Phillips, promoted.
Hannon, Aquila W.	1st Lieut. and Adj. 1st Inf., 2d Brig.	December 17, 1869.	December 28, 1869.	Vice Bronson, promoted.
Henderson, Alex. H.	1st Lieut. Haight Light Horse Guard, Co. D, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.	December 14, 1869.	January 24, 1870.	Vice McLaughlin, resigned.
Hungerford, Daniel E.	Capt. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.	February 17, 1870.	February 21, 1870.	
Hanna, John.	Lieut.-Col. and Aid-de-Camp on staff of his Excellency the Commanding-in-Chief.	July 29, 1869.	April 30, 1870.	Vice Taylor, resigned.
Horan, Michael S.	Capt. Emmet Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.	May 5, 1870.	May 17, 1870.	Vice Buckley, resigned.
Henderson, O. L.	Capt. Frisbie Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.	June 23, 1870.	July 14, 1870.	Vice Ferris, resigned.
Hull, George	1st Lieut. City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.	September 10, 1870.	September 19, 1870.	Vice Robinson, term expired.
Hanley, Thomas J.	1st Lieut. Ellsworth Rifles, Co. G, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.	June 1, 1869.	November 11, 1870.	Vice self, re-elected.
Hastings, Howard F.	Maj. and Paymaster on staff of Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.	November 21, 1870.	November 22, 1870.	Vice Bean, rem'd f'm br. limits.
Humphrey, George.	Capt. National Guard, Co. C, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.	January 4, 1869.	February 9, 1871.	Vice self, re-elected.
Hughes, James E.	Capt. Veteran Guard, Co. B, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.	December 16, 1868.	March 10, 1871.	Vice self, re-elected.
Hale, John S.	Capt. Red Bluff Guard, unattached, 5th Brig.	March 15, 1869.	March 22, 1871.	Vice self, re-elected.
Horan, Michael S.	Capt. Emmet Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.	May 5, 1870.	April 1, 1871.	Vice self, re-elected.
Hynes, James.	Capt. Emmet Guard (Petaluma), unattached, 2d Brig.	August 5, 1871.	August 17, 1871.	
Hickson, Henry.	2d Lieut. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.	August 17, 1871.	August 26, 1871.	Vice Lee, promoted.
Hughes, James E.	Capt. Light Guard, Co. F, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.	August 15, 1871.	August 30, 1871.	Vice Badlam, term expired.
Isham, Milton E.	Jr. 2d Lieut. First Light Dragoons, Co. A, 1st Bat. Cav., 2d Brig.	January 16, 1871.	January 20, 1871.	Vice Benson, term expired.
Johnson, Thomas J.	Capt. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.	April 15, 1870.	September 2, 1870.	Vice Chalmers Scott, resigned.
Johnson, Henry C.	Capt. Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.	December 8, 1870.	December 31, 1870.	Vice Ashton, Jr., resigned.
Jacques, Thomas.	2d Lieut. Hewston Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.	June 29, 1871.	July 6, 1871.	Vice Stinson, term expired.
Kelly, Edward J.	Capt. Live Oak Zouaves, Co. C, 2d Regt., 2d Brig.	May 30, 1870.	June 27, 1870.	
Kelly, James J.	1st Lieut. Live Oak Zouaves, Co. C, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.	May 30, 1870.	June 27, 1870.	

Kelly, William F.....	2d Lieut. Live Oak Zouaves, Co. C, 2d Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 30, 1870.....	June 27, 1870.....	Vice David Scannell, resigned.
Knipe, Thomas J.....	1st Lieut. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.....	October 5, 1870.....	October 22, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Knox, George T.....	Capt. Haight Light Horse Guard, Co. D, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	November 7, 1870.....	December 9, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Kramleck, Chris.....	1st Lieut. San Francisco Hussars, Co. B, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	November 25, 1868.....	December 9, 1870.....	Vice Preston, term expired.
Keene, Charles C.....	2d Lieut. San Francisco Hussars, Co. B, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	November 30, 1870.....	December 21, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Keegan, Gerald.....	1st Lieut. Red Bluff Guard, unattached, 5th Brig.....	March 15, 1869.....	March 22, 1871.....	Vice Hungerford, resigned.
Knipe, Thomas J.....	Capt. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.....	August 1, 1871.....	August 26, 1871.....	Vice Casheon, promoted.
Linehan, John B.....	1st Lieut. Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 1st Bat. Inf., 2d Brig.....	January 1, 1870.....	January 18, 1870.....	Vice McDonigal, term expired.
Leddy, John.....	1st Lieut. Wolf Tone Guard, Co. C, 1st Bat. Inf., 2d Brig.....	February 17, 1870.....	March 2, 1870.....	Vice Lee, re-elected.
Lee, William.....	1st Lieut. Montgomery Guard, Co. A, 1st Bat. Inf., 2d Brig.....	February 22, 1868.....	March 2, 1870.....	Vice Hill, deceased.
Livermore, O.....	Major and Inspector on staff of Brig-Gen. J. Hewston, Jr., commanding 2d Brig.....	June 22, 1870.....	July 1, 1870.....	Vice Crocker, resigned.
Lloyd, R. H.....	Lieut-Col. and Aid-de-Camp on staff of his Excellency, the commander-in-Chief N. G. C.....	July 27, 1870.....	July 28, 1870.....	Vice Wason, pro. Lt.-Col. Bat.
Leddy, John.....	Capt. Wolf Tone Guard, Co. C, 1st Bat. Inf., 2d Brig.....	October 6, 1870.....	October 11, 1870.....	Vice John Doyle, term expired.
Laird, D. W.....	Jr. 2d Lieut. Haight Light Horse Guard, Co. D, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	November 7, 1870.....	December 9, 1870.....	Vice McLaughlin, term expired.
Lawler, Thomas H.....	2d Lieut. Vallejo Rifles, Co. F, 2d Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	November 16, 1870.....	December 9, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Lindley, Curtis H.....	1st Capt. University Cadets, University of California.....	January 2, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	Vice Johnson, resigned.
Lake, Harvey.....	Capt. Union Guard, Co. A, 2d Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	September 24, 1867.....	February 13, 1871.....	Vice Wallace, absent f'm State.
Lewis, Henry.....	Capt. Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	March 3, 1871.....	March 10, 1871.....	Vice Sesser, resigned.
Lee, William G.....	2d Lieut. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.....	September 20, 1870.....	July 1, 1871.....	Vice Knipe, promoted.
Lake, Harvey.....	Major 2d Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	March 23, 1871.....	August 26, 1871.....	Vice Thomas, resigned.
Lee, William G.....	1st Lieut. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.....	September 20, 1870.....	February 11, 1870.....	Vice Furgeson, resigned.
Middleworth, Jno. R.....	2d Lieut. First Light Dragoons, Co. A, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	January 28, 1870.....	March 24, 1870.....	Vice S. C. Ellis, term expired.
McGill, William.....	2d Lieut. Frisbie Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	February 25, 1870.....	August 31, 1870.....	Vice Reynolds, term expired.
Meagher, John F.....	Capt. Shields Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf. Bat., 2d Brig.....	June 8, 1870.....	September 2, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Middleton, Samuel P.....	Lieut-Col. and A. Adjt-Gen. on staff of Maj-Gen. H. A. Coble, commanding N. G. C.....	August 19, 1870.....	October 27, 1870.....	Vice Cook, term expired.
McGarren, Arthur.....	2d Lieut. Shields Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf. Bat., 2d Brig.....	July 25, 1870.....	November 22, 1870.....	Vice Foote, ap. Judge Advocate
Mitchell, H. A.....	Major and A. Adjt-Gen. on staff of Brig-Gen. J. M. Baldwin, commanding 1st Brig.....	August 29, 1870.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Macdonald, C. E. S.....	Capt. San Francisco Cadets, Co. H, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	October 7, 1863.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice Robison, term expired.
McTowan, Hugh.....	2d Lieut. San Francisco Cadets, Co. H, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	October 18, 1870.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Montague, S. S.....	Major and Engineer Officer on staff of Brig-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	November 21, 1870.....	February 6, 1871.....	Vice Norman, rem. fr br limits.
McLellan, Charles.....	2d Lieut. Yuba Light Infantry, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 9, 1870.....	February 15, 1871.....	Vice Thomas Nolan, resigned.
Middleworth, Jno. R.....	Capt. First Light Dragoons, Co. A, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	January 16, 1871.....	March 10, 1871.....	Vice Cannan, promoted Capt.
McGinnis, Thomas.....	Sr. 2d Lieut. Jackson Dragoons, Co. C, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	January 17, 1871.....	March 11, 1871.....	
McKeon, Bernard.....	2d Lieut. Red Bluff Guard, unattached, 5th Brig.....	February 4, 1871.....	May 1, 1871.....	
Mayor, Samuel D.....	1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	February 15, 1871.....		
Masterson, Teecne.....	2d Lieut. Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	March 6, 1871.....		
McMenemy, John H.....	1st Lieut. MacMahon Grenadiers, Co. H, 3d Inf., 2d Brig.....	March 7, 1871.....		
Mahon, Frank.....	1st Lieut. and Qr. Master 3d Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 1, 1871.....		

COMMISSIONS ISSUED—(Continued.)

Name.	Rank.	Date of rank.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
McKenzie, John W.....	Col. 2d Inf't. Reg't., 2d Brig.....	April 3, 1863.....	July 1, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected, third term.
McManus, C. B.....	2d Lieut. Oakland Grenadiers, Co. G, 3d Inf't., 2d Brig.....	August 20, 1871.....	August 31, 1871.....	Vice Abern, promoted.
Nunan, Matthew.....	2d Lieut. Wolf Tone Guard, Co. C, 1st Inf't. Bat., 2d Brig.....	February 17, 1870.....	March 2, 1870.....	Vice Leddy, promoted.
Nolan, Thomas.....	2d Lieut. Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	July 30, 1870.....	August 3, 1870.....	
Norcross, D.....	Lieut.-Col. and Paymaster on staff of Maj.-Gen. H. A. Cobb, commanding N. G. C.....			
Nunan, Matthew C.....	1st Lieut. Wolf Tone Guard, Co. C, 1st Inf't. Bat., 2d Brig.....	August 19, 1870.....	August 31, 1870.....	Vice self, reappointed.
Nowelling, Earnest.....	2d Lieut. Volcano Blues, unattached, 4th Brig.....	October 6, 1870.....	October 11, 1870.....	Vice Leddy, promoted Captain.
Orr, John C.....	1st Lieut. Oakland Guard, Co. A, 1st Inf't., 2d Brig.....	July 8, 1871.....	August 7, 1871.....	
O'Parrell, Bernard.....	1st Lieut. Shields Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf't. Bat., 2d Brig.....	February 9, 1870.....	March 10, 1870.....	Vice McKay, resigned.
O'Brien, James.....	1st Lieut. Veteran Guard, Co. B, 2d Inf't., 2d Brig.....	June 8, 1870.....	June 13, 1870.....	
O'Brien, Michael.....	2d Lieut. Wolf Tone Guard, Co. C, 1st Inf't. Bat., 2d Brig.....	May 5, 1870.....	September 2, 1870.....	Vice Ray, commission revoked.
O'Reilly, Martin.....	1st Lieut. Emmet Guard (Petahuma), unattached, 2d Brig.....	October 6, 1870.....	October 11, 1870.....	Vice Nunan, promoted 1st Lieut.
Peirce, Frederick W.....	1st Lieut. Franklin Light Infantry, Co. C, 2d Inf't., 2d Brig.....	August 5, 1871.....	August 17, 1871.....	
Phillips, Jasking.....	1st Lieut. Franklin Light Infantry, Co. C, 2d Reg't. Inf't., 2d Brig.....	November 19, 1869.....	December 4, 1869.....	Vice Dreyfogle, term expired.
Powers, Lucius.....	Major and Inspector on staff of Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	November 19, 1869.....	December 4, 1869.....	Vice Peirce, promoted.
Perkins, James C.....	3d Capt. University Cadets, University of California.....	November 21, 1870.....	November 22, 1870.....	Vice E. M. Howison, deceased.
Pomeroy, Everett B.....	2d Lieut. University Cadets, University of California.....	January 3, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	
Peters, James.....	1st Lieut. Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 3, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	
Powers, John W.....	1st Lieut. Volcano Blues, unattached, 4th Brig.....	December 8, 1870.....	March 8, 1871.....	
Quinn, Charles.....	Capt. Montgomery Guard, Co. A, 1st Inf't. Bat., 2d Brig.....	July 8, 1871.....	August 7, 1871.....	
Quinlan, Peter B.....	1st Lieut. Union Guard, Co. A, 2d Inf't., 2d Brig.....	February 22, 1868.....	March 2, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Ranlett, Horace D.....	2d Lieut. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf't., 2d Brig.....	December 6, 1864.....	February 13, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Robinson, George H.....	1st Lieut. City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	November 30, 1863.....	December 4, 1869.....	Vice Wilder, promoted.
Rose, N. O.....	1st Lieut. Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 4, 1870.....	January 12, 1870.....	Vice Auer, resigned.
Robison, Ansel C.....	1st Lieut. San Francisco Cadets, Co. H, 2d Inf't., 2d Brig.....	May 5, 1870.....	May 9, 1870.....	
Robinson, E. I.....	Maj. and Qr. Master, staff of Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	October 12, 1868.....	October 27, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Rub, Anthony.....	2d Lieut. Steuben Guard, Co. E, 2d Inf't., 2d Brig.....	November 22, 1865.....	November 22, 1870.....	Vice Campbell, app'ted A. A. G.
Roy, Nathaniel H.....	1st Lieut. 1st Light Dragoons, Co. A, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	October 13, 1870.....	December 21, 1870.....	Vice Berthold Greene, resigned.
Ryan, James E.....	Capt. and A.D.C., staff of Brig.-Gen. T. N. Canineau, Adj't.-Gen., Cal.....	January 16, 1871.....	January 20, 1871.....	Vice Doane, term expired.
Rule, William.....	Capt. Grass Valley Union Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	March 1, 1871.....	March 1, 1871.....	Vice Robertson, removed.
Ranlett, Horace D.....	1st Lieut. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf't., 2d Brig.....	February 10, 1869.....	April 10, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Ranard, A.....	1st Lieut. Houston Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	March 22, 1871.....	April 14, 1871.....	Vice Wilder, promoted.
Scott, Chalmers.....	Capt. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf't., 2d Brig.....	June 29, 1871.....	July 6, 1871.....	Vice Ruggs, term expired.
		November 1, 1869.....	November 1, 1869.....	Vice Gunn, resigned.

Spader, J. V.....	Capt. Hewston Rifles, Co. H, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	January 21, 1870.....	January 25, 1870.....	Vice Gilmore, com'n revoked.
Scannell, David.....	1st Lieut. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.....	Feb. 17, 1870.....	February 21, 1870.....	
Sullivan, Cornelius.....	2d Lieut. Bunnet Guard, Co. E, 1st Inf., Bat., 2d Brig.....	May 16, 1870.....	May 20, 1870.....	Vice Hayden, term expired.
Suciler, John.....	Capt. Germania Rifles, Co. D, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 22, 1868.....	June 13, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Sturbum, John.....	Sen. 2d Lieut. Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, 4th Brig.....	October 7, 1870.....	October 15, 1870.....	Vice Dale, term expired.
Simmons, H.....	Jr. 2d Lieut. Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, 4th Brig.....	October 7, 1870.....	October 15, 1870.....	Vice Melendez, term expired.
Schreiber, John.....	Capt. San Francisco Hussars, Co. B, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	October 5, 1870.....	October 24, 1870.....	Vice D. A. Madonald, resigned.
Stinson, James.....	1st Lieut. and Paymaster, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	January 31, 1871.....	February 4, 1871.....	
Sullivan, Daniel J.....	2d Lieut. Hewston Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	February 3, 1871.....	March 10, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Sullivan, Timothy.....	1st Lieut. Menghor Guard, Co. D, 3d Inf., 2d Brig.....	March 10, 1869.....	March 25, 1871.....	Vice Dillard, term expired.
Turner, Edward.....	2d Lieut. Meagher Guard, Co. D, 3d Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 3, 1871.....	May 6, 1871.....	Vice Burrell, promoted.
Tucker, J. C.....	2d Lieut. Oakland Guard, Co. A, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	February 9, 1870.....	March 10, 1870.....	Vice Howston, term expired.
Tibbey, Alex. S.....	Lieut.-Col. and Surgeon, staff of Maj.-Gen. Cobb, com'g N. G. C.	August 23, 1870.....	August 31, 1870.....	Vice Hunt, resigned.
Traynor, Thomas E.....	1st Lieut. Summer Light Guard, Co. E, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	April 15, 1870.....	November 5, 1870.....	Vice Kelly, failed to qualify.
Teague, John F.....	1st Lieut. Co. C, Live Oak Zouaves, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	December 22, 1870.....	December 28, 1870.....	Vice Kelly, failed to qualify.
Tannion, Patrick J.....	2d Lieut. Live Oak Zouaves, Co. C, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	December 22, 1870.....	December 28, 1870.....	
Umbach, Chris.....	1st Lieut. and Adj., 3d Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	May 1, 1871.....	May 1, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
von Schuidt, A. W.....	2d Lieut. Germania Rifles, Co. D, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 22, 1868.....	June 13, 1870.....	
	Lieut.-Col. and Engineer Officer, staff of Maj.-Gen. H. A. Cobb, commanding N. G. C.....			
Vaughn, George.....	1st Lieut. National Guard, Co. C, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	August 19, 1870.....	August 31, 1870.....	Vice self, reappointed.
Woechatz, Charles.....	Capt. Steuben Guard, Co. E, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	January 4, 1869.....	February 9, 1871.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Wickenhauer, Fred.....	1st Lieut. Steuben Guard, Co. E, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	November 11, 1869.....	November 18, 1869.....	
Wilder, David.....	1st Lieut. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	November 11, 1869.....	November 18, 1869.....	Vice Scott, promoted.
Whitney, James D.....	1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	November 1, 1869.....	December 4, 1869.....	Vice Hayne, com'd fr. br. limits.
Willer, Osgood.....	2d Lieut. City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	December 17, 1869.....	December 28, 1869.....	Vice Nelson, resigned.
Wallace, Charles D.....	2d Lieut. Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.....	January 4, 1870.....	January 12, 1870.....	
Watson, Archibald.....	Capt. Wolfe Tone Guard, Co. C, 1st Inf. Bat., 2d Brig.....	February 7, 1870.....	February 21, 1870.....	Vice self, re-elected.
Warren, John H.....	1st Lieut. Light Guard, Co. F, 1st Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	February 23, 1868.....	March 2, 1870.....	Vice Shore, term expired.
Wells, Charles S.....	Capt. Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.....	March 1, 1870.....	March 10, 1870.....	
Wate, Theo. Murray.....	2d Lieut. Veteran Guard, Co. B, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 5, 1870.....	May 9, 1870.....	Vice Cuddy, resigned.
Wason, Archibald.....	Lieut.-Col. commanding 1st Inf. Bat., 2d Brig.....	May 5, 1870.....	September 2, 1870.....	Vice J. W. Winters, deceased.
Wilkes, William.....	Capt. Placerville City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	August 27, 1870.....	September 6, 1870.....	Vice J. D. Boop, term expired.
Wilson, Christopher C.....	2d Lieut. Placerville City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	September 3, 1870.....	September 10, 1870.....	Vice J. G. Clifton, term expired.
Whitworth, John M.....	4th Capt. University Cadets, University of California.....	September 3, 1870.....	September 10, 1870.....	
Woodward, Thomas P.....	3d Lieut. University Cadets, University of California.....	January 4, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	
Whitworth, Fred. A.....	5th Lieut. University Cadets, University of California.....	January 5, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	
Walsh, Stephen C.....	2d Lieut. Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 1st Inf. Bat., 2d Brig.....	January 6, 1871.....	January 6, 1871.....	Vice Guilfoyle, com'd fr. br. limits
Wason, Archibald.....	Col. commanding 3d Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	January 30, 1871.....	February 4, 1871.....	
Wilder, David.....	Capt. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	March 11, 1871.....	March 15, 1871.....	Vice Johnston, resigned.
Waters, William D.....	1st Lieut. San Francisco Cadets, Co. H, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	March 14, 1871.....	April 14, 1871.....	Vice Robinson, resigned.
Wate, Theo. Murray.....	1st Lieut. Warren Guard, Co. B, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 4, 1871.....	June 6, 1871.....	Vice James O'Brien, resigned.
Woodhams, Oscar.....	Maj. 1st Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	March 14, 1871.....	August 1, 1871.....	Vice Bronson, deceased.
		August 30, 1871.....	August 30, 1871.....	

A LIST
OF
RESIGNATIONS AND CASUALTIES,
FROM
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869, TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1871.

RESIGNATIONS AND CASUALTIES.

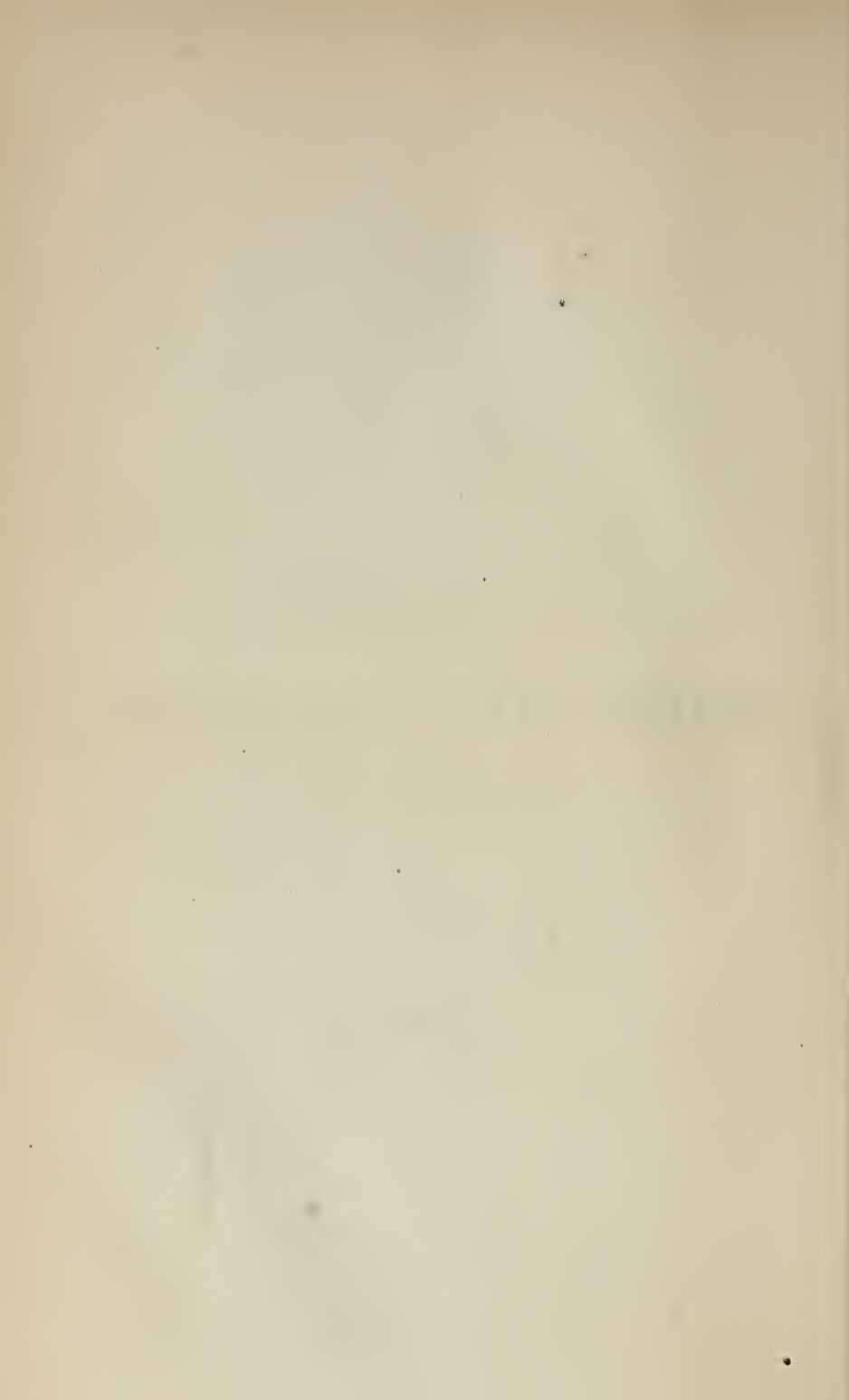
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Name.	Rank.	Date of resignation.	Date of acceptance.	Remarks.
Auer, Charles.....	1st Lieut. City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 4, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 3, 1870.
Anderson, W. A.....	Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen., staff of Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashton, W. H., Jr.....	Captain Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	October 18, 1870.....	November 1, 1870...	Per S. O. No. 34, C. S. 1870.
Acton, William.....	2d Lieut. Hewston Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	November 2, 1870.....	December 8, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 36, C. S. 1870.
Buckley, F. F.....	Captain Emmet Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	December 28, 1870....	February 3, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 5, C. S. 1871.
Bronson, John F.....	Captain 1st Inf. Regt., 2d Brig.....	April 22, 1870.....	May 5, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 15, May 6, 1870. Deceased, July 27, 1871.
Conaway, George.....	Captain Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 27, 1870.....	February 11, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 6, C. S. 1870.
Cuddy, Matthew.....	2d Lieut. Veteran Guard, Co. B, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	April 23, 1870.....	May 5, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 16, May 6, 1870.
Crocker, C. W.....	Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C., staff of Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C.....	May 9, 1870.....	May 27, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 19, June 1, 1870.
Carlisle, Samuel P.....	Captain City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	June 2, 1870.....	August 18, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 27, Aug. 19, 1870.
Cashoon, John D.....	Captain Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 3d Inf., 2d Brig.....	May 2, 1871.....	May 15, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 16, C. S. 1871.
Carroll, William V.....	2d Lieut. Light Guard, Co. F, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	July 12, 1871.....	August 1, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 29, C. S. 1871. Deceased.
Carr, Peter.....	1st Lieut. Oakland Grenadiers, Co. G, 3d Inf., 2d Brig.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferguson, E. A.....	1st Lieut. Frisbie Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	January 18, 1870.....	February 25, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 7, C. S. 1870.
Ferris, Charles O.....	Captain Frisbie Guard, unattached, 2d Brig.....	June 13, 1870.....	June 25, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 23, June 27, 1870.
Flateau, L. S.....	2d Lieut. Hewston Rifles, Co. H, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	April 7, 1871.....	June 7, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 20, C. S. 1871.
Friend, J. S.....	Major and Ordnance Officer, staff of Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	.....	.....	Deceased.
Gettings, James A.....	1st Lieut. Hewston Rifles, Co. H, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	June 1, 1870.....	June 24, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 22, C. S. 1870.
Groenebaum, B.....	2d Lieut. Steuben Guard, Co. E, 2d Inf., 2d Brig.....	.....	.....	Per S. O. No. 32, C. S. 1870.
Hawison, E. M.....	Major and Inspector, staff of Brig.-Gen. Josiah Howell, commanding 4th Brig.....	September 29, 1870....	October 13, 1870.....	.....
Hunt, Edwin O.....	2d Lieut. Summer Light Guard, Co. E, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	.....	.....	Deceased, February 15, 1870.
Hungerford, D. E.....	Captain Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, 2d Brig.....	March 8, 1870.....	April 15, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 12, April 16, 1870.
Hughes, James E.....	Captain Warren Guard, Co. B, 2d Regt. Inf., 2d Brig.....	June 21, 1871.....	August 1, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 28, C. S. 1871.
Johnson, Henry C.....	Captain com. Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	August 1, 1871.....	August 7, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 31, C. S. 1871.
Johnson, Thomas J.....	Captain com. City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	February 10, 1871....	March 3, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 10, C. S. 1871.
Knox, George T.....	Captain com. Haight Light Horse Guard, Co. D, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	March 8, 1871.....	March 14, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 12, C. S. 1871.
Linehan, William B.....	1st Lieut. Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 1st Inf. Bat., 2d Brig.....	July 14, 1870.....	September 6, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 29, C. S. 1870.
McLaughlin, John A.....	1st Lieut. Haight Light Horse Guard, Co. D, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	September 28, 1870....	October 5, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 31, C. S. 1870.
McKay, C. P.....	1st Lieut. Oakland Guard, Co. A, 1st Inf., 2d Brig.....	November 26, 1869....	December 14, 1869....	Per S. O. No. 33, C. S. 1869.
Macdonald, D. A.....	Captain com. San Francisco Hussars, Co. B, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	February 1, 1870.....	February 9, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 10, C. S. 1870.
		September 14, 1870....	October 5, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 31, C. S. 1870.

RESIGNATIONS AND CASUALTIES—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of resignation.	Date of acceptance.	Remarks.
Morris, Thomas C.....	Captain and A. D. C. staff of Brig.-Gen. Roley, commanding 5th Brig., N. C.	February 8, 1871.....	March 2, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 9, C. S. 1871.
Nelson, Clarence.....	2d Lieut. City Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	December 26, 1869....	January 4, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 3, C. S. 1870.
Nolan, Thomas.....	2d Lieut. Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, 4th Brig.....	March 1, 1871.....	March 6, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 11, C. S. 1871.
O'Donnell, Charles C.....	Captain Sarsfield Guard, Co. F, 1st Inf't. Bat., 2d Brig.....	November 23, 1869....	December 4, 1869....	Per S. O. No. 32, C. S. 1869.
O'Brien, James.....	1st Lieut. Veteran Guard, Co. B, 2d Inf't. Regt., 2d Brig.....	February 28, 1871....	March 14, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 12, C. S. 1871.
Parker, Ed. A.....	2d Lieut. Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 27, 1870.....	February 11, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 6, C. S. 1870.
Rose, N. O.....	1st Lieut. Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.....	November 19, 1870....	December 8, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 36, C. S. 1870.
Robison, A. C.....	1st Lieut. San Francisco Cadets, Co. H, 2d Inf't., 2d Brig.....	May 1, 1871.....	May 4, 1871.....	Per S. O. No. 15, C. S. 1871.
Scott, Chalmers.....	Captain City Guard, Co. B, 1st Inf't., 2d Brig.....	February 16, 1870....	April 15, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 12, April 16, 1870.
Sesser, Peter.....	Major 2d Inf't. Regt., 2d Brig.....	September 7, 1870....	September 20, 1870..	Per S. O. No. 30, Sept. 21, 1870.
Seannell, David.....	1st Lieut. Veterans of Mexican War.	September 26, 1870..	October 5, 1870.....	Per S. O. No. 31, C. S. 1870.
Thomas, Joel L.....	Senior 2d Lieut. First Light Dragoons, Co. A, 1st Cav. Bat., 2d Brig.....	January 21, 1870....	January 28, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 4, C. S. 1870.
Wells, Charles S.....	1st Lieut. Howell Zouaves, unattached, 4th Brig.....	January 27, 1870....	February 11, 1870....	Per S. O. No. 6, C. S. 1870.
Winters, John W.	Lieut.-Col. 1st Inf't. Bat., 2d Brig.....	.....	.....	Deceased.

A LIST OF PERSONS
LAWFULLY ENTITLED TO
MILITARY EXEMPT CERTIFICATES,
To SEPTEMBER 1st, 1871.



LIST OF LAWFUL EXEMPTS, TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1871.

Name.	Rank.	Date of certificate.
Allen, Lucius H.	Late Major-General commanding National Guard of California	August 23, 1870.
Assop, John J.	Private Vallejo Rifles, Company F, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.	May 5, 1871.
Adams, James.	Late Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment Infantry, Fourth Brigade; Captain com'g Volcano Blues.	May 23, 1871.
Batchelder, L. L.	Private First California Guard, Artillery, Second Brigade.	March 26, 1870.
Bartlett, Charles H.	Private National Guard, Company C, First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.	July 14, 1870.
Crowell, W. T.	Captain commanding City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.	November 12, 1869.
Collins, Silas H.	Private First Light Dragoons, Company A, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.	February 2, 1870.
Campbell, Milton.	Second Sergeant San José Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.	March 2, 1870.
Cox, John	Private Vallejo Rifles, Company F, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.	August 22, 1870.
Cla, Nicholas.	Private Vallejo Rifles, Company F, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.	August 22, 1870.
Cline, H. A.	Private Company A, San Francisco Cadets, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.	August 2, 1871.
Chapman, Charles D.	Private Summer Light Guard, Company E, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	January 16, 1869.
Daly, Charles H.	Late Captain commanding Summer Light Guard, Company E, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	June 1, 1870.
Dowling, John.	Private Vallejo Rifles, Company F, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.	August 22, 1870.
Decker, Martin.	Private Company C, National Guard, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	August 9, 1871.
Gunn, Douglas.	Late Captain City Guard, Company B, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	October 27, 1870.
Gramiss, George W.	Lieutenant-Colonel First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.	March 16, 1871.
Humphrey, George.	Captain National Guard, Company C, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	December 23, 1869.
Holmes, John B.	Private First Light Dragoons, Company A, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.	February 2, 1870.
Hildreth, Dexter W.	Private Vallejo Rifles, Company E, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.	August 22, 1870.
Ham, I. H.	Late Private California Tigers, Company H, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	January 20, 1870.
Halbard, C. V. D.	Late Colonel Seventh Regiment Infantry, Fourth Brigade, C. M.	February 9, 1870.
Hand, Josiah.	Late Captain State Guard; private National Guard, Company C, First Infantry.	August 2, 1871.
Henderson, A. H.	First Lieutenant Company D, Haight Light Horse Guard, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.	July 25, 1871.
Hunt, Edwin O.	Late Second Lieutenant Summer Light Guard, Company E, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	February 21, 1870.
Kelley, P. R.	Private National Guard, Company C, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.	December 23, 1869.
Kelly, P. H.	Private Emmet Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.	May 31, 1871.
Keene, C. C.	Second Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars, Company B, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.	July 25, 1871.
Loucks, Orlando.	Private National Guard, Company C, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.	December 23, 1869.
Lawrence, Frank S.	Private Summer Light Guard, Company E, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	February 21, 1870.
Lee, George.	Private San José Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.	March 2, 1870.
Lothammer, L.	Senior Second Lieutenant Sacramento Hussars, unattached, Fourth Brigade.	August 10, 1870.
Lewis, Edwin.	Late Major First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.	April 19, 1871.
Moffat, James.	Private Franklin Light Infantry, Company C, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.	January 11, 1870.
McDevitt, E. W.	Late Captain California Tigers, Company H, First Infantry, Second Brigade.	January 20, 1870.
Moser, Henry.	Private San José Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.	March 2, 1870.

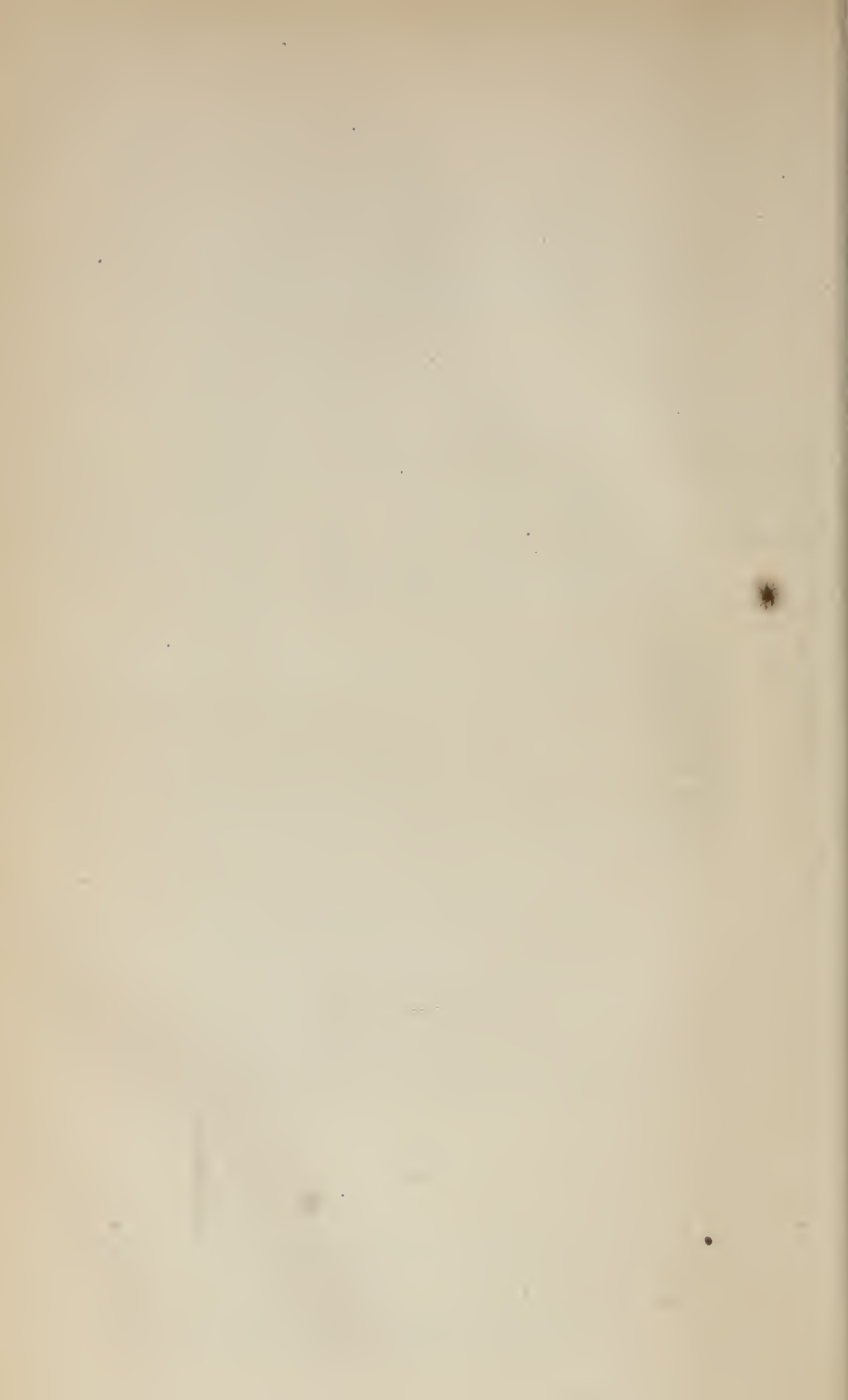
LIST OF LAWFUL EXEMPTS, TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1871.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of certificate.
Moulton, Charles S.....	Private Company A, First Light Dragoons, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.....	March 17, 1870.
McMillan, Charles E.....	Late Captain Ellsworth Guard; private Union Guard, Company A, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 31, 1870.
Macondray, Fred. W.....	Private City Guard, Company B, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	December 31, 1870.
McLaughlin, James.....	Late Second Lieutenant Valledo Rifles, Company F, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 5, 1871.
O'Neil, Patrick.....	Private Jackson Dragoons, Company C, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.....	March 17, 1871.
Putnam, George A.....	Private City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	December 27, 1869.
Pike, James N.....	Sergeant-Major First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.....	April 5, 1871.
Pilot, Germain.....	Third Sergeant San José Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.....	March 2, 1870.
Penniman, Thomas.....	Private City Guard, Company B, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	July 25, 1871.
Roussel, Isidore W.....	Private—late Quartermaster Height Light Guard—Company D, First Batt'n Cavalry, Second Brigade.....	October 13, 1870.
Reinhardt, J. B.....	Private Sacramento Hussars, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	March 2, 1870.
Riley, Cornelius.....	Private National Guard, Company C, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 30, 1871.
Schriber, John.....	Captain San Francisco Hussars, Company B, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.....	February 2, 1870.
Stearns, J. H.....	Late Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster on Staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	September 17, 1870.
Sinclair, James.....	Private National Guard, Company C, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	May 24, 1871.
Sheehan, T. W.....	Private Emmet Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	May 31, 1871.
Thrall, H. H.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	May 15, 1871.
Turnbull, Walter.....	Private Company B, City Guard, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	August 9, 1871.
Wilham, William L.....	Corporal First Light Dragoons, Company A, First Battalion Cavalry, Second Brigade.....	February 2, 1870.
Wilson, W. W.....	Private California Guard, Artillery, Second Brigade.....	March 20, 1870.
Wollob, Charles.....	Private Sacramento Hussars, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	July 15, 1871.
Walsh, Thomas.....	Private Valledo Rifles, Company F, Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.....	August 22, 1870.
Wilder, David.....	Captain City Guard, Company B, First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.....	October 27, 1870.

REPORTS

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL H. A. COBB,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN HEWSTON,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSIAH HOWELL,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES C. ROLEY,
COLONEL FRANK SOULE, JR., (COMMANDING
CORPS UNIVERSITY CADETS).



REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS MAJOR-GENERAL NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, }
San Francisco, September 27th, 1871. }

His Excellency H. H. Haight, Commander-in-Chief, N. G. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the National Guard of the State, under my command, is in a creditable state of efficiency (taking into consideration the facilities offered them under the present organization), ranks full, and officers of all grades ably and faithfully discharging their duties.

The present military laws of the State require modification, and the addition of important provisions, upon which subject I have fully communicated my views, in verbal conferences with your Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General of the State; the modifications and improvements suggested are principally to awaken a more thorough devotion to instruction, and a concentration of additional powers in the hands of the officers of battalions, and of superior grades, and a lessening of authority assumed by company officers, much of which has been permitted by doubtful understanding and interpretation of the present laws, or has been allowed of through the indisposition of officers of higher grades to restrain company commanders and subaltern officers in their assumption of unwarrantable authority.

Breach-loading arms should at once be provided for the National Guard—the present muzzle-loading arm being entirely superseded by late important improvements made in fire-arms. Upon this point I desire to claim your earnest attention, and to assure you that the permanency and well being of the State military organization entirely depends upon a change. The troops are dissatisfied with the old, and I may add, useless weapons, and ardently look forward to be supplied with arms suitable for service.

Clothing should be provided for the different battalions and distinct commands, and the entire organized force of the State placed in a suitable uniform, of substantial and serviceable character, creditable for public parade and useful for the field.

The artillery and cavalry should be allowed a certain amount per annum, to defray the expense of horses.

Drills should be made more numerous, elementary schools established for the information of officers, that the State service may be elevated to a

proper and high standard of efficiency; these requirements being imperative for the benefit of our National Guard, I most earnestly ask your official support for them.

In company with several officers and citizens, I have made an official visit to the State Armory, at Sacramento, and find that the military property of the State has, with commendable and creditable economy, been redeemed from the most deplorable condition in which it had so long lain, thus rendered serviceable, and placed in condition for present use and future preservation. Great credit is due the present chief executive officer of the military department of the State, for the zeal and earnestness of his labors to promote the real interests of the National Guard; and I express, for the whole body of officers and members of the same, the hope that his efforts may be appreciated, approved and seconded by yourself and the Legislature, and thus the military of California rendered second to that of no other State organization of our Union.

Yours, respectfully,

H. A. COBB,
Major-General Commanding National Guard of California.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, N. G. C., }
San Francisco, October 1st, 1871. }

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the consolidated report of this brigade, as shown by the muster rolls of the various commands on the ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, together with duplicate copies of the muster rolls.

As will be seen by reference to the condensed report, the command consists of thirty-four companies, showing an aggregate of two thousand one hundred and twenty-two (2,122) men.

Since my last report three companies have been attached to this brigade, viz:

I. McMahon Grenadiers, San Francisco, attached to the First Infantry Battalion as Company C.

II. Emmet Guard, Petaluma, unattached.

III. California Rifles, San Francisco, attached to Second Regiment Infantry as Company C, in place of the Live Oak Zouaves, who were detached.

The addition of the McMahon Grenadiers as the eighth company enabled the First Infantry Battalion to complete its regimental organization, which has been effected, and it is now the Third Regiment Infantry.

The two companies located at Vallejo, the Vallejo Rifles and the Frisbie Guard, have been attached to the Second Regiment Infantry, to fill vacancies that existed in that regiment. I consider, however, that it is prejudicial to the welfare and efficiency of a regiment to have its companies so far removed that frequent battalion drills are impossible, and I would recommend that two companies be recruited in San Francisco to be attached to the Second Regiment, instead of the above named companies. I would also recommend, for the benefit of battalion drill, that

where two or more companies are organized in one locality, as at Vallejo and Petaluma, they be formed into a battalion.

The various organizations in this brigade are, with few exceptions, efficient in drill and discipline, and so far as the officers and men are concerned, can be fully relied upon in cases of emergency, but they are sadly deficient in necessary equipments should an emergency arise requiring their service.

The uniforms of the National Guard are entirely expended. Camp equipage, blankets and clothing should be at once provided for the entire command. For several years the companies of this brigade have been compelled to provide uniforms at their own expense, so that when any portion of the command appears on parade there are as many diverse styles of dress as there are companies present, none of which are fitted for actual service.

Some provision should be made in the militia law requiring company officers to report to the proper authorities the names of such men on the muster roll who do not attend the stated drills and parades, so that they may not secure the exemptions from jury duty, etc., that those receive who fully perform their duty.

The Government is making every effort to secure a perfect arm, and it is expected will adopt a system before very long. It is very desirable that the militia of the State should be armed the same as the United States troops, for reasons too obvious to require a recital, and I would recommend that the State make arrangements to purchase breech-loading arms for the National Guard as soon as the Government has decided which arm to adopt. In case the Government fails to make the selection in a short time, I would recommend that the State purchase one of the three systems approved by the Ordnance Department, which, I am reliably informed, can be obtained through the Ordnance Department, from the United States, on very favorable terms.

The appropriation for brigade headquarters is not sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of clerk hire, postage, stationery, etc. The proper performance of the clerical duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade requires almost the entire time of one person, which the present appropriation is wholly inadequate to secure. Some provision should be made in this respect, in order to obtain the prompt and efficient discharge of the official routine duty of the office and meet the necessary disbursements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HEWSTON, Jr.,

Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C.

To Brig.-Gen. Thomas N. Cazneau, Adjutant-General of California.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, CAL. NATIONAL GUARD, }
Sacramento, July 1st, 1871. }

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith, to the General commanding, muster rolls and reports of target practice of the companies belonging to this brigade, made in obedience to general orders num-

bers one and three, from these headquarters, copies of which are annexed.

The muster rolls of Grass Valley Union Guard, Captain Wm. Rule, and report of target practice of Nevada Light Guard, Captain John A. Lancaster, have not as yet been furnished, owing to the companies not having the necessary blanks. They have been supplied, and the papers will be forwarded as soon as received at these headquarters.

The reports are not as full as they should be, but are as nearly complete as they could be made under the circumstances.

The companies of this brigade, having headquarters in Sacramento, were paraded at Oak Knoll for muster and inspection. From personal observation I am enabled to report their general condition as being quite creditable to the National Guard of the State, of which they form a part.

The Sacramento Hussars, Captain F. H. Ebner, appeared with full ranks. The State property in their possession is in excellent condition. In drill and discipline this corps stands deservedly high. It is well officered, and is an honor to the National Guard.

The Sacramento Light Artillery, Captain Joseph Davis, evinced great proficiency in drill, executing many difficult manœuvres with celerity and precision. The battery is well taken care of, and is in good condition. The uniforms are badly worn, and should be replaced by new ones. Ammunition for target practice should be furnished to this command, the general condition of which is most excellent. I cannot too strongly urge more liberal appropriations to this arm of the service.

The Sacramento Zouave City Guard, Captain W. T. Crowell, is one of the oldest companies in the State, is well officered and equipped, and fully maintains its high reputation for discipline and good drill.

The Emmet Guard, Captain M. S. Horan, is an efficient company, well organized, and ready for any service that may be assigned it.

The Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, Captain H. Lewis, is a new organization; is well organized, officered and equipped, and is making rapid progress in drill—manifesting an earnest desire to excel in all soldierly qualities.

The spirit and efficiency of the companies generally would be greatly increased by instituting a system of competitive drills, to be had annually under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief. A very small amount expended annually for prizes to the best companies, under sanction of the law, would soon bring them all up to a higher standard of excellence, and add greatly to the character and efficiency of every company of the National Guard. Annual encampments for instruction would perhaps be of much greater use in securing uniformity of drill and a more thorough knowledge of the tactics. The best argument in favor of a liberal and enlightened policy towards the National Guard is to be found in the present condition of this brigade, as shown by the accompanying report.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of supplying the companies of this brigade with new uniforms. Those in use have been in service for a long time, and are so much worn as to be unfitted for general use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH HOWELL,
Brigadier General Commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. MIDDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, N. G. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, N. G. C., }
 Red Bluff, August 24th, 1871. }

Brigadier-General Thomas N. Cazneau, Adjutant-General of California :

SIR: In obedience to instructions, dated Sacramento, April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, asking a report of the efficiency, strength and discipline of my command, I would respectfully state that from information received from the Captain commanding the Red Bluff Guards—which constitutes the organized strength of this brigade—the company is thoroughly efficient, above the minimum in numbers, and of good discipline. The arms are the Springfield muzzle-loading rifles; they are good of the kind, but I would much prefer the breech-loader, could they be obtained from the State.

I would respectfully call your attention to a matter which I have reported on another occasion, that is, in regard to the clothing of my command. It is entirely worthless and unfit for use. I would respectfully request that a Board of Survey be ordered, with a view to their condemnation, and that others and better be furnished in their stead.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. ROLEY.
 Brigadier-General Commanding.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, }
 August 22d, 1871. }

Brigadier-General Cazneau, Adjutant-General State of California.

SIR: In the absence of General Welcker, during his annual vacation, I will endeavor to report the state of affairs in the Department of Military Instruction in the University of California:

The "Battalion of University Cadets" was organized and disciplined, commencing with the fall term of the year eighteen hundred and seventy. Four companies—A, B, C and D—were formed, drilled, and finally officered, the Captains and First Lieutenants thereof being commissioned by his Excellency, the Governor of the State, upon the recommendation of the Academic Senate of the University. The names and rank of the respective officers and non-commissioned officers of the battalion will be found in the appendix, marked "A."

Brigadier-General Wm. T. Welcker is Chief of Military Instruction.

Colonel Frank Soulé, Jr., is Commandant of the Battalion of University Cadets, and assistant in military instruction.

The number of names enrolled upon the battalion roster is one hundred and twenty, all told.

The arms and equipments for the battalion have been furnished by the Governor of the State, from the State Armory.

A list of arms and accoutrements is appended, and marked "B."

During the year, the command has been perfected, as far as time and facilities would permit, in the schools of the soldier, of the company and of the battalion.

The arms are much too heavy and of too old pattern for the use of

cadets. A light, breach-loading weapon, with suitable accoutrements, would be preferable.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,

FRANK SOULÉ, JR.,
Colonel Commanding Corps Cadets.

APPENDIX "A."

Roster of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Battalion of University Cadets.

COMPANY A.

Captain, C. H. Lindley; First Lieutenant, E. H. Blaney; Second Lieutenant, ———.

Non-Commissioned: First Sergeant, H. A. Goss; Second Sergeant, Charles Stone; Corporal, John Hook; Corporal, James Farrel.

COMPANY D.

Captain, George C. Edwards; First Lieutenant, Everett B. Pomeroy; Second Lieutenant, Chas. D. Learned.

Non-Commissioned: First Sergeant, Leander L. Hawkins; Second Sergeant, John Bolton; Corporal, John Barry; Corporal, ———

COMPANY B.

Captain, James C. Perkins; First Lieutenant, George J. Ainsworth; Second Lieutenant, George D. Cobb.

Non-Commissioned: First Sergeant, George Ingalls; Second Sergeant, William Scott; Corporal, ———

COMPANY C.

Captain, James H. Whitworth; First Lieutenant, Frank Otis; Second Lieutenant, Tho. D. Carneal.

Non-Commissioned: First Sergeant, James Collins; Second Sergeant, James H. Budd; Corporal, John Burton; Corporal, George Stewart.

STAFF.

Thomas P. Woodward, First Lieutenant and Adjutant; Francis H. Whitworth, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

Non-Commissioned: Chas. Davis, Sergeant-Major.

APPENDIX "B."

List of arms and accoutrements received from State Armory, and now held in good order.

United States Springfield muskets.....	150
United States Springfield bayonets.....	150
United States cartridge boxes.....	150
United States cap boxes and picks.....	150
United States shoulder belts.....	150
United States waist belts.....	150
United States musket slings.....	150
United States bayonet scabbards.....	150
United States cartridge-box plates.....	150
United States shoulder-belt plates.....	150
United States waist-belt plates.....	150
Screwdrivers.....	150
Tompions.....	150
Wormers, or ball-screws.....	24
Mainsprings (extra).....	50
Tumbler-screws.....	50
Non-commissioned officers' swords and scabbards (of each).....	6
Packing-boxes.....	2
Wipers.....	50
Extra cones.....	50
Spring vises.....	23
Swedges.....	20
Sear-springs.....	50
Arm-chests.....	8

WM. T. WELCKER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Per FRANK SOULÉ, JR.,
Colonel Commanding Corps Cadets.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDERS,

FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869, TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1871.



GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, November 9th, 1869 }

[*General Orders, No. 1.*]

The following is promulgated for the information of the National Guard of California, and persons having business with this department:

I. Major Maze Edwards is hereby appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of State of California, vice Boice resigned, with rank from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

By order of

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, April 22d, 1870. }

[*General Order, No. 1.*]

I. Brigade commanders of the National Guard of California are hereby instructed to direct the regimental, battalion and company commanders in their respective brigades to issue orders to their several commands for parade and target practice, at any time during the month of May, in compliance with section four, amendatory militia law, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Blanks for report of target practice will be furnished to all companies that have not been supplied, upon application to these headquarters, and the said report will be duly transmitted through the proper military channel, subsequent to said parade for target practice, and prior to June fourth.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 6th, 1870. }

[*General Order, No. 2.*]

Whereas, Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., did on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, leave his command and the State of California, and is still absent, it is therefore ordered—

I. Colonel J. W. McKenzie, commanding Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby ordered to assume command of said Second Brigade, N. G. C., by virtue of seniority in rank, and retain said command until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant General's Office, Sacramento, May 25th, 1870. }

[*General Order, No. 3.*]

I. General order number two, Headquarters, State of California, May sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby revoked, and the following is promulgated for the information and government of all concerned.

II. Colonel J. W. McKenzie, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby relieved from command of Second Brigade, N. G. C., and will turn over said command to Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr.

III. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., is hereby directed to assume command of Second Brigade, N. G. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 19th, 1870. }

[*General Order, No. 4.*]

The following is promulgated for the information of all concerned :

I. Henry A. Cobb is hereby appointed Major-General commanding the National Guard of California, vice Lucius H. Allen, term expired, with rank from August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

II. John M. Baldwin is hereby appointed Brigadier-General commanding the First Brigade, N. G. C., vice Phineas Banning, term expired, with rank from August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 31st, 1870. }

[*General Order, No. 5*]

I. Brigade commanders of the National Guard of California are hereby instructed to direct the different regimental, battalion and company commanders in their respective brigades to muster and inspect their commands on the annual parade day, provided by section fourth, amendatory militia law, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, viz: September ninth, and to forward through the proper military channel to these headquarters certified muster and inspection rolls, and also a full return of all State property received, issued and remaining on hand at time of report, with a certified account of the condition of the same; and where State property has been lost or destroyed, unavoidably or otherwise, to forward sworn vouchers accounting for the same, properly testified by two or more witnesses.

II. Brigade commanders are hereby directed to forward duplicate consolidated reports of the number, efficiency and condition of the organized and unorganized militia in their respective commands; said reports, together with muster rolls, returns of property, etc., to be forwarded subsequent to September ninth, and prior to the first of October.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 2d, 1870. }

[*General Order, No. 6*]

The following is promulgated for the information of the National Guard of California, and persons having business with this department:

I. Brigadier-General Thomas N. Cazneau is appointed Adjutant-General of the State of California, vice James M. Allen, removed, with rank from November twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

MAZE EDWARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 16th, 1871. }

[*General Order, No. 1.*]

I. For the purpose of ascertaining the strength, discipline and efficiency of the troops composing the National Guard of California, Major-General Henry A. Cobb will cause the same to parade, on Wednesday, February 22d, for review and inspection, at such hour and place as he may deem most advantageous for the accomplishment of this order.

II. The Major-General will report the results of such inspection to these headquarters as soon thereafter as practicable.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 16th, 1871. }

[*General Order, No. 2.*]

I. Commanders of organized regiments of the National Guard of California are hereby empowered to nominate, for appointment and service with their respective commands, one Commissary and one Paymaster, who shall, when commissioned, belong to the regimental staff, and shall hold office as other regimental staff officers hold.

II. Such nominations shall be made from the National Guard, and duly certified to these headquarters, and when approved by the Commander-in-Chief, shall be commissioned and take rank as First Lieutenants, from the date of their commissions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 21st, 1871. }

[*General Order, No. 3.*]

I. The inspection and review ordered for the twenty-second instant, under general orders of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby postponed until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 4th, 1871. }

[*General Order, No. 4.*]

The Commander-in-Chief observes, with deep regret, an increasing disposition upon the part of a portion of the National Guard to use the name and organization of the militia of the State for acts, in connection with target practice and excursions, that are subversive of good order and discipline, endangering the public peace, and calculated to bring the character of citizen soldiery into reproach. To correct these abuses, it is ordered:

I. That no portion of the National Guard of the State shall permit any disorderly or riotous conduct upon excursions, must exercise necessary care to prevent improper persons from accompanying them, and hold themselves responsible therefor.

II. Target practice, required to be held by law, shall be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays of any week in the month of May.

III. Any command of the National Guard indulging hereafter in the practices herein disapproved, shall be promptly disbanded and mustered out of service.

IV. Major-General H. A. Cobb, commanding the National Guard, is specially charged with the promulgation of this order, and with measures for its strict observance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 31st, 1871. }

[*General Order, No. 5.*]

I. Pursuant to section four, amendatory militia law, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the several brigade commanders of the National Guard of California are hereby instructed to direct the different regimental, battalion and company commanders in their respective brigades, to muster and inspect their commands on September eighth, and to forward, through the proper military channels, to these headquarters, certified muster and inspection rolls, and also a full return of all State property received, issued and remaining on hand since last report, with account of condition of same; and where State property has been lost or destroyed, unavoidably or otherwise, to forward sworn vouchers, accounting for the same, properly testified to by two or more witnesses.

II. Brigade commanders are hereby directed to forward consolidated reports of the number, efficiency and condition of the organized militia in their respective commands prior to October first.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 4th, 1869. }

[*Special Order, No. 32.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain C. C. O'Donnell, Company F, First Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 17th, 1869. }

[*Special Order, No. 33.*]

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Accepting resignation of First Lieutenant John A. McLaughlin, Company D, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 20th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 34.*]

I. The recommendation of General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., as to the condemnation of the arms, accoutrements, etc., damaged by fire and now in possession of City Guard, Company B, First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby approved and the same condemned.

II. General Hewston will detail a proper officer, who will cause all the damaged property to be packed in boxes and cases, and have the same forwarded to this city, directed to the Adjutant-General of the State.

III. The requisition for new ordnance and new ordnance stores for the said City Guard, Company B, First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby approved, and the Adjutant-General is directed to issue same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 4th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 1.*]

I. The recommendation of Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., in reference to the revocation of the commission issued to Captain Robert G. Gilmore, as Captain of Company H, Hewston Rifles, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, is hereby approved, and the same declared null and void.

II. General Hewston will, upon receipt of these instructions, issue an order for election to fill vacancy caused by the revocation of the commission mentioned in section one of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Adjutant-General, California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 4th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 2.*]

* * * * *

Accepting the resignation of First Lieutenant J. G. Kelly, Frisbie Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 4th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 3.*]

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Accepting resignations of First Lieutenant Charles Auer, and Second Lieutenant Clarence Nelson, City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 28th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 4.*]

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Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant Joel L. Thomas, Company A, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 4th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 5.*]

I. The petition of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, of the City and County of San Francisco, desirous of being organized as a company of the National Guard of California, is hereby approved, and the said organization will be immediately mustered into the State service, and be known as Mexican Veterans, Company A, unattached, Foot Artillery, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

II. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., will, upon receipt of these instructions, detail a proper officer to inspect and muster into the State service the said Mexican Veterans, and to preside at election of officers for the same.

III. A record of proceedings and copy of these orders will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
 Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 11th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 6.*]

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Accepting resignations of the following named officers of Howell Zouaves, unattached, Fourth Brigade: Captain George Conaway, First Lieutenant Charles S. Wells, Second Lieutenant Ed. A. Parker.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 25th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 7.*]

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Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant E. A. Furgeson, Frisbie Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 9th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 8.*]

I. The company of infantry known as Howell Zouaves, unattached, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., located in Grass Valley, Nevada County, are hereby ordered to be mustered out of the State service.

II. Brigadier-General Josiah Howell, commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., will, immediately on receipt of this order, detail a proper officer to muster out of the State service the said Howell Zouaves, and to receive all State property in their possession. The mustering-out officer will cause the arms, equipments, clothing and all other State property to be packed in arm-chests, boxes and suitable packages, each to be distinctly labelled, and directed to the Adjutant-General of the State, and forwarded to the headquarters without delay.

III. A record of proceedings and copy of this order will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 10th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 9.*]

I. Captain Geo. Humphreys, commanding National Guard, Company C, First Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, is hereby granted leave of absence from the State, for the period of six months from February twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 19th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 10.*]

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Accepting resignation of First Lieutenant Charles P. McKay, Oakland Guard, Company A, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, April 12th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 11.*]

I. The application of citizens of Oakland, Alameda County, desirous of being organized as a company of the National Guard of California, is hereby approved, and the said organization will be duly mustered into the State service on Monday, April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and be known as Oakland Grenadiers, unattached Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

II. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., will, upon receipt of this order, issue notice to said Oakland Grenadiers, accompanied with copy of this order, to assemble in their armory, in the City of Oakland, on Monday, April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, at the hour of four P. M., for inspection and muster in to the State service.

III. Brigadier-General James M. Allen, Adjutant-General of the State, is hereby appointed mustering-in officer and Inspector, and will proceed to inspect and muster into the State service, the said Oakland Grenadiers, on the day before mentioned, and to preside at election of officers for the same.

IV. A record of proceedings and copy of these orders will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, April 16th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 12.*]

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Accepting resignations of Captain Chalmers Scott, commanding City Guard, Company B, and Second Lieutenant Edwin O. Hunt, of Sumner Light Guard, Company E, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, April 29th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 13.*]

I. The application of the officers and members of Franklin Light Infantry, Company C, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., for transfer to the First Regiment of Infantry, is hereby approved, and the said Franklin Light Infantry is now detached from the Second Regiment of Infantry, and transferred to the First Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., with the rank and designation of Company D.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 5th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 14.*]

I. The application of citizens of Nevada County relative to the reinstatement of the company of infantry located in Grass Valley, and known as the Howell Zouaves, unattached, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., is approved, and the said company is hereby reinstated in the service of the National Guard of California, with the same rank and designation as above.

II. Brigadier-General Josiah Howell, commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., will, upon receipt of these instructions, issue notice to the said

Howell Zouaves, to assemble at their armory in Grass Valley, at such time and hour as he may designate, for inspection and re-muster in of said company to the National Guard of California.

III. Brigadier-General Howell is charged with the immediate execution of this order, and will make due report of proceedings in the premises to these headquarters, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 6th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 15.*]

I. The resignation of Captain F. F. Buckley, commanding Emmet Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby accepted from May fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

II. The report of Major W. A. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., Inspector and mustering-out officer, as per special order number eight, General Headquarters, State of California, is hereby approved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 6th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 16.*]

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I. Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant Matthew Cuddy, Veteran Guard, Company B, Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

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II. The commission of First Lieutenant James F. Ray, Veteran Guard, Company B, Second Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby revoked, and a new election is ordered to fill vacancy, for the reason that said Ray, First Lieutenant, has left the State and does not intend to return.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 11th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 17.*]

I. The application of certain citizens of the County of Alameda, desirous of forming themselves into a militay organization to be known as the Live Oak Zouaves, is hereby approved, and the said company will be duly mustered into the service of the National Guard of California and into the State service, on Monday, May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and be attached to the Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., with the rank and designation of Company C.

II. Colonel J. W. McKenzie, commanding Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., will, upon receipt of this order, issue notice to the said Live Oak Zouaves, accompanied with copy of this order, to assemble at their armory in the City of Oakland, on Monday, May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, at the hour of five P. M., for inspection and muster into the State service.

III. Brigadier-General James M. Allen, Adjutant-General of the State, is hereby appointed Inspector and mustering officer, and will proceed to inspect and muster into the State service the said Live Oak Zouaves, on the day before mentioned, and to preside at election of officers for the same.

IV. A record of proceedings and copy of these orders will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 1st, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 18.*]

I. Upon the recommendation of Captain J. V. Spader, commanding Hewston Rifles, Company H, First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C.; and approval of brigade commander, the commission of Second Lieutenant T. R. Flanagan, of said Hewston Rifles, Company H, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby revoked, and a new election is ordered to fill vacancy, for the reason that said Flanagan, Second Lieutenant, has left the State, and does not intend to return.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 1st, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 19.*]

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Accepting the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Crocker, A. D. C. on staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 3d, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 20.*]

I. The petition of active members of Shields Guard, San Francisco, for pardon and re-admission into the service of the State, is approved, and the said company is hereby reinstated in the service of the National Guard of California, with the rank and designation of Shields Guard, Company B, First Battalion Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

II. So much of special order number fifteen, General Headquarters, State of California, of date July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as affects the said Shields Guard, is revoked, and the disabilities under which the said company have since that time labored are hereby removed.

III. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., is charged with the immediate execution of this order, and will detail some suitable officer to inspect and muster into the service of the National Guard of California the said Shields Guard and preside at election of officers for the same.

IV. A record of proceedings and copy of these orders will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 23d, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 21.*]

At his own request, leave of absence is hereby granted to Brigadier-General Josiah Howell, commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., for three months, from June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 27th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 22.*]

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Accepting the resignation of First Lieutenant James A. Gethings,
Hewston Rifles, Company H, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade,
N. G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 27th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 23.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain C. O. Ferris, commanding Frisbie
Guard, unattached, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 1st, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 24.*]

The staff of his Excellency, Governor H. H. Haight, are hereby
ordered to meet at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, San Francisco, on Monday,
July fourth, at nine and one-half A. M., in full-dress uniform—epaulets
excepted—for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the Na-
tional anniversary.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 20th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 25.*]

I. The application of Oakland Grenadiers, of Oakland, Alameda
County, to be attached to the First Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade,

N. G. C., is hereby approved, and the said company will hereafter be known and designated as Oakland Grenadiers, Company G, First Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 20th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 26.*]

I. The application of certain citizens of Sacramento, Sacramento County, desirous of being organized as a company of the National Guard of California, is hereby approved, and the said organization will be duly mustered into the State service, and be known as Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

II. Brigadier-General Josiah Howell, commanding Fourth Brigade, will, upon the receipt of these instructions, issue notice to the said Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, accompanied with copy of this order, to assemble in their armory, in the City of Sacramento, at such time and hour as he may hereafter designate, and will detail a proper officer to inspect and muster into the service of the State, and the service of the National Guard of California, the said organization, and to preside at election of officers for the same.

III. A record of proceedings and copy of these orders will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 19th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 27.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain Samuel P. Carlisle, commanding City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 27th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 28.*]

I. The Vallejo Rifles, located in Vallejo, Solano County, is hereby ordered to be attached to the Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., with the rank and designation of Company F.

II. The Frisbie Guard, located in Vallejo, Solano County, is hereby ordered to be attached to the Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., with the rank and designation of Company G.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
 Adjutant General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, September 7th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 29.*]

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Accepting the resignation of Captain George T. Knox, commanding Company D, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, September 21st, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 30.*]

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Accepting resignation of Major Peter Sesser, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, October 5th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 31.*]

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Accepting resignations of the following officers, viz: Captain D. A. Macdonald, Company B, First Cavalry Battalion; First Lieutenant W.

B. Linehan, Company F, First Infantry Battalion; First Lieutenant David Scannell, Veterans of Mexican War.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, October 15th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 32.*]

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Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant B. Greenbaum, Steuben Guard, Company E, Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N.G.C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, October 20th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 33.*]

I. Leave of absence from the State for thirty days from October fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby granted to Colonel W. H. L. Barnes, commanding First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, November 3d, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 34.*]

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Accepting resignation of Major W. A. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General, staff of Brigadier-General Howell, commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 3d, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 35.*]

I. A Board of Survey will convene at Sacramento, at ten o'clock A. M., of the present month of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to examine and report upon the actual condition of the military property of the State of California, now remaining in military warehouse at that city, and to recommend a course of action for its preservation; said Board being constituted at the request of Thomas N. Cazneau, Chief of Ordnance of the National Guard of California.

Detail of the Board—Brigadier General Josiah Howell, Major W. L. Campbell, Major J. S. Friend.

II. Upon completion of its labors, this Board will report direct to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 10th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 36.*]

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Accepting resignation of W. H. Ashton, Jr., commanding Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade; and First Lieutenant N. O. Rose, Howell Zouaves, unattached, Fourth Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, December 10th, 1870. }

[*Special Order, No. 37.*]

I. At his own request, and approval of brigade commander, leave of absence from the State is hereby granted to Captain D. Hungerford, commanding Veterans of the Mexican War, unattached, Second Brigade, N. G. C., for the term of six months, from December first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 26th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 1.*]

I. Professor W. T. Welcker, Chief of Military Instruction in the University of the State of California, is hereby appointed acting Brigadier-General in the National Guard of California, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 26th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 2.*]

I. Assistant Professor Frank Soulé, Assistant Military Instructor in the University of the State of California, is hereby appointed acting Colonel in the National Guard of California, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 26th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 3.*]

I. Cadets Curtis H. Lindley, Geo. C. Edwards, James C. Perkins and John M. Whitworth, and Cadets Edward W. Blaney, Everett B. Pomeroy, Thomas P. Woodward, Geo. J. Ainsworth and Fred. H. Whitworth, all of the University of the State of California, are hereby appointed as officers in the National Guard of the State; the first four named to rank as Captains, and the others to rank as First Lieutenants. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, January 30th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 4.*]

I. Captain I. Bluxome, commanding battery First California Guard, is hereby permitted to use the guns of his command, to fire a salute in San Francisco, for citizens celebrating the advent of peace in Europe.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 7th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 5.*]

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Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant William Acton, Hewston Guard, unattached, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 10th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 6.*]

I. The application of the corps of McMahon Grenadiers, to be reinstated in the National Guard, having been approved and accepted, Major-General H. A. Cobb will notify General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., to name a day for the muster, and appoint an officer to muster in the said corps.

II. The said corps of McMahon Grenadiers will, when mustered in, be assigned for duty with the First Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade, and be hereafter known as a company of that battalion.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 11th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 7.*]

I. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, will, upon Wednesday, the twenty-second instant, review at San Francisco the troops commanded by Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., comprising the Second Brigade, N. G. C. The staff of his Excellency will assemble at the Occidental Hotel, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, for duty, fully uniformed, equipped and mounted.

II. An inspection of the staff will be held in San Francisco, on the evening of Saturday, the eighteenth instant, at seven and one-half o'clock, at the quarters of the Adjutant-General, three hundred and twenty-one California street.

III. Upon the occasion of the review announced, the staff of the Major-General, and that of the Second Brigade will be upon the ground; and the Adjutant-General desires to impress upon his immediate military associates the importance of proper preparation in order to insure an effective and brilliant parade of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Adjutant-General.

MAZE EDWARDS,
 Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, February 24th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 8.*]

I. The application of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Wason, commanding First Infantry Battalion, N. G. C., for the formation of said battalion as a regiment, the same having the approval of Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, to which said battalion is now attached, such application is hereby approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

II. Major-General H. A. Cobb, commanding National Guard, upon receipt of these orders, will direct the brigade commander to nominate a suitable officer to preside, to fix a time and place for the organization of such regiment and to hold an election for Colonel and for such other field officers as may then and there become vacant by promotion or otherwise.

III. The organization thus ordered to be consolidated will be known as the Third Infantry Regiment, N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 3d, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 9.*]

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Accepting resignation of Thomas C. Morris, Captain and Aid-de-Camp,
 staff of Brigadier-General J. C. Roley, commanding Fifth Brigade, N.
 G. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 3d, 1871 }

[*Special Order, No. 10.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain Henry C. Johnson, Sarsfield Grenadier
 Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 8th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 11.*]

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Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant Thomas Nolan, Sarsfield
 Grenadier Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 15th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 12.*]

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Accepting resignation of First Lieutenant James O'Brien, Veteran
 Guard, Company B, Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 15th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 13.*]

I. The application of Charles D. Wallace, Second Lieutenant Veterans of Mexican War, unattached, Second Brigade, N. G. C., for leave of absence from the State, is hereby disapproved, for the reason that the Captain of said company is now on leave of absence, and two applications, from the same organization and for the same purpose, cannot be granted at the same time.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, March 15th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 14.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain Thomas J. Johnston, City Guard Company B, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 4th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 15.*]

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Accepting resignation of First Lieutenant A. C. Robison, San Francisco Cadets, Company H, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, May 16th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 16.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain John D. Cushcon, Sarsfield Guard, Company F, Third Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 21st, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 17.*]

I. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, National Guard of California, will designate two companies from the First Regiment of Infantry (Colonel Barnes commanding), to report for active duty, in the service of the State, for the suppression of violence and the maintenance of the laws, in Amador County.

II. Major J. F. Bronson, of the First Regiment Infantry, will be detailed to assume command of the battalion, and will proceed without delay to Latrobe, El Dorado County, or other places to be hereafter designated, and report to Adjutant-General Thomas N. Cazneau for further orders.

III. Adjutant-General Thomas N. Cazneau will provide the necessary subsistence and transportation for the command.

IV. Major J. F. Bronson, commanding the battalion hereby ordered for special duty, will, upon reaching the points to be hereafter designated, and establishing his command, report through the Adjutant-General to the civil authorities of the County of Amador, and be governed by their directions for the accomplishment of the objects herein designated.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 22d, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 18.*]

I. Captain James E. Ryan, Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Thos. N. Cazneau, Adjutant, Inspector and Quartermaster-General of the State, is hereby appointed acting Assistant Adjutant-General, to accompany the command ordered to the County of Amador, and will report to General Cazneau for further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 22d, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 19.*]

I. Cadet Thomas L. Cazneau is hereby appointed acting Captain and Aid-de-Camp on staff of Brigadier-General Thos. N. Cazneau, Adjutant, Inspector and Quartermaster-General of the State, to accompany the command ordered to the County of Amador, and will report to General Cazneau for further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, June 29th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 20.*]

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Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant L. S. Plateau, Hewston Rifles, Company H, First Infantry, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 1st, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 21.*]

I. The petition of citizens and residents of Volcano, Amador County, desirous of being mustered into the State service as a company of the National Guard of California, to be known as Volcano Blues, is hereby approved, and the said company will be immediately mustered into the State service and become an unattached company of the Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

II. Brigadier-General Josiah Howell, commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., will designate a suitable officer as mustering-in officer and Inspector, and who will proceed at once to muster in said company to the State service, and preside at election of officers for the same.

III. A record of proceedings and copy of these orders will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 14th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 22.*]

I. Orders having been received from his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, for the return of the troops now on active service in Amador County, Major J. F. Bronson, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., commanding battalion, will forthwith carry out the necessary measures for a prompt compliance with this command. The general route of march will be by way of Latrobe.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 15th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 23.*]

I. All tents and camp equipage, the property of the State of California, now in possession of the National Guard, or of citizens, will forthwith be turned over to Major Maze Edwards, Assistant Adjutant-General California.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 18th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 24.*]

I. Lieutenant W. P. Edwards, commanding detachment of the National Guard, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., at Sutter Creek, Amador County, will, upon receipt of these orders, give the necessary directions for the immediate return of his command for this place, Lieutenant Burns having charge of the men upon their homeward trip. The route taken will be by way of Galt, per stage and railroad.

II. Disposition of the remaining stores and supplies will be made in accordance with general instructions accompanying these orders. Camp equipage and all military articles will be sent forward to Sacramento, to the address of the Adjutant-General.

III. These orders complied with, Lieutenant Edwards will report to Colonel W. H. L. Barnes, at San Francisco.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 24th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 25.*]

I. The company of infantry known as "Live Oak Zouaves, Company C, Second Regiment Infantry," Second Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby detached from the Second Infantry Regiment, and hereafter will be designated as an unattached company of the Second Brigade, N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 24th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 26.*]

I. The application of citizens and residents of the City and County of San Francisco, desirous of being mustered into the State service as a company of the National Guard of California, to be known as the California Rifles, is hereby approved, and the said company will be immediately mustered into the State service, and designated as Company C, Second Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

II. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., will, upon receipt of these orders, appoint a proper officer to inspect and muster the said company into the State service, and to preside at election of officers for the same.

III. A record of proceedings, together with copies of these orders, will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, July 24th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 27.*]

I. The petition of citizens and residents of Petaluma, Sonoma County, desirous of being mustered into the State service as a company of the National Guard of California, to be known as the Emmet Guard, is hereby approved, and the said company will be immediately mustered into the State service, and become an unattached company of the Second Brigade, N. G. C.

II. Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, N. G. C., will, upon receipt of these orders, appoint a proper officer to inspect and muster the said company into the State service, and to preside at election of officers for the same.

III. A record of proceedings, together with copies of these orders, will be duly transmitted to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 1st, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 28.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain D. E. Hungerford, commanding Veterans of the Mexican War, unattached, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 1st, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 29.*]

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Accepting resignation of Second Lieutenant Wm. V. Carroll, Light Guard, Company F, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 1st, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 30.*]

I. The application of Captain Jas. E. Hughes, commanding the company of infantry known as the Veteran Guard, to change the name of said organization, is hereby approved, and the said company will hereafter be designated as Warren Guard, Company B, Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS N. CAZNEAU,
 Adjutant-General California.

Official: MAZE EDWARDS, Major and A. A. G., Cal.

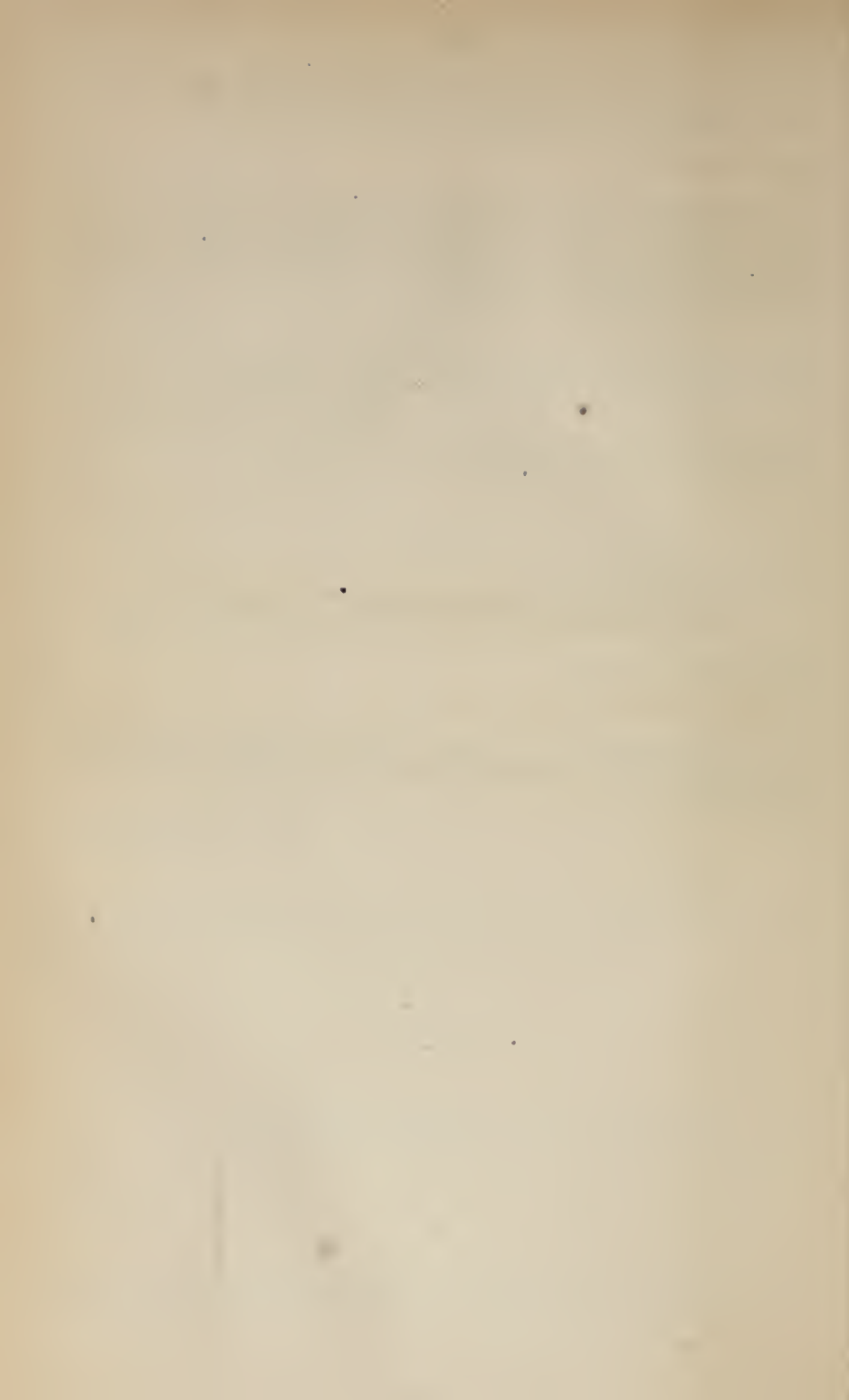
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, August 7th, 1871. }

[*Special Order, No. 31.*]

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Accepting resignation of Captain James E. Hughes, commanding Warren Guard, Company B, Second Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C.

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A LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA,
August 31st, 1871.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 31ST, 1871.

Name.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Andross, Moses C.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.....	June 17, 1868.
Armstrong, James.....	Captain Hewston Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.....	June 29, 1869.
Adams, James.....	Captain Volcano Blues, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	July 8, 1871.
Adel, W. T.....	First Lieutenant San José Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.....	September 21, 1869.
Antone, John.....	First Lieutenant Placerville City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	September 3, 1870.
Ahearn, Thomas.....	Second Lieutenant Oakland Grenadiers, Company G, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 20, 1871.
Armstrong, Thomas.....	Second Lieutenant Emmet Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	March 27, 1869.
Butler, Jed. C.....	Second Lieutenant Grass Valley Union Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	April 1, 1871.
Adams, Lorenzo D.....	Brigadier-General, commanding Sixth Brigade.....	December 4, 1867.
Baldwin, John M.....	Brigadier-General, commanding First Brigade.....	August 19, 1870.
Barnes, W. H. L.....	Colonel, commanding First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 1, 1869.
Brunmaginn, J. W.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	August 19, 1870.
Buffanduen, E. B.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	August 19, 1870.
Bradway, J. R.....	Major and Surgeon, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	September 2, 1870.
Baxter, John A.....	Major and Ordnance Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	October 3, 1863.
Bishop, D. M.....	Major and Surgeon, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	September 10, 1864.
Bishop, Samuel M.....	Major and Engineer Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	November 19, 1864.
Brady, John.....	Major and Ordnance Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	April 21, 1868.
Betts, Ranson S.....	Major and Quartermaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	April 21, 1868.
Battaille, T. G.....	Major and Commissary, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	May 17, 1869.
Brizard, Alex.....	Major and Inspector, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	October 31, 1870.
Bateman, M. C.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	December 17, 1864.
Brown, Josiah P.....	Captain Yuba Light Infantry, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	March 11, 1871.
Bell, Octavius.....	Captain and Aid-de-Camp, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	November 7, 1863.
Barbour, J. H. K.....	Captain Valjejo Rifles, Company F, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 1, 1865.
Bluxome, I.....	Captain First California Guard (artillery), unattached, Second Brigade.....	November 4, 1867.
Burrell, Alfred M.....	Captain Oakland Guard, Company A, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	June 5, 1868.
Browne, James G.....	Captain Sarsfield Guard, Company F, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 1, 1869.
Breeze, Charles K.....	First Lieutenant and Surgeon, First California Guard (artillery), Second Brigade.....	May 15, 1871.
Brush, R. G.....	Senior First Lieutenant First California Guard (artillery), Second Brigade.....	November 20, 1868.
Boruck, M. D.....	First Lieutenant and Paymaster, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	June 1, 1869.
Bush, H. P.....	First Lieutenant Hewston Rifles, Company H, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 15, 1870.
Brady, Charles.....	First Lieutenant Sarsfield Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	July 1, 1870.
Buller, Michael.....	First Lieutenant Sarsfield Guard, Company F, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	July 30, 1870.
Bolster, Thomas.....	Second Lieutenant Montgomery Guard, Company A, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	October 5, 1870.
Burns, H. J.....	Second Lieutenant National Guard, Company C, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 7, 1868.
		January 4, 1869.

Byrne, James.....	Second Lieutenant Ellsworth Rifles, Company G, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	June 18, 1869.
Brown, Daniel.....	Second Lieutenant Emmet Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.....	August 3, 1871.
Cobb, H. A.....	Major-General, commanding the National Guard of California.....	August 19, 1870.
Cazneau, Thomas N.....	Brigadier-General, Adjutant, Inspector, Commissary and Quartermaster-General of the State, Chief of Ordnance and ex officio Chief of Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	November 22, 1870.
Campbell, W. L.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	May 1, 1869.
Campbell, R. H.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	April 21, 1868.
Cobb, H. A., Jr.....	Major and Aid-de-Camp, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	August 23, 1870.
Caupton, John Spence.....	Major and Inspector, staff of Brigadier-General commanding First Brigade.....	December 9, 1870.
Conlin, John J.....	Major Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 11, 1871.
Cleary, Robert.....	Captain Ellsworth Rifles, Company G, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 5, 1866.
Callaghan, J.....	Captain Emmet Guard, Company E, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 15, 1868.
Crowell, W. T.....	Captain Oakland Groundiers, Company G, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	April 25, 1870.
Cannavan, Matthew.....	Captain City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	October 24, 1870.
Cantos, George.....	Captain McMahon Grenadiers, Company H, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 7, 1871.
Corcoran, William.....	First Lieutenant Germain Rifles, Company D, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 22, 1868.
Chapin, George W.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	March 3, 1869.
Clady, James.....	Junior First Lieutenant First California Guard (artillery), Second Brigade.....	June 1, 1869.
Craven, H. S.....	First Lieutenant Frisbie Guard, Company G, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	January 4, 1870.
Collins, Jeremiah J.....	First Lieutenant Vallejo Rifles, Company F, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 16, 1870.
Clark, Patrick.....	First Lieutenant Emmet Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	May 16, 1870.
Camp, Charles E.....	First Lieutenant Emmet Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	March 25, 1871.
Cook, Marcus M.....	Junior First Lieutenant Sacramento Light Artillery, Fourth Brigade.....	October 7, 1870.
Chase, Henry B.....	Senior Second Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars, Company B, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	January 16, 1871.
Carey, Eugene.....	Second Lieutenant McMahon Grenadiers, Company H, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 30, 1870.
Davies, William A.....	Brigadier-General, commanding Third Brigade.....	March 7, 1871.
Doolan, William.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	August 23, 1864.
Donahue, Peter.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	December 30, 1867.
Denicke, E. A.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector, staff of Major-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	August 23, 1870.
Davison, J.....	Major and Commissary, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	August 23, 1870.
Dudley, William L.....	Major and Judge Advocate, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	September 16, 1864.
Dodge, Edward J.....	Major and Quartermaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	November 19, 1864.
Davis, M. H.....	Captain Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	May 8, 1868.
Dougherty, Hugh.....	Senior First Lieutenant Jackson Dragoons, Company C, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	September 29, 1868.
Deat, M. S.....	First Lieutenant Nevada Light Infantry, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	October 7, 1870.
Days, John M.....	First Lieutenant Grass Valley Union Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	January 7, 1869.
Dolan, Michael.....	Senior Second Lieutenant Jackson Dragoons, Company F, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	April 5, 1866.
Deering, William E.....	Colonel and Paymaster-General, staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	February 10, 1869.
Edwards, Maze.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of the State.....	January 12, 1871.
Egan, John.....	Captain Meagher Guard, Company D, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 1, 1871.
		March 1, 1868.
		October 1, 1869.
		May 7, 1868.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 31ST, 1871—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Ebner, Frank.....	Captain Sacramento Hussars, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	June 9, 1868.
Edwards, W. P.....	First Lieutenant Summer Light Guard, Company E, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	October 17, 1870.
Eaton, Edward.....	First Lieutenant Yuha Light Infantry, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	January 9, 1869.
Eaton, Fred W.....	Senior Second Lieutenant First California Guard (artillery), Second Brigade.....	June 28, 1869.
English Jos. R.....	Second Lieutenant Nevada Light Infantry, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	April 5, 1866.
Frishie, John B.....	Colonel and Chief Engineer, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	May 1, 1864.
Follansbee, John S.....	Major and Commissary, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	October 21, 1863.
Footo, L. H.....	Major and Judge-Advocate, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	July 12, 1865.
Finn, James T.....	Senior Second Lieutenant Haight Light Horse Guard, Company D, First Cavalry Bat., Second Brigade.....	November 7, 1870.
Flick, W. F.....	Junior Second Lieutenant First California Guard (artillery), Second Brigade.....	June 28, 1869.
Fritz, A. J.....	Second Lieutenant Union Guard, Company A, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 7, 1871.
Fishbourne, J.....	Second Lieutenant Warren Guard, Company B, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	June 29, 1871.
Ganniss, George W.....	Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 1, 1869.
Gerry, Samuel A.....	Major and Surgeon, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	May 12, 1862.
Grimwood, A. D.....	Major and Judge-Advocate, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	October 1, 1864.
Ganahl, Frank.....	Major and Quartermaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding First Brigade.....	October 31, 1870.
Geleich, V.....	Captain Jackson Dragoons, Company C, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	October 31, 1870.
Greaney, Michael.....	First Lieutenant and Surgeon Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	January 12, 1871.
Green, Thomas.....	Second Lieutenant Howell Zouaves, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	May 1, 1871.
Glewis, James L., Jr.....	Second Lieutenant City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	May 6, 1870.
Guthrie, John.....	Second Lieutenant City Guard, Company B, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	September 10, 1870.
Gedde, J. H. P.....	Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	March 23, 1871.
Hewston, John, Jr.....	Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	February 24, 1864.
Howell, Josiah.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	July 25, 1864.
Hanna, John.....	Major and Commissary, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	July 29, 1869.
Hickley, Charles E.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	March 7, 1865.
Hastings, William B.....	Major and Paymaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	May 8, 1868.
Hastings, H. F.....	Captain National Guard, Company C, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 21, 1870.
Humphrey, George.....	Captain Red Bluff Guard, unattached, Fifth Brigade.....	January 4, 1869.
Hale, John S.....	Captain Emmet Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	March 15, 1869.
Horan, M. S.....	Captain Emmet Guard, Company G, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 5, 1870.
Henderson, O. H.....	Captain Frisbie Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.....	June 25, 1870.
Hynes, James.....	Captain Light Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.....	August 5, 1871.
Hughes, James E.....	Captain Light Guard, Company F, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 15, 1871.
Heilbron, Aug. F.....	First Lieutenant Sacramento Hussars, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	August 2, 1867.
Hanley, T. J.....	First Lieutenant Ellsworth Rifles, Company G, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	June 1, 1869.

Henderson, A. H.....	First Lieutenant Haight Light Horse Guard, Company D, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	December 14, 1869.
Hanna, A. W.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	December 17, 1869.
Hull, George.....	First Lieutenant City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	September 10, 1870.
Hickson, Henry.....	First Lieutenant Veterans of the Mexican War, unattached, Second Brigade.....	August 17, 1871.
Hollister, Page.....	Second Lieutenant San José Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.....	July 21, 1868.
Hobson, H. B.....	Second Lieutenant Franklin Light Infantry, Company D, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 19, 1869.
Isbarn, Milton E.....	Junior Second Lieutenant First Light Dragoons, Company A, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	January 16, 1871.
Jacques, Thomas.....	Second Lieutenant Hewston Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.....	June 29, 1871.
King, Cameron II.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	April 29, 1869.
Knox, F.....	Major and Surgeon, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	September 10, 1864.
Kelly, E. J.....	Captain Live Oak Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.....	May 30, 1870.
Knox, George F.....	Captain Haight Light Horse Guard, Company D, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	November 7, 1870.
Kripe, Thomas J.....	Captain Veterans of the Mexican War, unattached, Second Brigade.....	August 1, 1871.
Krambeck, Chris.....	First Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars, Company B, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	November 25, 1868.
Kegan, Gerald.....	First Lieutenant Red Bluff Guard, unattached, Fifth Brigade.....	March 15, 1869.
Keene, Charles C.....	Senior Second Lieutenant San Francisco Hussars, Company B, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	November 30, 1870.
Letterman, Jonathan.....	Colonel and Surgeon-General, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	November 13, 1868.
Linden, Harry.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	April 28, 1869.
Lloyd, R. H.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	July 27, 1870.
Ladd, W. Frank.....	Major and Ordnance Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	March 21, 1863.
Laey, T. J. P.....	Major and Engineer Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	February 1, 1865.
Lewis, E. J.....	Major and Judge-Advocate, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	March 9, 1868.
Livermore, O.....	Major and Inspector, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	June 22, 1870.
Lake, Harvey.....	Major Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	September 20, 1870.
Lancaster, John A.....	Captain Nevada Light Infantry, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	April 17, 1868.
Lench, Sherman II.....	Captain and Aid-de-Camp, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	May 8, 1868.
Leddy, John.....	Captain Wolfe Tone Guard, Company C, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	October 6, 1870.
Lewis, H.....	Captain Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	March 3, 1871.
Lee, William.....	First Lieutenant Montgomery Guard, Company A, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 22, 1868.
Lee, William G.....	First Lieutenant Veterans of the Mexican War, unattached, Second Brigade.....	August 17, 1871.
Lothammer, Louis.....	Senior Second Lieutenant Sacramento Hussars, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	August 2, 1867.
Laird, D. W.....	Junior Second Lieutenant Haight Light Horse Guard, Company D, First Cavalry Bat., Second Brigade.....	November 7, 1870.
Lawler, Thomas H.....	Second Lieutenant Sarsfield Guard, Company F, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 16, 1870.
McKenzie, John W.....	Colonel Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	April 3, 1863.
McAllister, Cutler.....	Lieutenant and Judge-Advocate-General, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	May 1, 1868.
McComb, John.....	Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	September 16, 1867.
Middleton, S. P.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	August 19, 1870.
McLellan, R. S.....	Major and Paymaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	September 10, 1864.
Mender, Joseph B.....	Major and Engineer Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	December, 1864.
Mitchell, H. M.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, staff of Brigadier-General commanding First Brigade.....	August 29, 1870.
Montague, S.....	Major and Engineer Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	November 21, 1870.
McDonald, C. E. S.....	Captain San Francisco Cadets, Company H, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 7, 1863.
Meagher, J. F.....	Captain Shields Guard, Company B, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	June 8, 1870.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 31st, 1871—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Middleworth, John R.....	Captain First Light Dragoons, Company A, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	January 16, 1871.
Murphy, James.....	First Lieutenant and Surgeon Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	January 15, 1864.
McLaughlin, M. A.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	November 20, 1868.
Mayer, Samuel D.....	First Lieutenant and Paymaster First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 15, 1871.
McMonoy, John H.....	First Lieutenant McMahon Grenadiers, Company H, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 7, 1871.
Mahon, Frank.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 1, 1871.
McGinnis, Thomas.....	Junior Second Lieutenant Jackson Dragoons, Company C, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	January 7, 1869.
McLellan, Charles.....	Second Lieutenant Yuba Light Infantry, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	January 9, 1869.
McGill, William.....	Second Lieutenant Shields Guard, Company G, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 25, 1870.
McGurran, Arthur.....	Second Lieutenant San Francisco Cadets, Company B, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	July 25, 1870.
McGowan, Hugh.....	Second Lieutenant Red Bluff Guard, unattached, Fifth Brigade.....	October 19, 1870.
McKeon, E.....	Second Lieutenant Sarsfield Grenadier Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	February 4, 1871.
Masterson, Terence.....	Second Lieutenant Oakland Grenadiers, Company G, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 3, 1871.
McManus, C. B.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	August 20, 1871.
Norcross, D.....	First Lieutenant Wolfe Tone Guard, Company C, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 19, 1870.
Nunan, M. C.....	Second Lieutenant Volcano Blues, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	October 6, 1870.
Nowolny, Earnest.....	Major and Inspector, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	July 8, 1871.
Orr, Nelson M.....	Major First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	December 19, 1864.
O'Brien, P. R.....	First Lieutenant Oakland Guard, Company A, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	July 24, 1868.
Orr, John C.....	First Lieutenant Shields Guard, Company B, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 1, 1869.
O'Farrell, B.....	First Lieutenant Emmet Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.....	June 8, 1870.
O'Reilly, Martin.....	Second Lieutenant Wolfe Tone Guard, Company C, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 5, 1870.
Pillsbury, Evans S.....	Major and Commissary, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	October 6, 1870.
Perkins, George C.....	Major and Inspector, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	December 10, 1866.
Powers, Lucius H.....	Major and Inspector, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	April 21, 1868.
Pierce, F. W.....	Captain Franklin Light Infantry, Company D, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 21, 1870.
Phillips, James K.....	First Lieutenant Franklin Light Infantry, Company D, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 19, 1869.
Peters, James.....	First Lieutenant Howell Zouaves, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	November 19, 1869.
Powers, John W.....	First-Lieutenant Volcano Blues, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	December 8, 1870.
Quinn, Charles.....	Captain Montgomery Guard, Company A, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	July 8, 1871.
Quinlan, P. B.....	First Lieutenant Union Guard, Company A, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 22, 1868.
Roley, James C.....	Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	December 6, 1864.
Randolph, I. N.....	Major and Commissary, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	July 12, 1867.
Robinson, E. I.....	Major and Quartermaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	October 21, 1864.
Rute, William.....	Captain Grass Valley Union Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	November 22, 1865.
		February 10, 1869.

Koy, Nathaniel R.....	First Lieutenant City Dragoons, Company A, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	January 16, 1871.
Ranlett, H. D.....	First Lieutenant City Guard, Company B, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 23, 1871.
Ranard, A.....	First Lieutenant Hewston Guard, unattached, Second Brigade.....	June 29, 1871.
Ruh, Anthony.....	Second Lieutenant Steuben Guard, Company E, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	October 13, 1870.
Scott, John.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp, staff of the Commander-in-Chief.....	July 23, 1869.
Scribner, John C.....	Major and Paymaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	November 18, 1862.
Smiley, George W.....	Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	February 24, 1864.
Simmons, G. L.....	Major and Ordnance Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	October 21, 1864.
Sperry, James L.....	Captain and Surgeon, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	November 19, 1864.
Smith, Joseph A.....	Captain and Aid-de-Camp, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	August 7, 1862.
Sneider, John.....	Captain Germania Rifles, Company D, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 22, 1868.
Schreiber, John.....	Captain San Francisco Hussars, Company B, First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade.....	October 5, 1870.
Spader, J. V.....	Captain Hewston Rifles, Company H, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	January 21, 1870.
Smith, E. J.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 11, 1865.
Scott, James S.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 18, 1866.
Sullivan, Daniel J.....	First Lieutenant Meagher Guard, Company D, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 10, 1869.
Schmidt, Henry.....	First Lieutenant and Paymaster Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	January 31, 1871.
Sherburn, John.....	Senior Second Lieutenant Sacramento Light Artillery, Fourth Brigade.....	October 7, 1870.
Simmons, H.....	Junior Second Lieutenant Sacramento Light Artillery, Fourth Brigade.....	October 7, 1870.
Selling, Charles.....	Second Lieutenant Sacramento Hussars, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	August 6, 1869.
Sullivan, Cornelius.....	Second Lieutenant Emmet Guard, Company E, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 16, 1870.
Tucker, J. C.....	Second Lieutenant Meagher Guard, Company D, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 3, 1871.
Thompson, James A.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	August 23, 1870.
Thrayl, H. H.....	Major and Paymaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	September 1, 1868.
Traylor, T. E.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	April 3, 1864.
Tannion, P. J.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	December 22, 1870.
Turner, Edward.....	Second Lieutenant Oakland Guard, Company A, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 1, 1871.
Tibbey, A. S.....	Second Lieutenant Summer Light Guard, Company E, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	February 9, 1870.
Teague, J. F.....	Second Lieutenant Live Oak Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.....	April 15, 1870.
Umbach, Chris.....	Second Lieutenant Germania Rifles, Company D, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	December 22, 1870.
Von Schmidt, A. W.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Engineer Officer, staff of Major-General commanding N. G. C.....	May 22, 1868.
Vaughn, George.....	First Lieutenant National Guard, Company C, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	August 19, 1870.
Wason, Archibald.....	Colonel Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	January 4, 1869.
Wiggin, Charles L.....	Major and Quartermaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Second Brigade.....	March 11, 1871.
Week, George W.....	Major and Engineer Officer, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Sixth Brigade.....	June 21, 1865.
Wing, Stephen.....	Major and Quartermaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade.....	May 8, 1868.
Witcuyer, George A.....	Major and Paymaster, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fifth Brigade.....	June 17, 1868.
Woodhams, Oscar.....	Major First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 17, 1869.
Winchell, Theo. C.....	Captain San José Zouaves, unattached, Second Brigade.....	August 30, 1871.
Wohatz, Charles.....	Captain Steuben Guard, Company E, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	September 21, 1869.
Wells, Charles S.....	Captain Howell Zouaves, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	November 11, 1869.
		May 5, 1870.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 31ST, 1871—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Wiltse, William.....	Captain Placerville City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	September 3, 1870.
Wilder, David.....	Captain City Guard, Company B, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 14, 1871.
Wickenhauser, Fred.....	First Lieutenant Steuben Guard, Company E, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	November 11, 1869.
Whitney, James D.....	First Lieutenant and Surgeon First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	December 17, 1869.
Warren, J. H.....	First Lieutenant Light Guard, Company F, First Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 1, 1870.
Wate, T. M.....	First Lieutenant Warren Guard, Company B, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	March 14, 1871.
Waters, William D.	First Lieutenant San Francisco Cadets, Company H, Second Infantry, Second Brigade.....	May 4, 1871.
Wilson, C. C.....	Second Lieutenant Placerville City Guard, unattached, Fourth Brigade.....	September 3, 1870.
Walsh, Stephen C.....	Second Lieutenant Sarsfield Guard, Company F, Third Infantry, Second Brigade.....	January 31, 1871.
Yost, John D.....	Captain and Aid-de-Camp, staff of Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade.....	August 1, 1867.

STATEMENT
OF
EXPENDITURES OF SACRAMENTO LIGHT ARTILLERY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1871.

STATEMENT

OF EXPENDITURES OF SACRAMENTO LIGHT ARTILLERY

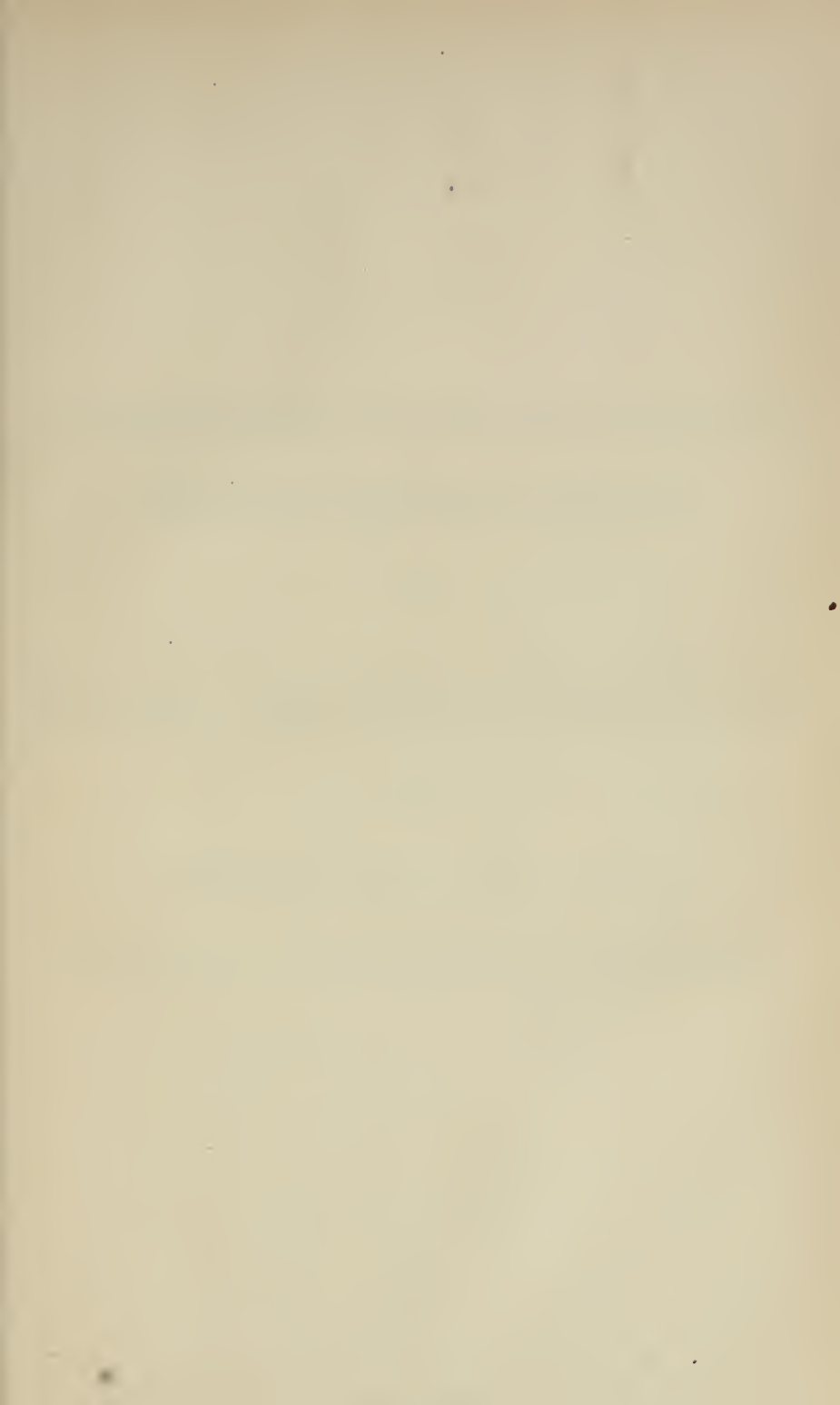
For the year ending October 1st, 1871.

By cash received from the State.....	\$1,200 00
EXPENDITURES.	
To hire for horses and drivers.....	\$376 00
To salary of Armorer.....	300 00
To repairing of uniforms.....	161 10
To repairing of battery and harness.....	69 19
To gas for armory.....	70 20
To rent of armory.....	300 00
To music.....	75 00
To powder and cartridges.....	89 25
To sabots, solid shot and target.....	26 25
To oils, sponges and drayage.....	23 48
To rations.....	63 00
To advertising and stationery.....	31 40
To repairs and labor at armory.....	51 60
To gloves for parades.....	24 25
To books and blanks.....	18 00
Total	\$1,678 72

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the books of the company.

JOSEPH DAVIS, Captain,
Commanding Sacramento Light Artillery (unattached),
Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

SACRAMENTO, October 5th, 1871.



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the California State Library

FOR THE

YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY,
Sacramento, August 1st, 1871. }

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California:

Sir: I have the honor to present, through you, to the Legislature the fourth biennial report of the Trustees of the State Library.

R. O. CRAVENS,
Librarian.

REPORT.

To the Hon Legislature of the State of California :

The Trustees of the State Library herewith transmit their report, in accordance with the governing statute.

The present Board of Trustees were elected by your immediate predecessors, on the twenty-fifth January, eighteen hundred and seventy, for the term of four years from and after February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

On the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, a vacancy occurred in the Board, caused by the resignation of Hon. John R McConnell, whose place was supplied by the appointment of Hon. John Bigler.

The growth of the Library, and its financial condition, can be epitomized as follows :

The whole number of volumes in the Library, excluding duplicates, on the thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, was twenty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-two. The accessions since that time have been three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, being an increase of five hundred and eighty-three volumes more than the increase of the previous two years. The whole number of volumes in the Library, excluding duplicates, on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-nine. Nineteen thousand two hundred and seventeen are in the Miscellaneous Department, and ten thousand one hundred and thirty-two in the Law Department.

LIBRARY FUND.

The balance in the Library Fund, January first, eighteen hundred and seventy, was three thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents; paid into the fund in eighteen hundred and seventy, eight thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-five cents; and in eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to June thirtieth, two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

The sum of nine thousand one hundred and two dollars and sixty-four cents has been expended for books, and one thousand eight hundred and four dollars and seventy-one cents for binding, insurance, stamps, transportation and premium on exchange, making the total ex-

penditures ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and thirty-five cents; leaving the balance in the fund, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, three thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents.

The Law Library is now one of the most complete working law libraries in the United States. It contains nearly all the law books of any value that have been published in the English language. The American Reports are nearly all complete to date, and embrace every State and Territory in the Union. It also contains complete sets of the English, Irish and Scotch Reports, and all the later editions of law treatises and text books, and several standard law journals and magazines. The printed records of the Supreme Court have been carefully preserved, bound and indexed, of which we have now one hundred and twenty-eight volumes. The late and unreported decisions of the Supreme Court are collected and preserved in a convenient form for reference, and are found to be very useful to the profession.

Among the additions to the Miscellaneous Library are many rare and valuable works, embracing every department of literature and science.

We unite with our predecessors in the recommendation that an appropriation be made for the purchase of books relating to California and the Pacific Coast. We have purchased all papers, magazines and other publications referring to our early history; but a very large number of volumes have been published in the English, French, Spanish, and other languages, which should have a place in our library. These books are very rare, and command prices beyond the means of the Library Fund now provided by law. A direct appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of such volumes would add materially to the usefulness of the library and at the same time preserve, in an enduring form, the early traditions and history of the Pacific Coast.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in bearing witness to the faithful discharge of duty by the Librarian, R. O. Cravens, Esq., and his assistants, P. F. Mohun, Esq., and Mrs. T. M. Morton.

JAMES W. COFFROTH,
President Board of Trustees.

BOOKS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE, FROM THE STATES AND
TERRITORIES, AND DONATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS.

Donor.	Title.
Alabama.....	Vols. 41, 42, 43, Reports. Report of Treasurer for 1870. Acts of Alabama, 1870-71. Acts of Alabama, 1866-7.
Arizona.....	Acts of the Fifth Legislature, 1868.
Arkansas.....	Constitution of. Journals of House of Representatives, 1868. Journals of House of Representatives, 1868-9. Journals of Senate, 1868-9. Acts of Legislature, 1860-1. Acts, Resolutions and Memorials, 1868-9. Acts of Legislature, 1861, 1871.
Colorado.....	Laws, Eighth Session, 1870. Council Journal, 1870. House Journal, 1870.
Connecticut.....	Vol. 5 of Colonial Records, from 1706 to 1716. Public Acts, 1870. Senate Journal, 1870. House Journal, 1870. Legislative Documents. Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 35. House Journal, 1869. Legislative Documents, 1869. Catalogue Connecticut Volunteer Organization, 1861-5. Report Connecticut Board of Agriculture, 1868. Public Acts, May Session, 1869, pamphlet. Private Acts, May Session, 1869. Senate Journal, 1869.

Donor.	Title.
Florida.....	Senate Journal, 1866; House Journal, 1866. Acts and Resolves, 1865 and 1866. Florida Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 9, 10, 11 and 12. Laws, First Session, 1868. Laws, Second Session, 1869, pamphlet. Laws, Extra Session, 1869.
Georgia.....	Georgia Reports, Vols 32, 38, 39, 40. Report of State Library, 1869. Conly's Analysis of the Constitution.
Illinois	Illinois Reports, Vols. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. Private Laws, 1869, 4 Vols. Senate Journal, 1869, 2 Vols. House Journal, 1869, 3 Vols. Report of General Assembly, 1869, 3 Vols. Transactions of Illinois State Agricultural So- ciety. Debates of Constitutional Convention, 2 Vols., 1870. Journal of Constitutional Convention, 1 Vol., 1870. Geological Survey, Vol. 4.
Indiana	Indiana Reports, Vols. 31, 32.
Iowa.....	Iowa Reports, Vol. 27. Laws of 1870. House Journal, 1870, 1 Vol. Senate Journal, 1870, 1 Vol. Legislative Documents, 1870, 4 Vols. Geological Report, 1870, 2 Vols.
Kansas	Laws of Kansas, 1870. Senate Journal, 1870. Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 5. Documents for 1870.
Kentucky ...	Bush's Kentucky Reports, Vols. 4, 5.
Louisiana	Catalogue Louisiana State Library, 1871.
Maine	Maine Reports, Vols. 56, 57. Virgin's Supplemental Digest, 1870. Acts and Resolves, House, 1870. Senate Journal, 1870. House Journal, 1870. Legislative Documents, 1870. Public Documents, 1870.

Donor.	Title.
Maryland	Maryland Reports, Vols. 26, 29, 30, 31, 32. Laws of 1870. Senate Journal, 1870. House Journal and Documents, 1870. Alexander Statutes.
Massachusetts.....	Allen's Reports, Vols. 11, 12, 13, 14. Gray's Reports, Vols. 13, 14, 15, 16. Massachusetts Reports, Vols. 97, 98, 99, 101. Special Laws, Vol. 11, 2 copies. Acts and Resolves of 1867, 1868, 1869, 2 copies each. Public Documents of 1866, 1867, 1868, 4 copies each. Schouler's History of Massachusetts during the Civil War
Michigan.....	Michigan Reports, Vol. 18. Revised Statutes, 1838. Laws of 1858, 1867, 2 Vols.; 1869, 3 Vols.; 1870. Geological Survey, 1860. Geological Report and Survey, 1859-60. Statutes of 1854, 1864, 1869. Adjutant-General's Reports, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 3 Vols. School Reports and Laws, 1852, 1853, 1860 to 1868, 1870. School Laws, 1864-1869. Convention Debates, 1867, 2 Vols. Convention Journal, 1867. Convention Manual, 1867. Legislative Manual, 1867. Agricultural Report, 1850-1856, 1858, 1859, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870. Joint Documents, 1850-1855, 1860-1863, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870. Senate Journal, 1850, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1869. House Journal, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 2 Vols.; 1863, 1864, 1865, 2 Vols.; 1867, 3 Vols.; 1869; Extra Session, 1851. Senate and House Journals, Extra Sessions, 1851, 1862.
Minnesota	Minnesota Reports, Vol. 14. Executive Documents, 1869, 1870. House Journal, 1870. Senate Journal, 1870. General Laws of 1870.

Donor.	Title.
Mississippi.....	Senate Journal, 1870. House Journal, 1870. Acts and Laws of 1870.
Missouri	Missouri Reports, Vols. 44, 45, 46. Laws of 1871.
Nebraska.....	House Journal, 1857, 1860, 1866-7, 1869. Senate Journal, 1866-7, 1869. Council Journal, 1866. Laws and Joint Resolves, 1860, 1869. Nebraska Reports, Vol. 1.
Nevada.....	Nevada Reports, Vol. 5. Statutes of 1871, 2 copies.
New Hampshire.....	Journals of Senate and House, June Session, 1869, pamphlet. Laws, June Session, 1869, 2 copies. New Hampshire Reports, 48 Vols. Laws of 1870. Journals of Senate and House, 1870.
New Jersey.....	Laws of New Jersey, 1870. Senate Journals, 1870. Minutes of Assembly, 1870. Legislative Documents, 1870. New Jersey Law Reports, 33 Vols. New Jersey Equity Reports, 20 Vols.
New York	Barbour's Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 53, 54. New York Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 40, 41, 42. Laws of New York, 1869, 2 Vols. Regents' Reports, 1869. Cabinet Reports, 1869. Library Reports, 1870. Report of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, 1869. Legislative Documents, 1869, 2 Vols. Twenty-seventh Report of New York Prison Association, 1870. Lansing's Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 1, 2. Legislative Manual, 1870. Senate Journal, 1869. Assembly Journal, 1869, 2 Vols. Laws of 1869, 2 Vols.
North Carolina.....	North Carolina Reports, Vols. 63, 64. Laws of 1868-9, 1869-70.

Donor.	Title.
Ohio.....	<p>Ohio State Reports, Vols. 18, 19. Statistics of 1868, 1869. Report of Treasurer of State. Report of Railways. Report of Agriculture, 1867; First and Second Series, 1868. Report of Secretary of State. Report of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, 1869. Report of Commissioner of Common Schools, 1869. Report of State Library, 1868, 1869. Report of Receipts and Disbursements, 1869. Report of Supervisor of Public Printing, 1869. Message of the Governor, 1870. Senate Journal, 1868, 1869. House Journal, 1868, 1869. Executive Documents, 1868, 1869. Report of Adjutant-General, 1869. Report of Board of Public Works, 1869. Report of Trustees of Northern Lunatic Asylum, 1869. Report of Trustees of Southern Lunatic Asylum, 1869. Report of Trustees of Idiotic and Imbecile Asylum, 1869. Report of Directors and Warden of the Penitentiary, 1869. Report of Board of State Charities, 1869. Report of Auditor of State, 1869. Report of Trustees of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1869. Report of Commissioners of the Reform School, 1869. Report of Comptroller of the Treasury, 1869. Report of Treasurer of State, 1869. Report of Attorney-General, 1868-9. Report of Commissioner of Sinking Fund, 1869. Report of Commissioner of Reform School for Girls, 1869. Report of Trustees of Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1869. Inaugural Address of Governor Hays, 1870. Laws of 1869-70.</p>
Oregon.....	<p>Laws of 1870. Messages and Documents, 1870. Senate Journal, 1870. House Journal, 1870.</p>

Donor.	Title.
Pennsylvania.....	State Reports, Vol. 56. Laws of 1869. Senate Journal, 1869. House Journal, 1869. Legislative Documents, 1869. Executive Documents, 1869. Auditor-General's Report on Railroads, 1868. Pennsylvania School Reports, 1868. Pennsylvania Legislative Hand-book, 1869. [Pennsylvania, while receiving and acknowledging donations from California, passed an Act refusing to exchange.]
Rhode Island.....	Acts and Resolves, 1868, 1869. Public Laws, from May, 1867, to July, 1869, 2 copies.
South Carolina.....	Law Reports, Vol. 15. Equity Reports, Vol. 14. Acts and Joint Resolutions, 1869-70. Journals, Sessions of 1869-70. Reports and Resolutions of 1869-70.
Tennessee.	Caldwell's Reports, Vol. 6. Reports of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1869. Reports of Constitutional Convention, 1870. Acts of 1869-70. House Journal, 1869-70. Appendix to House Journal, 1869-70. Senate Journal, 1869-70. Appendix to Senate Journal, 1869-70.
Vermont	Laws of 1869. Senate Journal, 1869. House Journal, 1869. Historical Society Collections, 1869. Constitutional Convention. Transactions of the Dairymen's Association. Vermont Reports, Vol. 42.
Virginia.....	Grattan's Reports, Vol. 19. Acts of Assembly, 1869-70.
West Virginia.....	Senate Journal, 1864, 1867. House Journal, 1865, 1867. Acts of 1868. Acts of Extra Session, 1868. West Virginia Reports, Vol. 2. Message and Documents, 1866, pamphlet. Amended Constitution, 1863, pamphlet.

Donor.	Title.
Washington Territory...	Laws of 1869.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Reports, Vols. 22, 23. Governor's Message and Documents, 1869, 2 Vols. Governor's Message and Documents, 1870. Laws of 1870. Private and Local Laws of 1870. Senate Journal, 1870. House Journal, 1870.
United States.....	United States Naval Observatory Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, 1867, 1868. <i>Third Session, Fortieth Congress.</i> Diplomatic Correspondence, Parts 1 and 2. Report of Secretary of the Interior. Report of the Secretary of War, Parts 1 and 2. Report of the Secretary of the Navy. Report of the Postmaster-General. Reports of Committees, Vol. 2. Reports of Committees, Vol. 3. Executive Documents, 13 Vols. Senate Journal. Senate Reports. Senate Documents. Senate Messages. House Messages. House Journal. Commerce and Navigation. Executive Documents and Reports for 1868-9, 50 Vols.
New Zealand.....	Public Documents, 13 Vols.
Smithsonian Institute...	Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vols. 4 to 16. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vols. 8 and 9.
Barry, Sir Redmond.....	Gold Fields of Victoria. Victoria Geologically.
Hart, George H.....	Proceedings of the Grand Grove of the United States, U. A. O. D., 1849-1869.
Meigs, H. C.....	Roll of Honor, Nos. 20, 22, 24.
Humphreys, Major-Gen- eral A. A.....	Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 1868.
Maisch, J. M.....	Minutes of Pharmaceutical Convention, held in New York, 1851.

Donor.	Title.
Maisch, J. M.....	Proceedings of the National and American Pharmaceutical Convention, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857—1869, 1870.
Brooks, B. S.....	Royal American Magazine, 1 Vol.
N. Y. Mercantile Library	Supplementary Catalogue, 1869.
Depeyster, Gen. W.....	History of General Phil. Kearney.
Dietz, A. P.....	Life of Napoleon III, by J. S. C. Abbott.
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Cole, Hon. C.....	John Gray. Congressional Globe, 17 Vols. Patent Office Reports, 1868, 3 Vols. Department of Agriculture, 1869, 1 Vol.
Geary, Hon. J, Governor of Pennsylvania.....	Message of 1869.



NINTH REPORT

OF THE

Board of Directors and Officers

OF THE

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE TWENTY-TWO MONTHS, ENDING JULY 31, 1871.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. MORA MOSS	PRESIDENT.
JOHN C. HAYS.....	VICE PRESIDENT.
C. J. BRENHAM.....	AUDITOR.
I. E. NICHOLSON	SECRETARY.
HARRY LINDEN.....	TREASURER.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

MRS. J. MORA MOSS.
MRS. EDWARD TOMPKINS.
MRS. JAMES BEEBE.

MRS. JOHN C. HAYS.
MRS. HENRY H. HAIGHT.
MRS. M. T. BONHAM.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL.
WARRING WILKINSON, M. A.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.
AMASA PRATT, M. A. HENRY FRANK.
[Vacancy.] WARRING WILKINSON, M. A.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.
[Vacancy.]

TEACHER OF THE BLIND.
CHARLES T. WILKINSON, Jr.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.
M. B. CLARK.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

J. E. NICHOLSON, M. D.....Physician.
EDWARD AUSTIN.....Clerk.
MRS. EMILY F. AREY.....Matron.
MRS. HARRIET B. WILLARD.....Housekeeper.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN D. LABEL.....Foreman of Shoe Shop.
JOSEPH JEFFERY.....Foreman of Cabinet Shop.
CHRISTIAN PETERSON.....Gardener.



R E P O R T .

To His Excellency,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Governor of California :

SIR : The Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind respectfully submit this their report :

The present Directors entered upon their duties in the month of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, consequently their services embrace the term of sixteen months only.

Most, if not all, of the Board were inexperienced in the wants of an institution of this kind, but this want was fortunately supplied by the Principal, Warring Wilkinson, Esq., a gentleman whose whole life has been devoted to the management of similar institutions and the education of their afflicted inmates. The earnest and indefatigable labor of this gentleman has made the duties of the Directors comparatively easy and pleasant, although they have been obliged to give much time and thought to the direction of the charge entrusted to them.

The Directors beg leave to refer your Excellency to the report of the Principal, accompanying this, which will give a summary of the most important occurrences of the past two years, as well as other details, which must be of interest, not only to yourself and members of the Legislature, but to every citizen of the State.

The Visiting Committee of Ladies have fulfilled their duties most conscientiously, and the Directors are much indebted to them for suggestions of improvements which, executed, have added materially to the health and comfort of the inmates of the Institution.

A capacious workshop has been erected, in which several trades, besides cabinetmaking and boot and shoemaking, might be taught. The Directors regret that want of funds has prevented the employment of foremen, and the purchase of machinery and tools for these other trades. Printing and book-binding, for instance, are peculiarly adapted for the deaf and dumb, and in several States a portion of the public printing is given to these institutions.

There are but few trades suitable for the blind, and the Directors feel that these few trades should be taught them. By developing only the mental qualities, but one-half the object of the Institution is fulfilled, as the system of education designed by the State in founding this Institu-

tion is to make the pupil self-reliant and self-dependent. The utility of this as a matter of political economy needs no comment.

The Directors have been greatly embarrassed by the financial state of the Institution. On their entrance into office they found that their predecessors had exhausted the appropriations of the fiscal year; consequently the months of April, May and June were not provided for. There was no money in the treasury, and a debt was due to the Treasurer of the former Board, thus making a deficiency of nearly nine thousand dollars, to be met only by the funds appropriated by the last Legislature, which did not come into the hands of the Directors until the month of July, and then only in monthly instalments, which were insufficient to meet all the demands. Fortunately, the Union Savings Bank, of Oakland, A. C. Henry, President, came to the assistance of the Directors, and advanced the funds necessary to meet the current expenses of those months. The usual expenses of the establishment, maintenance, salaries, etc., have been about thirty thousand dollars per annum.

In every new building, however well planned, alterations and additions are necessary. The cost of these in detail is small, but in the aggregate amounts to a large sum. There are many other expenditures, which cannot be anticipated, not less urgent, and which must be made.

The Directors beg to state what they have done during their term of service:

They have built a substantial workshop, costing nearly six thousand dollars, for which the appropriation was only three thousand. It probably could have been contracted for, for the latter sum, but the opinion of the Attorney-General respecting day work on the University buildings was held to be equally binding on the Directors of this Institution—this made a great difference in the anticipated cost.

The Visiting Committee of Ladies unanimously recommended that a change be made in the culinary department and laundry, to avoid danger from fire, and other inconveniences. The laundry was placed in a separate building, at a cost of thirty-eight hundred and twenty-one dollars.

The appropriation for fencing and grounds was quite inadequate, and the cost exceeded it.

All the purchases have been made for cash, and the bills will compare favorably with those of any private establishment, however well and economically administered.

To render the house accessible in wet weather roads had to be made, and it was deemed a wise economy to finish the terrace and give space to the rear of the building, the unfinished state of which was unsafe for the blind. To level the grounds and make ready for future embellishment, this will cost the sum of two thousand and forty-eight dollars.

Therefore, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the appropriation for the fiscal year ending July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, will be exhausted, or, in other words, the Institution will be without funds for six months.

The State of California will certainly not permit this noble charity to languish for want of means, and the Directors therefore urgently ask of the coming Legislature that they pass a deficiency bill immediately on meeting.

Estimate of expenses from 1st January, 1872, to 1st July, 1872.	\$18,000
Due for grading, for planting trees, and other matters which should be done in the months of March, April and May.....	5,000
To furnish workshops, etc.....	5,000
Total	\$28,000

During the past year the Directors have received through Messrs. Seligman & Co., bankers, from their partner, Theodore Helman, Esq., the sum of twelve hundred dollars, to be appropriated to the purchase of an organ.

From Mr. Neustadter, the sum of twenty dollars for the same purpose.

From A. W. Gove, Esq., the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, for the purchasing of a set of wind instruments for the blind. The latter has been a source of great pleasure, and may hereafter be of utility to the pupils.

A legacy of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, from William C. Andersen, administrator of the estate of Gustave Andreas Monjé (a Swedish sailor). This sum being exclusively for the use of the pupils, we propose investing, and the interest each year to be presented as a premium to the best conducted and most zealous scholar. The sum is small, but it is to be hoped that it will be the nucleus of a larger one, which may hereafter be given to the Institution for similar purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

J. MORA MOSS,
President.

J. E. NICHOLSON,
Secretary.



REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of an Act passed by the last Legislature, requiring all State Officers and Boards to make their reports to the Governor, so that such documents may be in the hands of the State Printer on or before the first day of September, the report, which I have the honor herewith to present, includes a period of twenty-two months, instead of two years, as has been the case heretofore.

The history of the Institution, since the publication of the last report, may be summed up in two words—peace and progress. There has been no epidemic sickness or death among the pupils, or serious breach of discipline, no insubordination among employes, no want of harmony among my associates in the class rooms. Under the direction of the Board many needed improvements have been undertaken and carried forward to completion, and the efficient equipment of the Institution has been steadily going on. The number of pupils is increasing year by year, as knowledge of the Institution and its work spreads, and soon we shall be called upon to use the facilities for enlargement which were wisely provided for in the original plan of this building. The action of the Legislature has indicated confidence in the management, and appropriations have been made which, if insufficient, were my own fault, for all was granted that was asked for, while the appreciation by parents, and the sympathy of the public with our work, have been evidenced in many ways that must gratify the Board and cheer the officers in their arduous labors.

During the period embraced in this report the increase in the number of pupils has been gradual, but satisfactory. By reference to the catalogue it will be seen that the total number under instruction is ninety-five, of whom ninety are present members of the schools. These are classified as follows:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males.....	36	61
Females.....	25	
		<hr/>
BLIND.		
Males.....	18	29
Females.....	11	
		<hr/>
Total both classes.....	90	<hr/>

At the date of the eighth report seventy pupils were in attendance. Since then thirty-five have been admitted—twenty-six deaf and dumb, and nine blind. Fifteen have been discharged—eight deaf and dumb, and seven blind, leaving the present membership ninety, as above stated. This membership does not, by any means, represent the proportion of deaf and dumb and blind in California.

The laws of ratio and averages have come, by far reaching observation and the collating of statistics, to be almost an exact science, which laws may be used in the logic of political economy as axioms. Census returns, in all parts of the civilized world, give the average ratio of deaf and dumb as about one in two thousand. Exceptional conditions reduce this sometimes to one in twenty-five hundred; while in many parts of Europe, especially the mountainous districts, the proportion rises to one in a thousand. Assuming that California, by reason of a heterogeneous population, favorable climatic conditions, and an undue ratio of bachelors, has only one in three thousand, there ought to be, and probably are, two hundred deaf mutes within the limits of the State, of whom certainly one hundred are of suitable age to receive the benefit of instruction. The blind, of proper school age, will assuredly equal half the number of deaf mutes, which gives fifty for their proportion. We may therefore safely say that one hundred and fifty pupils of both classes ought to be in the schools of this Institution. The question at once arises, why are they not here? The causes are various. Some parents do not know that such an institution exists, although it has been in successful operation eleven years. Some are poor, or in moderate circumstances, who suppose that there is some affidavit of poverty to be made before a County Judge or Overseer of the Poor, before their child can be received, not knowing that the State, with wise liberality, has opened its doors to rich and poor alike—without money and without price. Some are held back by the mistaken tenderness which attaches to a child made dear by the sanctity of sorrow. While another and most unworthy class, for the pitiful assistance that may be obtained in the turning of a churn or the herding of sheep, will deprive an unfortunate child of the blessedness and joy that education brings to these stricken ones.

How to remedy these impediments has long been a question with educators of the deaf and dumb and the blind. Massachusetts keeps a travelling agent constantly in the field, looking up those who ought to receive the benefits of the institution. A tour through the State, giving exhibitions of the pupils in the principal towns, has been found to be an efficient means of awakening interest and extending information. Newspaper coöperation and circular letters to Postmasters are useful aids. These measures will suffice for all but the selfish class of parents, but with them only the stern force of law will avail. Education of the deaf and dumb is a measure of public economy, inasmuch as it converts useless consumers into active producers of national wealth. It is also a measure of public safety, because it converts irresponsible brute force into moral force amenable to law and subject to social discipline. The law wisely regulates the storing of explosives and the traffic in poisons, and surely no parent has the moral right to allow a deaf mute child to grow up in an ignorance that may result in crimes for which no civil Court would hold him responsible. It is for this reason, as well as for considerations of humanity, that we earnestly hope and expect at no distant day a statute requiring the education of all deaf mutes, as one of the safeguards to society which properly comes within the jurisdiction of the law-making power.

The health of the pupils for the last two years has been excellent. No death has occurred, and there have been but few cases of serious illness, and these have speedily yielded to the skilful medical treatment of our attending physician. We owe much to his care and attention, but no medicine could counteract the physical deterioration incident to neglected regimen. It is therefore with much satisfaction that I offer our usual record of good health as the best possible evidence of the suitable diet and judicious sanitary regulations provided for the inmates of this Institution.

It is impossible to estimate too highly this matter of health, especially in an institution where the inmates are predisposed to disease. *Any* school system that produces intellectual culture at the expense of an impaired body, is a failure; and if the remark, often made, that we are growing physically weaker and smaller with the progress of civilization, be true, we had better make a new departure for barbarism. Untutored strength has at least the value of raw material, while every one knows how hopeless is the labor of building up again a constitution broken by the strained energies of an overtasked brain. With the blind, unusual care needs to be exercised to counteract their naturally morbid tendency and the nervous exhaustion of the class room. Pure air, wholesome diet, cheerful conversation, and employments that will call into play all the muscles, are needed. The manufacture of beadwork should be specially discouraged, as tending to develop rather than check the evils above alluded to; while the evening hours, so often devoted to study and reading, should be regulated with reference to rest and recreation, rather than to mental improvement.

The condition of the schools has never been more satisfactory than during the period embraced in this report. Zeal and patient endeavor on the part of the teachers, studiousness and cheerful obedience on the part of the pupils, have characterized both departments. As a consequence, rapid progress has been made without undue stimulus, and discipline has been maintained without harshness. There has been a gratifying growth in true manliness and womanliness, which is the highest end of all instruction. The little meannesses of childhood, of which, by the accession of new pupils, we have a constant quantity, are gradually eliminating under the benign influence of education and the dawning perceptions of life and its responsibilities. Truthfulness takes the place of falsehood; bad habits are avoided or abandoned. Of our ninety pupils not one uses profane language or indulges in tobacco in any form. I doubt if the same assertion can be made with truth of any school of equal numbers in the United States.

The growth of the Institution henceforth will probably be rapid. Information concerning its work is extending to distant portions of the State, and pupils from Los Angeles and San Bernardino are now receiving the advantages of the Institution. Enough names are already on my register to increase the catalogue to one hundred; and doubtless, before the meeting of the next Legislature we shall have that number to provide for, and, as already intimated, I foresee the speedy necessity for enlargement.

The *personnel* of the Institution has changed somewhat since our last report. Mr. Amasa Pratt, who left in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to engage in other professional labor, returned to us in January, eighteen hundred and seventy. Miss Louise Bowen, assistant teacher in the blind department, resigned, during the summer of eighteen hundred and seventy, the position she had so acceptably filled for over three

years. In February, eighteen hundred and seventy, J. E. Nicholson, M. D., was elected physician to the Institution, and has since that time performed in the most satisfactory manner the duties of his responsible office. Mrs. Harriet B. Willard has been appointed housekeeper, and now fills the duties of that position with great credit to herself and profit to the Institution.

Since the present Board came into office, much has been done to improve the mechanical department and to increase the efficiency of that interesting feature of the Institution. A fine building, thirty by sixty feet in dimensions and two stories high, has been erected, affording excellent accommodations for four shops. For satisfactory reasons the establishment of trades for the blind has been deferred till the opening of the next term; but the shoe and cabinet shops are in successful operation, well supplied with tools, and giving employment to all the pupils old enough to profit by instruction in handicraft. Mr. Charles Nunn, who resigned the foremanship of the shoe shop to engage in business for himself, has been succeeded by Mr. John Label, an excellent workman, under whose instruction the pupils have made creditable progress. Mr. Joseph Jeffery has charge of the cabinet shop, and under his supervision most of the furniture of the Institution has been made. By expending in this way the appropriation set apart by the Legislature for furnishing purposes, we have been enabled to obtain better material, better workmanship, and therefore more durable articles, and at the same time a portion of our pupils have been instructed in a most desirable trade.

During the past year considerable work has been done on the grounds. The whole farm has been inclosed with a substantial fence, with a partition fence dividing the hill, or pasture land, from that portion used for seeding and ornamental purposes. In front and on the south side a picket fence, and a main entrance gateway, have been built; a drive from the county road to Piedmont way, and along the whole frontage on the latter street, has been made, together with the main avenue leading to the terrace now building in front of the Institution. Four hundred evergreen and deciduous trees have been planted along this avenue and on the boundaries of the grounds, and on the slope back of the building one thousand Encalyptus, or Blue Gum trees, have been planted, which will, when grown, add much to the beauty of the landscape. An internal improvement of great value has also been effected by the erection of a new laundry, supplied with steam drying room, boilers, tubs and all the conveniences for washing clothes. We have thus been enabled to convert the old laundry into a bake house, with a spacious brick oven, in direct and easy communication with the kitchen, thus greatly facilitating the work of the domestic department.

All these improvements have involved corresponding expenditure of money, and it will be seen by reference to the Treasurer's report that a considerable deficiency exists. As a special appropriation will be required to make good this indebtedness of the Institution, a few words of explanation will not be amiss:

The fiscal year ends on the thirtieth of June. The present Board of Directors came into office on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy. At that date, after paying the bills for the month of March, there was a deficiency of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the appropriation for the year was exhausted. The Institution, therefore, had to be carried on for three months by borrowing money. The current expenses for the quarter ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, were seven thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and

fifty seven cents, besides an interest account of four hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-seven cents, which, with the seven hundred and fifty dollars deficit of March, made a total deficiency of eight thousand eight hundred and four dollars and eighty-four cents. Thus the present Directors started with a heavy burden, which subsequent circumstances compelled them to increase. For instance, the Act appropriating twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars for various purposes of improvement, passed by the last Legislature, set apart three thousand dollars for shops. This sum proved to be inadequate, the building alone costing five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy cents, to say nothing of its equipment. Here was a deficit of nearly three thousand dollars. For the fencing, three thousand dollars was set apart; it cost three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents; making a further deficit, of five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents. Aside from these expenditures there were certain other improvements rendered absolutely imperative by our increasing family. The old laundry was small, and without any facilities for drying clothes in wet weather; we had no special place for bread making, and the kitchen had to do the duty of bakery, for which it was not designed. Every housekeeper will understand the annoyances that would arise from such a condition of things. Servants were worked to the last degree of exhaustion; the whole domestic department was kept in confusion, and the children, as a consequence, were made uncomfortable.

To remedy these evils the Board determined to make such changes as the circumstances required. The boiler and heating apparatus were changed, a new laundry building, twenty-five by forty-eight feet, was erected, supplied with steam boilers, tubs and drying room, and the old laundry converted into a bakery, with a fine brick oven. The total cost of all these improvements was three thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-five cents. In addition to these expenditures the Board also concluded to finish the grading around the building and make the terrace in front. There were various reasons for this work being done speedily. First, it was very desirable to have the grounds put in a condition to ornament and beautify with flowers and shrubbery; second, the building and its approaches must be protected from a possible blockade by rain; and, third, the heavy bank in the rear was a continual source of danger to our blind pupils, who were liable to fall off, and thus receive bodily injury. This work is now in progress, at a cost of two thousand and forty-eight dollars. All these and the other items which make the deficiency above stated, will be found in the balance sheet of the Treasurer, herewith annexed.

During the two coming years we shall have one hundred and twenty-five pupils to provide for, and shall need an appropriation of not less than thirty-six thousand dollars a year, or seventy-two thousand dollars for the two fiscal years ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. This amount, economically expended, will suffice for the efficient conduct of the Institution unless some unforeseen misfortune arises.

The Board is aware that the Legislature of Nevada, during the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and sixty-nine, passed an Act providing for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind of that State in this Institution, and also made an appropriation of three thousand dollars to carry out the purposes of the Act. Up to date the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Nevada, Hon. A. N. Fisher, has,

in accordance with the Act and the power vested in him, authorized the admission of three pupils, who are now under the care of this Institution at an expense of nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum to that State. It is well known that, in consequence of unfortunate circumstances, the State treasury of Nevada has not been able to pay the demands made upon it, when presented. Accordingly treasury warrants have been issued to this Institution for indebtedness incurred for the support of the above mentioned Nevada pupils. Said warrants, to the amount of five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, and covering the liabilities to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, have been cashed and the money paid in to the Treasurer of the Institution. A further issue of warrants has been made to the amount of nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for the indebtedness of the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. When these warrants are paid the appropriation made at the session of eighteen hundred and seventy and eighteen hundred and seventy-one will be nearly exhausted, for by a misunderstanding, or rather a clerical error in the appropriation bill, only one thousand dollars was set apart for the support of their deaf and dumb and blind. The question will therefore soon arise for the Board to consider, whether to receive pupils from Nevada and trust to future legislation to make good the indebtedness which will thereby accrue, or to discharge those now under our care, and refuse further admissions until provision is made for the payment of bills. On : rounds of humanity and expediency I would recommend the former course. To deprive these children of all educational advantages for the time which must elapse before the next session of the Legislature, would be an irreparable loss to them, while there can be no fear that the State of Nevada will ever repudiate so just a claim as for a deficiency arising from so worthy a cause. The debt, moreover, would be a legal demand, for the Act authorizes and *requires* the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Nevada to make arrangements for the education of their deaf and dumb and blind in this Institution, and expressly declares that his certificate of admission shall be the authority of the Directors for receiving such pupils.

There is a tendency among all specialty men to magnify their work. We come unconsciously to accept small results, because to us, who know the difficulties, they seem great. It was for this reason, and to determine the value of our teaching, that the examination at the close of the term ending June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, was made purposely searching and severe. Men who will be recognized as experts in the profession of teaching were requested to act as examiners. Their reports, which I herewith append, will, I am sure, gratify the Board, please the pupils, and give the public assurance that our work is faithfully and conscientiously performed :

Warring Wilkinson, M. A., Superintendent of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :

DEAR SIR : During the past week I have examined classes in the department of the deaf and dumb, as follows : two in the "Science of Common Things," one in "Chemistry," and one in "Zoology ;" one class of the blind in "Physiology and Hygiene," and one in "Natural Philosophy." Of the result of these examinations, allow me to say that I have never known corresponding classes on the same subjects, where the pupils were in possession of all their senses, to excel, and seldom to equal

them. In addition to critical oral and written examinations, the written questions prepared for the first grade of the San Francisco grammar schools were, without exception, answered in such a manner as to command the highest credit.

These results must be attributed to the excellent *plan of instruction*, based upon a scientific understanding of the peculiar needs of the pupils, and the earnestness and zeal of both teachers and pupils in its execution.

Truly yours,

EZRA S. CARR.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Oakland, June 12th, 1871.

Warring Wilkinson, M. A., Superintendent of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

DEAR SIR: In examining your classes in the history of the United States, I used the same questions that were used in our public schools in this city. The pupils answered the questions intelligently, and seemed above the average of classes in our public schools.

The examination of the classes in geography was highly satisfactory. The examination of the first class in physiology, by Professor Carr, was one of the best I ever listened to, and the manner in which the older boys wrote out on the black board the answers to the first grade questions in history and spelling, used in our city examinations, was so exceedingly good that I doubt if a dozen pupils in the city could have done better.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SWETT,

Deputy Superintendent Public Schools, San Francisco.

June 12th, 1871.

PROFESSOR W. WILKINSON: Having had the satisfaction of attending the last annual examination of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on which occasion I acted as examiner of the classes in history and geography, it gives me pleasure to state, as the result of a thorough questioning, continued throughout the day—

First—That the classes in history and geography manifested uncommon proficiency in both these studies. I mean that they showed a really remarkable knowledge of facts; and,

Second—That their knowledge was not less notable in another respect, to wit: the absence of mere rote-work and routine, and the manifestation of an intelligent *comprehension* of the subject matter.

These results can be the fruit only of very superior teaching.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM SWINTON,

Professor of English Literature and History.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Oakland, June 12th, 1871.

Warring Wilkinson, M. A., Superintendent of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I thoroughly examined your several mathematical classes, and was gratified at the great proficiency shown by them.

The result of the examination gave ample evidence of able and patient instruction on the part of their teachers, and of much talent, thought and industry on their own.

The several grades would compare most favorably with their corresponding ones in the grammar and high schools of the State.

From what I have seen, I judge that your system of government and instruction is an excellent one.

I remain yours, most sincerely,

FRANK SOULE, JR.,
Assistant Professor Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Oakland, June 12th, 1871.

REPORT OF WM. C. DODGE, ESQ., PRINCIPAL OF THE SAN LORENZO SCHOOL.

By invitation of Professor Wilkinson, Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, I spent two days in examining the second and fourth classes in the department of the deaf and dumb, and a class in the department of the blind. The fourth class of the deaf and dumb is in four divisions, and is taught by Mr. Henry Frank, a young man, who is also a deaf mute, and who displays marked ability as a teacher of the deaf and dumb. He has perfect control of his pupils, is full of enthusiasm, and has a happy faculty of inspiring his pupils with the same spirit.

Division "D" of this class consists of three little boys—six, seven and eight years of age, respectively. They have been in the Institution but a few months; have learned their names, residences, and ages, and can write a few words from the first part of Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons. Division "C" consists of four girls and four boys, ranging from eight to eleven years of age. They have studied the first ten lessons of Original Sentences for Beginners, and sixty pages of Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons. Many sentences were selected from these lessons, which Mr. Frank gave to these children in sign language, and it was astonishing to see how readily and accurately they would write them on their slates in good English, and every word correctly spelled.

Division "B" numbers four pupils, who have mastered one hundred and sixteen pages of Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons, and the first three sections of Dr. Peet's Scripture Lessons, and the examination proved that they well understood what they had been over. Division "A" numbers five pupils—one girl and four boys. They have been over forty-eight pages of Original Sentences for Beginners, two hundred and sixty-three pages of Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons, the seven sections of Part I, and four sections of the Scripture Lessons by Dr. Peet, are beginning in grammatical symbols, and are taught penmanship.

This is a very interesting class of pupils. A number of verbs, from a list of a hundred or more, was given them, each of which they incorporated in a short, simple sentence, using the verb appropriately in either the present, the past, or the future tense—in every case correctly inflecting the verb, and never confounding one verb with another, as is often done in the use of the verbs “lie” and “lay,” “set” and “sit,” etc. The exercises in the “Scripture Lessons” were very interesting. They consisted in writing out, in concise and appropriate language, the story of Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, the Flood, Abraham offering Isaac, etc. Master Theodore Grady, a boy of eleven years of age, wrote a short but fine biography of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Frank had a large number of cards, on each of which was written some question, such as, “What animals climb trees?” “How much of the earth is covered with water?” “What beings have no bodies?” “What animals live in holes in the ground?” etc., etc. Each pupil was given several of these cards, and in every case an appropriate answer was given to each question. The examination of Mr. Frank’s department was to me very interesting and satisfactory.

The second class in the department of the deaf and dumb numbers thirteen pupils, who are under the instruction of Mr. A. Pratt, M. A. Division “B” of this class consists of two girls and three boys. They were first examined in Guyot’s Elementary Geography. They wrote out rapidly, and in nearly every instance correctly, the boundaries of the States that were given them, and named their mountains, rivers, capitals, principal cities, etc.

They were examined in arithmetic—Davies’ Common School—as far as to decimals. They showed a very good knowledge of the fundamental rules, and of common fractions.

In grammar they constructed and parsed sentences containing relative clauses and adverbial conjunctions. Their method of analyzing and parsing is wholly by symbols. They have a symbol for the subject, another for the predicate, another for the object, another for an adjective element, another for an adverbial element, and so on—a symbol for every part of a sentence, and one for each part of speech. Formulas, made up of these symbols, for constructing sentences, were given this division, and in nearly every case they constructed sentences according to the formula given. The exercises in grammar were very interesting. In their “Scripture Lessons” they did remarkably well, writing out on their slates short stories of Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, the Flood, Jacob and Esau, Jacob and Rachael, Joseph, Moses, David and Absalom.

Division “A,” of Mr. Pratt’s class, numbers eight pupils, and they were examined in natural history, scenes from the life of Christ, geography, arithmetic, history and grammar. In natural history the examination was confined to the vertebrates. They displayed a very good knowledge of the subject. Each one was given one animal or more, about which to write, and as a general thing a description of the animal, together with its habits and where it is found, was correctly given.

The Scripture topics given them were, the birth of Christ; His visit to Jerusalem when twelve years old; His baptism and temptation; miracles at Cana; driving the traders from the Temple; Christ’s conversation with the woman of Samaria; healing the nobleman’s son; giving sight to the blind man (John, ninth); raising the widow’s son at Nain; Christ stilling the tempest, and some others. In these exercises they showed that they were very familiar with the topics given.

Cornell's outline maps of the United States were used in the examination in geography, and there was not a State, mountain, river, lake, bay, cape, island or chief town represented on these maps, but that they would point it out as soon as mentioned. Their knowledge of these maps is very thorough.

In arithmetic, they were examined in the fundamental rules, common and decimal fractions, and denominate numbers, in all of which they acquitted themselves well.

They gave concise historical sketches of Nitocris, Cleopatra, Cimon, Aristides, Pericles, Alcibiades, the Theban war, Epamimondas, Diogenes, Alexander the Great, Romulus and Remus, the Horatii and Curiatii, Coriolanus, Hannibal, Scipio Africanus, Marius, Scylla, Pompey, Julius Caesar, Mark Antony, Brutus, Cassius, and Constantine. They certainly seem to have a very good knowledge of the history of ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome.

In grammar, the pupils of this division excel in constructing sentences, analyzing and parsing. They constructed sentences containing verbs in the active voice, and would then change them into sentences expressing the same idea by the same verb in the passive voice. Give them a formula for almost any kind of sentence, and they would very readily construct an appropriate sentence corresponding to the formula given. They were very skilful in the use of adverbs and adverbial phrases denoting time, place, etc., and they would readily analyze and parse almost any sentence given them. When we reflect on the difficulties attending the teaching of language to persons who have never heard sounds, we are surprised at the proficiency which these pupils manifested, not only in their use of language, but in all the branches in which they were examined.

In all their exercises they showed careful training, and certainly great credit is due Mr. Pratt for the very patient and diligent attention he seems to have bestowed on those under his care. As the pupils wrote out their exercises, their knowledge of spelling was thereby well tested, and I do not remember that a word was mis-spelled.

Department of the Blind.

About two hours were spent in hearing classes in the department of the blind, under the charge of Mr. C. T. Wilkinson. The first exercise was the reading of portions of Dickens' *Old Curiosity Shop*. Some of them read quite fluently, observing the pauses and giving the proper inflections and modulations of the voice. One listening to their reading, without seeing them, would hardly think they read by the sense of touch and not by sight.

The next exercise was a recitation in mental arithmetic. This was a class of eight or ten pupils, containing about an equal number of each sex, and the rapidity and accuracy of the answers to the questions given them were truly wonderful.

A little blind boy, who has been in the Institution but four or five months, was called up to a large map of the United States that was lying on a table. Each State is represented by a thin block shaped to correspond to the shape of the State. They are in separate pieces, and when properly placed together make a very fine map of our country. This little fellow would readily name the State or Territory represented by any block handed him from any part of the map, and when they were

all in a confused and chaotic mass, he would pick them out and arrange them in their proper place almost as readily as one who can see.

I should have mentioned that the class in mental arithmetic performed a number of examples in written arithmetic, by means of a kind of type used for the purpose, obtaining correct results almost as readily as seeing pupils of their age.

Everything in this department, as in the others, shows thoroughness, and reflects great credit on the teacher in charge.

Professor Wilkinson, who has the management of the Institution, seems to be admirably adapted to the position he holds—just the right man in the right place. The rooms are all very neat, and kept in the finest order. There seems to be a very kind feeling existing between the teachers and pupils, and among all connected with the Institution. The pupils are orderly and quiet, and well disciplined, and yet there appears to be no feeling of constraint. It is like a well regulated family of kind and loving parents and dutiful and affectionate children, and no doubt under its present excellent management it is one of the most perfect and efficient institutions of the kind in our country.

WILLIAM C. DODGE.

Warring Wilkinson, M. A., Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

DEAR SIR: Having been invited to conduct the musical examination of the pupils of the California State Institution for the Blind, I cheerfully accepted the invitation, and respectfully submit the following report:

The pupils were examined mainly in the rudiments of the art, and showed a very commendable degree of proficiency, considering the short time they have devoted to the study. I was very much pleased with the instrumental performance of the students and the rendering by the choir of several choruses, and it gives me much pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the system of instruction adopted by the Institution. In the method used the teacher dictates the names of the notes, etc., of a song or chorus, in one or more parts, after which it is sung by the choir. In this way the pupils learn to read music as correctly as is possible in the usual method.

I was pleased and surprised to find that, contrary to general belief, the blind are taught the theory of musical composition, and that there is no playing simply by ear. This thorough instruction in the principles of music, while it involves patience on the part of both pupils and teachers, must ultimately afford profitable results.

The whole department indicates most commendable zeal and progress.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD T. YARNDLEY.

An important item in the equipment of the Institution is likely to be realized, through the liberality of Mr. Theodore Helman, of the firm of J. Seligman & Co., who has donated twelve hundred dollars towards the purchase of an organ for our chapel. Those who know the value of

music to the blind, not only as a resource of pleasure but of livelihood, will appreciate our gratitude for this generous donation. The instrument has been ordered and will, I trust, be set up before the meeting of the next Legislature. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars, leaving a deficit of eight hundred dollars. This sum will be paid without expense to the State. The proceeds of the exhibition, in June, netted one hundred and eighty-six dollars. Mr. Neustadter, of San Francisco, contributed twenty dollars, and the interest already accrued increases our present resources to fifteen hundred dollars, and the remaining five hundred dollars will be obtained by contributions from friends of the Institution.

Another useful addition has been made towards the completeness of our musical department, in the shape of a set of eight brass wind instruments, donated by Mr. A. W. Gove, of Mokelumne Hill. The generosity of this gentleman is worthy of all praise, and I trust may prove a stimulus to similar benefactions from others.

I desire here to acknowledge the obligation we are under to Dr. Ezra S. Carr, Professor of Chemistry in the State University, for a course of twelve lectures, delivered before our pupils, in the chapel of the Institution. Treating subjects of general interest, by reason of their relation to art or life; delivered in easy conversations, that reminded one of Faraday's lectures before the child audiences of the British Academy, in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two, and illustrated by pleasing, often brilliant, experiments, these lectures have not only imparted to our pupils a vast amount of information, but have given a stimulus to science that has found expression in all sorts of rude apparatus and ingenious devices for reproducing the Professor's experiments, till, what with old nails, copper, zinc, bottles, pipes, soapsuds, acids and gases, the lavatories of the Institution where these researches are permitted, have sometimes the appearance and odor of a chemical laboratory.

This course of lectures is one of the incidental benefits derived from our proximity to the State University—benefits which will be largely increased when the buildings at Berkeley are completed and occupied. Already other Professors have promised lectures on their several specialties, and perhaps some day numbers may justify the establishment by the University of a college in this Institution.

The following newspapers have been sent regularly and free of expense to the Institution, for the use of the pupils: San Francisco *Chronicle* (daily), San Francisco *Examiner* (daily), Sacramento *Reporter* (daily), Sacramento *Record* (daily), Los Angeles *News* (weekly), *Home Circle* (monthly), *Deaf-Mute Advance* (monthly), *Deaf-Mute Casket* (monthly). To the proprietors of these journals our sincere thanks are due. By their liberality our pupils are enabled to keep pace with current events and at the same time to acquire a knowledge of popular speech, no where so well expressed as by the newspapers.

To President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad, and to President Jackson, of the California Pacific Railroad, we are deeply indebted for passes extended to our pupils in going to and returning from their homes. But for the generosity of these gentlemen, many of our pupils would have been deprived of the healthful effect of change and the reunion with friends to which they all eagerly look forward.

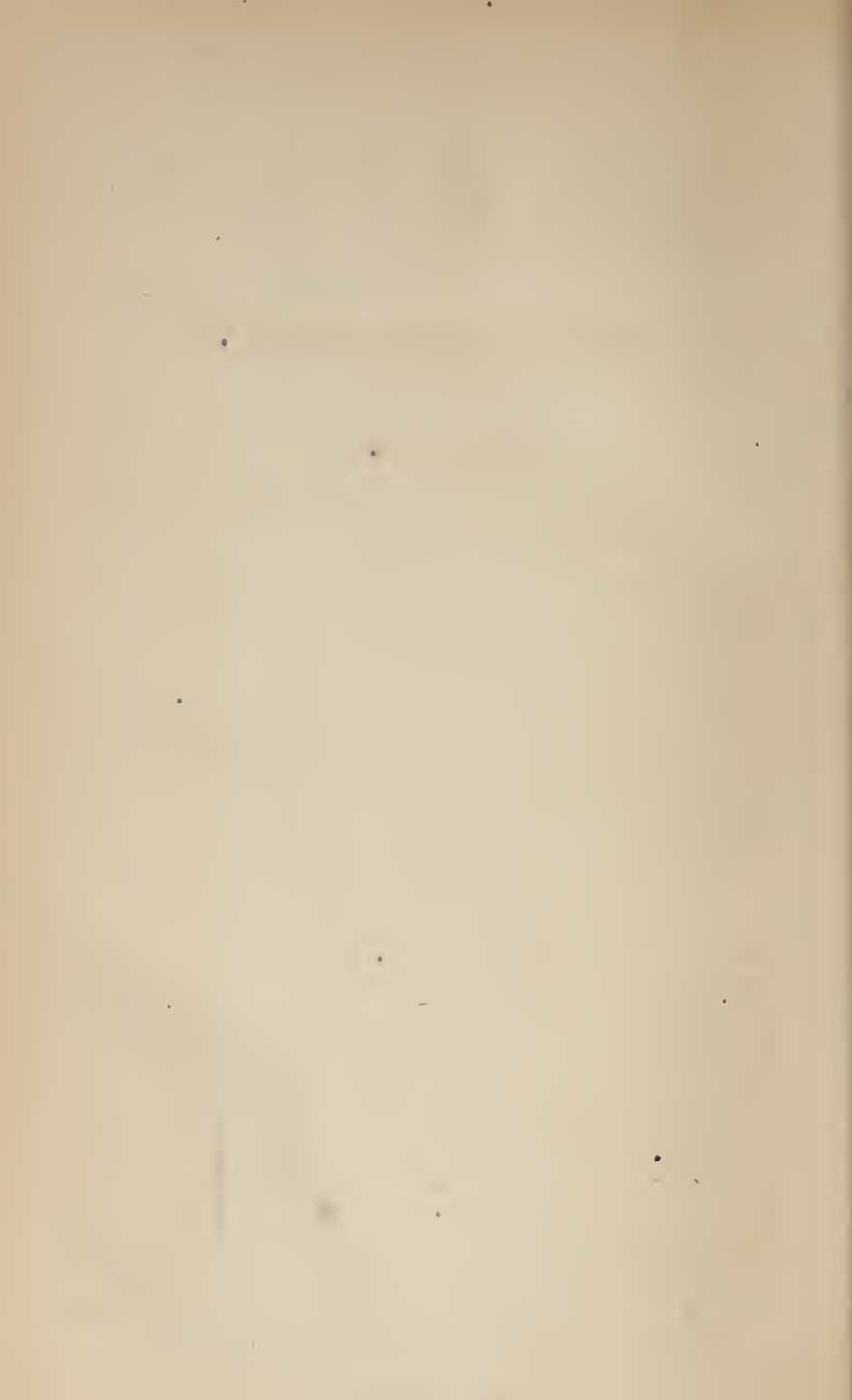
I am under great obligations to the committee of ladies, whose names will be found on the third page of this printed report. Their frequent visits have been pleasant to the children and the household, while their thoughtful suggestions have almost invariably been of service.

In closing this report, I desire to express my thanks for the kindness and consideration which the Board has shown me during the sixteen months of our official relations. If we have ever disagreed in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Institution, it has been a disagreement concerning *means* to the end ; never, I am confident, concerning the *end* itself ; and with a common purpose, earnest and sincere towards so worthy an object as the betterment of the unfortunate, differences of opinion as to means can only be temporary.

Respectfully submitted.

WARRING WILKINSON,
Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, }
August 31st, 1871. }



TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURES.

For Groceries and Provisions.

Bacon, 72½ pounds.....	\$12 01
Barrels.....	26 00
Bath brick.....	3 75
Beans, 1,087 pounds.....	29 68
Blueing, 34 pounds.....	13 38
Bread.....	85
Buckwheat, 305 pounds.....	18 78
Butter, 5,839 pounds.....	2,109 04
Canned fruit, 8 dozen.....	46 00
Canned oysters, 26 dozen	90 75
Capers.....	4 00
Catsup, 3 dozen.....	5 50
Cheese, 1,043 pounds.....	167 69
Citron, 14 pounds.....	9 75
Coffee, 1,894 pounds.....	364 98
Corn starch, 40 pounds.....	5 40
Crackers, 1,695 pounds.....	116 35
Cracked wheat, 170 pounds.....	6 14
Cream tartar, 40 pounds.....	16 10
Dried fruit, 742 pounds.....	61 44
Eggs, 228¾ dozen.....	94 09
Farina.....	1 00
Fish, fresh, 1,388½ pounds.....	136 35
Fish, salt, 1,760 pounds.....	139 75
Fish, smoked, 52 pounds.....	7 50
Fish, shell.....	1 20
Flour, 225½ barrels.....	1,386 38
Fruit.....	184 87
Gelatine.....	3 50
Ham, 111 pounds.....	18 26
Hominy, 240 pounds.....	12 00

Amount carried forward

\$5,092 49

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		\$5,092 49
Hops, 5 pounds.....	\$1 88	
Horse radish.....	45	
Ice.....	75	
Jellies, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	20 80	
Lard, 724 pounds.....	116 26	
Lemon and other extracts, 5 dozen.....	15 00	
Maccaroni, 3 boxes.....	4 50	
Meal, 775 pounds.....	22 25	
Meat, 36,576 pounds.....	3,833 64	
Milk, 1,442 quarts.....	144 20	
Mustard, 40 pounds.....	11 00	
Nutmegs, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	4 50	
Pearl barley, 25 pounds.....	1 62	
Pepper, 70 pounds.....	19 60	
Pickles, 65 gallons.....	27 55	
Pork, 3 barrels.....	90 00	
Potash, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	10 33	
Poultry and game.....	110 86	
Prunes, 110 pounds.....	16 58	
Raisins.....	24 31	
Rice, 1,300 pounds.....	98 87	
Sago, 32 pounds.....	3 20	
Salad oil, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen	30 20	
Saleratus, 26 pounds.....	3 13	
Sal soda, 2,228 pounds.....	75 85	
Salt, 3,399 pounds.....	46 60	
Saltpetre.....	1 75	
Sardines, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.....	16 25	
Smoked beef, 250 pounds.....	37 50	
Soap, brown, 2,964 pounds.....	214 87	
Soap, castile, 319 pounds	47 00	
Soap, toilet.....	3 10	
Soda, 36 pounds.....	4 02	
Spices.....	25 49	
Starch, 400 pounds.....	44 58	
Sugar, brown, 6,389 pounds.....	672 92	
Sugar, crushed, 1,106 pounds.....	163 86	
Sugar, powdered, 599 pounds.....	91 99	
Syrup, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.....	276 08	
Tapioca, 35 pounds.....	4 77	
Tea, 357 pounds.....	270 40	
Vegetables.....	816 43	
Vinegar, 4 barrels.....	56 51	
Washing powder, 560 pounds.....	53 00	
Yeast and yeast powders.....	14 08	
		7,549 13
Amount carried forward.....		\$12,641 62

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		\$12,641 62
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>		
Principal and teachers.....	\$15,446 63	
Directors and Treasurer.....	1,700 00	
Physician, Steward, Matron and Housekeeper.....	4,355 51	
Servants and services.....	4,250 00	
Foremen of workshops.....	4,483 50	
Engineer, gardener and laborers.....	2,147 43	
		32,383 07
<i>Clothing.</i>		
Beeswax.....	37	
Blacking and brushes.....	22 00	
Buttons and trimmings.....	32 83	
Calico, 111 yards.....	14 90	
Collars, 7 dozen.....	6 00	
Combs.....	11 81	
Corsets and laces.....	10 75	
Crinoline, 5 yards.....	1 25	
Cuffs, 1½ dozen.....	4 55	
Darning cotton.....	3 75	
Dress goods	17 87	
Elastic.....	4 00	
Flannel, 28½ yards.....	12 33	
Gingham, 4 yards.....	1 10	
Gloves, 5 pairs.....	1 50	
Hair brushes.....	2 00	
Hair nets, ½ dozen.....	2 13	
Handkerchiefs, 11 dozen.....	21 50	
Hats, 39.....	46 25	
Hose, 10½ dozen.....	38 52	
Linen, 21 yards.....	5 75	
Machine needles.....	3 50	
Marking ink.....	2 00	
Moreen, 6 yards.....	4 50	
Muslin	31	
Nainsook, 2 yards.....	1 00	
Neckties, 2 dozen.....	6 00	
Needles.....	5 70	
Overalls, 2 dozen.....	24 00	
Pins.....	2 90	
Plaid, 23 yards.....	11 87	
Poplin	2 00	
Ribbon	10 97	
Sashes	6 87	
		342 78
Amount carried forward.....		\$45,367 47

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$45,367 47
Scissors, 8 pair.....	\$4 25	
Seamstress.....	35 50	
Shirts, check, 1 dozen.....	7 50	
Shirts, under, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	44 08	
Shirts, white, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	111 75	
Shoes, 22 pair.....	48 00	
Shoe strings.....	1 15	
Stockings, 1 dozen.....	2 90	
Suits, 52.....	637 50	
Suspenders, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	9 40	
Tarleton, 130 yards.....	45 73	
Thimbles.....	1 75	
Thread.....	27 45	
Yarn.....	85	
Whalebone.....	75	
		978 56

Furniture.

Bedsteads, 16.....	64 25	
Black walnut, 3,408 feet.....	483 19	
Blankets, 61 pair.....	240 25	
Broadcloth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	11 66	
Brooms, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	64 85	
Carpet, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	37 50	
Carpet binding.....	1 00	
Carpet lining, 284 yards.....	42 60	
Chairs, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	161 75	
Chair springs, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	50	
Chapel seats.....	280 00	
Clock.....	6 00	
Clothes baskets.....	8 40	
Clothes pins.....	2 50	
Clothes wringers, 2.....	13 75	
Crash, 340 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	47 07	
Crockery and cutlery.....	230 84	
Damask, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	19 85	
Dusters.....	27 13	
Enamel cloth, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	10 15	
Furniture, 1 set.....	135 00	
Gas burners, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.....	99 00	
Gong.....	7 00	
Huckabuck, 60 yards.....	15 69	
Kitchen hardware and furniture.....	237 55	
Lamp brushes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	50	
Laundry brushes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	3 75	
Laying and sewing carpet, 128 yards.....	19 20	
Looking glasses, 14.....	21 00	
		2,291 93
Amount carried forward.....		\$48,637 96

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$48,637 96
Mats, 2.....	\$3 00	
Matting, 205½ yards.....	122 93	
Mattress cases, 7.....	20 00	
Mattresses, Eureka, 5.....	25 00	
Mattress, hair, 1.....	30 00	
Mattresses, pulu, 22.....	95 25	
Mattresses, spring, 3.....	67 00	
Mops and mop handles, 4 dozen.....	15 50	
Napkins, 8 dozen.....	19 00	
Oil cloth, 56½ yards.....	63 75	
Picture cord.....	7 75	
Pillows, feather, 2.....	8 75	
Pillows, pulu, 2 dozen.....	22 50	
Quilts, 26.....	21 50	
Repairing furniture.....	75 00	
Scraper.....	75	
Scrubbing brushes, 3½ dozen.....	15 50	
Sewing machine.....	55 00	
Sheeting, 915 yards.....	267 62	
Soup tureens, 6.....	24 00	
Stools, 3 dozen.....	18 00	
Tables, 2.....	12 00	
Table covers, 2.....	5 50	
Table linen, 43 yards.....	44 35	
Tinware and repairing.....	65 43	
Towels, 4 dozen.....	10 88	
Turning.....	100 10	
Upholstery.....	56 31	
Varnish, 8 gallons.....	16 75	
Wash stand, 1.....	5 00	
Webbing.....	80	
Woodenware.....	35 00	
		1,340 92
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>		
Bolts, 1 dozen.....	1 50	
Bricks, 1,000.....	14 50	
Cement.....	50	
Cement pipe.....	1 75	
Door springs, 1 dozen.....	9 00	
Gas fitting.....	31 50	
Glass and putty.....	102 50	
Glue.....	1 00	
Hauling lumber.....	16 00	
Key tags.....	5 50	
Laths, 2,000.....	8 00	
Locks.....	6 40	
		198 15
Amount carried forward.....		\$50,177 93

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		\$50,177 03
Lumber, 28,176 feet.....	\$812 25	
Moving barn.....	78 50	
Painting and graining.....	289 85	
Paint brushes.....	2 25	
Paints and oils.....	212 26	
Plumbing	448 84	
Repairs	202 50	
Sand.....	1 50	
Sashes.....	14 50	
Shingles, 25,000.....	89 50	
Stable posts	9 00	
Tools for use in carpenters' workshop.....	100 45	
Wire cloth, 52½ yards.....	71 10	
		2,332 50
<i>Fuel and Lights.</i>		
Candles, 80 pounds.....	13 50	
Coals, 161 tons.....	2,231 30	
Coal oil, 410 gallons.....	223 41	
Freight and hauling coal, 52 ¹⁵⁴⁰ ₂₂₄₀ tons.....	139 15	
Gasoline, 1,192 gallons	476 80	
Matches, 13 gross.....	27 25	
Sperm oil, 1½ gallon.....	3 60	
Wicks.....	3 80	
		3,118 81
<i>Stable Account.</i>		
Axle grease.....	2 80	
Barley, 11,495 pounds	190 75	
Bran, 12,283 pounds.....	175 13	
Brush	75	
Castor oil	1 87	
Chamois skin.....	1 25	
Corn, 326 pounds.....	7 80	
Cow	125 00	
Halter	2 25	
Harness repairs.....	6 75	
Hay, 11 tons.....	141 14	
Horse blanket.....	4 50	
Horse keeping.....	56 00	
Lantern	1 50	
Middlings, 1,407 pounds.....	32 15	
Oats, 6,089 pounds	102 26	
Painting buggy.....	15 00	
Pigs, 8.....	20 50	
Saddle and bridle.....	19 00	
Sponge	1 00	
		907 40
Amount carried forward.....		\$56,635 74

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$56,635 74
Straw.....	\$12 25	
Tackle block.....	5 40	
Wheat, 1,621 pounds.....	40 41	
Whips, 2.....	3 75	
		61 81
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Advertising.....	8 30	
Baize.....	7 25	
Barometer tube.....	1 00	
Beads.....	50	
Blacksmithing.....	265 24	
Blanket ends.....	6 00	
Books and stationery.....	266 19	
Braille slates.....	34 60	
Cartage.....	54 00	
Car tickets.....	8 90	
Carriage hire for pupils and Legislative Committee	44 50	
Carpet hammer.....	1 00	
Cash to pupils.....	91 05	
Chemical apparatus.....	22 14	
Chloride of lime.....	7 90	
Christmas expenses.....	6 21	
Clothes line wire.....	31 00	
Coal tar.....	2 00	
Corks.....	25	
Cutting hay.....	29 00	
Drum.....	8 00	
Expenses of pupils returning home..	90 90	
Expenses of Steward to city.....	17 45	
Express charges.....	123 30	
Ferry tickets.....	57 40	
Flue brush and handle.....	6 75	
Freight.....	143 70	
Garden and farming implements.....	85 60	
Gas lighter.....	50	
Hauling hose cart..	6 00	
Leather and findings.....	786 43	
Lunch for Legislative Committee.....	47 50	
Meat hooks.....	75	
Medicines.....	282 07	
Music and repairing instruments.....	135 10	
Nails, screws and hardware.....	399 53	
Paid in exchange for sewing machines and repairs	31 75	
Ploughing 25 acres.....	62 50	
Photographs.....	1 55	
Polishing powder.....	1 50	
		3,074 41
Amount carried forward.....		\$59,771 96

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		\$59,771 96
Poundkeeper's fees.....	\$4 50	
Post-office stamps and box rent.....	68 97	
Printing.....	36 00	
Rent of cottage.....	50 00	
Rent of stable.....	5 00	
Repairing clock.....	1 75	
Scales	4 25	
Seed oats and wheat.	124 86	
Slaughtering hogs.....	6 00	
Stage fare.....	14 60	
Subscription D. and D. Annals.....	29 57	
Tags.	50	
Thermometer	75	
Travelling expenses.....	110 75	
Twine	2 00	
Veterinary services	35 00	
Whiting	60	
		485 10
Total		\$60,257 06

J. A. Benton in account with the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from October 1st, 1869, to March 31st, 1870, inclusive.

	Dr.	
1869.	To cash on hand October 1st, 1869.....	\$4,587 66
November 12	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,000 00
December 10	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,000 00
1870.		
January 1....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,000 00
February 1....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,000 00
March 9.....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,000 00
April 1.....	To cash received from H. Linden and State Treasurer.....	2,307 98
	To cash received from pupils and miscellaneous sources.....	430 00
		\$17,325 64

J. A. Benton in account with the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from October 1st, 1869, to March 31st, 1870, inclusive.

Cr.	
By current expenses (six months).....	\$16,145 64
By cash paid Heywood & Jacobs.....	500 00
By cash paid Directors and Treasurer.....	450 00
By cash paid for rent of office.....	90 00
By cash paid for gas fixtures.....	140 00
	<hr/> \$17,325 64

H. Linden in account with the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from the 1st of April, 1870, to the 31st of July, 1871, inclusive.

1870.	Dr.	
April.	To cash received from J. W. Martin.....	\$9,000 00
July 25.....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	29,500 00
	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	1,375 00
November 19	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	3,333 33
December 19	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	3,333 33
1871.		
January 1....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	8,333 33
February 2...	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
February 14.	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,500 00
April 10.....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,500 00
May 6.....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,500 00
June 9.....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,500 00
July 18.....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	2,500 00
August 7.....	To cash received from State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
	To cash received from Principal.....	1,922 97
	Balance	2,008 87
		<hr/> \$81,306 83

H. Linden in account with the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from the 1st of April, 1870, to the 31st of July, 1871, inclusive.

Cr.	
By cash paid Bank of British North America.....	\$9 000 00
By cash advanced J. A. Benton.....	2,125 00
By cash paid for current expenses.. ..	42,411 42
By cash paid for shop.....	5,989 70
By cash paid for fences and gates.. . . .	3,539 37
By cash paid for laundry	2,731 78
By cash paid Directors, Treasurer and office expenses.....	1,783 36
By cash paid on note.....	3,000 00
By cash paid interest.....	1,791 99
By cash paid Pnenmatic Gas Company.....	1,171 00
By cash paid McHeverin, for mantels	1,256 00
By cash paid McNally & Hawkins.....	960 21
By cash paid J. K. Prior, on account of heating apparatus..	2,000 00
By cash paid J. K. Prior, for extras.....	471 15
By cash paid J. Beebe, for building roads.....	341 25
By cash paid S. Nolan, for planting trees.....	270 00
By cash paid for planting orchard.. ..	315 15
By cash paid for surveying and laying out of grounds.....	157 00
By cash paid McNally & Hawkins (gas fitting).....	432 50
By cash paid J. Finnegan (painting lavatories).....	438 95
By cash paid J. Finnegan (painting barn).....	261 00
By cash paid McNally & Hawkins (water closets).....	200 00
By cash paid for building oven.....	575 00
By cash paid for repairing boiler house.....	44 00
By cash paid for livery.....	41 00
	<hr/>
	\$81,306 83

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Alameda. } ss.

Harry Linden, Treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of the receipts and disbursements of moneys as therein set forth is true and correct.

HARRY LINDEN,
Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.



Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sixth day of
October, A. D. 1871.

WILLIAM HOSKINS,
Notary Public.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION

Since October 1st, 1869.

DEAF AND DUMB.

MALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Aronsohn, Martin.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Aronson, Moses.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Bateman, Wilbur.....	San Bernardino.....	S. Bernardino
Butler, Millard F.....	Marysville.....	.....Yuba
Carrillo, Merehildo.....	Hill's Ferry.....	.....Stanislaus
Colby, Edwin.....	Carson City.....	Ormsby, Nev.
Craig, Wm. C.	Nevada City.....	.....Nevada
Cronin, Edmond.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
*Cummins, Alva C.....	Anaheim.....	...Los Angeles
*Derrick, Francisco.....	Vallejo.....	.....Solano
D'Estrella, Theophilus.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
*Doe, Alonzo C.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Gayan, Marcelin.....	Stockton.....	...San Joaquin
Grady, Theodore.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Harlan, James C.....	Yuba City.....	.....Sutter
Hill, Elbridge B.....	San José.....	...Santa Clara
Hill, Mahlon S.....	San José.....	...Santa Clara
Hoke, Harman A.....	West Butte.....	.....Sutter
Holding, John A.....	Stockton.....	...San Joaquin
Hull, Frank.....	Galt.....	...Sacramento
Ide, L. H. C.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Krantz, Louis.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
McCabe, J. H.	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
McClure, Wm. C.....	Uniondale	Humbol't, Nev
McKail, James.	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Moesser, George E.....	San Bernardino.....	..S. Bernardino
Nichols, Henry.....	Pacheco.....	..Contra Costa
Phillips, Wm M.....	Yreka .....	.....Siskiyou
Ritchie, Lewis D.....	Dutch Flat.....	.....Placer

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Robison, J. W.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Sandercock, T. Y.....	Napa.....	Napa
Santa Cruz, José.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Seleg, Kossuth.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Shattuck, Frank B.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Slater, George.....	Placerville.....	El Dorado
Smith, Charles.....	Georgetown.....	El Dorado
Thomas, Antony R.....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
Tilden, Douglas.....	Chico.....	Butte
Willetts, Joshua M.....	Clayton.....	Contra Costa
Wright, Albert H.....	Oakland.....	Alameda

FEMALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Aronsohn, Caroline.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Ayres, Dora.....	Stony Point.....	Sonoma
Badger, Harrick F.....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
Boothe, Meta M.....	Pope Valley.....	Sonoma
Brown, Harriet L.....	Virginia City.....	Storey, Nev.
Coulter, Dora N.....	San Andreas.....	Calaveras
Cronin, Ellen.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Douglas, Caroline.....	Visalia.....	Tulare
Hard, Amy E.....	Antioch.....	Contra Costa
Kerby, Mary.....	Summit.....	Plumas
King, Eliza A.....	Oakland.....	Alameda
Lucas, Maggie.....	Woodland.....	Yolo
May, America.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
May, Anna.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
* McComb, Elizabeth.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
McKail, Mary.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
McTigue, Augusta.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Nealon, Mary.....	Marysville.....	Yuba
Roesler, Annie K.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Sandercock, Catherine.....	Napa.....	Napa
Shirley, Evadne.....	Stockton.....	San Joaquin
Street, Catherine.....	Visalia.....	Tulare
Theobald, Catherine.....	Sheldon.....	Sacramento
Uhl, Anna M.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Warren, Annie.....	Monterey.....	Monterey
Wilts, Mary L.....	Lafayette.....	Contra Costa
Wertheimer, Susan.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Wright, Mary.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco

B L I N D .

MALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Andrews, Luke.....	Woodland	Yolo
Briggs, Eugene.....	Gilroy.....	Santa Clara
Butterfield, L. S.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Casson, H. W.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Damewood, William.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Fancher, Geo. D.....	San Buenaventura....	Santa Barbara
Hanley, James E.....	Oakland	Alameda
*Hobon, Patrick.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Jackson, Stephen.....	Sacramento	Sacramento
Jones, Chas. J.....	Grass Valley.....	Nevada
Knoblock, Charles.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
*Leigh, George P.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Lerch, Charles.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Lerch, Emil.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Miller, Peter.....	Antelope.....	Yuba
Orth, Louis.....	Sacramento	Sacramento
Otero, Ehudaldo.....	Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles
Smith, Wm. H.....	Oakland	Alameda
Sullivan, Dennis.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Thresher, P. B.....	Gridley's Station.....	Butte
*Tucker, John Smith.....	Petaluma	Sonoma

FEMALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Aitken, Maggie.....	Benicia Arsenal.....	Solano
Dunning, Alice.....	Watsonville	Santa Cruz
Fennell, Anna.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Hall, Anna B.....	Healdsburg.....	Sonoma
Heryford, Missouri A.....	Lincoln.....	Placer
Kelly, Eloise.....	Marysville	Yuba
Klink, Maggie.....	Windsor.....	Sonoma
Le May, Ellen.....	Santa Rosa.....	Sonoma
Lovell, Laura.....	San Jose.....	Santa Clara
McClure, Sarah.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Mercer, Margaret.....	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
Miles, Mary E.....	Suisun City.....	Solano
Moran, Mary E.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco

RECAPITULATION.

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males.....	37	
Females.....	27	
		64
BLIND.		
Males.....	18	
Females.....	13	
		31
Total.....		95
*Entered since date of report.....		7
Total, September 18th.....		102

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is located about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Oakland a steam ferry plies almost every hour in the day, and from the latter city a horse railroad is now building, which, when completed, will land passengers within easy walking distance of the Institution.

I. The Institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb or blind persons, between the ages of six and twenty-five years, who are of sound intellect and free from vicious habits, and contagious or offensive diseases.

II. No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and travelling expenses.

III. Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in cases of prolonged sickness.

IV. The session begins on the fourth Wednesday of August and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are urgently requested to enter or return their children promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

V. Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the Institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

VI. All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed.

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?

5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness and if so, what are the results?
 6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? If so, how and when produced?
 7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?
 8. What is the difference of ages between parents?
 9. Has the child had the small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
 10. What are the names, occupation, residence and Post-office address of his parents?
 11. What are the number and names of their children?
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